HISTORY

—OF—

MIAMI COUNTY

ILLUSTRATED.

John H. Stephens,
WRITER AND COMPILER.



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PREFACE.

The writer and compiler of this history first conceived the idea of writing a history of Miami county in 1886. He then wrote some local history for the metropolitan newspapers. In 1891 he was employed by the Miami County Sentinel company to write the history of the county for publication in the Sentinel. Those articles, from two and a half to six columns per week, were continued in that paper for about nine months. Since that time we have gathered considerable information.

The publication of this book was commenced in September, 1875, and was completed the following April. The work is not what we would have been pleased to make it, on account of our financial condition and that of our debtors and creditors. A work of this kind requires much more capital than the people are aware of. The depreciation of values and the contraction of the currency which has been going on for more than twenty years in this country has brought about one of the greatest financial depressions this people has ever felt. These conditions have made it almost impossible to carry on successfully a local enterprise like the publication of a county history.

The success of this book is largely due to those who have assisted in the writing. Judge Horace P. Biddle, Col. H. F. Underwood, County Superintendent John H. Runkle, ex-Deputy Auditor Nelson W. Miller, Dr. James A. Meek, Deputy Prosecutor Charles Palmer and Hon. J. W. Eward have contributed chapters, and others have given assistance and encouragement. Our thanks are due to these parties.

It would be impossible to publish a work of this kind that would be free from error, and we ask the public not to be too harsh in its criticism.

JOHN H. STEPHENS.

April 18, 1896.

PREFACE.

HISTORY OF MIAMI COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION AND EPITOME.

Behind the squaws like birch canoes,
The steamer rocks and raves,
And city lots are staked for sale
Above old Indian graves.
I hear the tread of pioneers
Of nations yet to be
And phantom forms are often seen
Where rolls a human sea.
—John G. Whittier.

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The worth of a nation, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it.—John Stuart Mills.

—0—

There comes to me out of the past
A voice, whose tones are sweet and wild,
Singing a song almost divine,
And with a tear in every line.
—Longfellow.

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MEN love to read the achievements of the past, and especially of those events in which they, or their immediate ancestors, are most closely related. The history of Miami county is full of interest to its people Its progress has been remarkable. It is a political division of a great

commonwealth, the history of which shall ever shine with lustre among the nations of the world.

The history of this county is yet within the memory of living men. But the venerable pioneers, who followed closely upon the heels of the government surveyors, are rapidly going the way of all the world and few are the number left to tell the story. It is therefore essential, at this time, that a complete history of this county be written. To the writer of this history, no dearer spot is found in all Hoosierdoom, than what is found within the limit of this county. It has been a great pleasure to recall the scenes of boyhood, and retrace the hills, dales and creeks, which memory loves so well. To meet the old, gray-haired fathers and mothers and hear their story of pioneer days; to trace the golden thread of happy, prosperous lives; to piece up the broken traditions of a passing generation and hand them to posterity is an inspiring duty.

When Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816, a great flood of immigrants poured in mostly from Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and Virginia. This influx was steady and continuous for thirty years. The whole state was rapidly organized into small political divisions to further the ends of government. Miami county lands proved seductive to the home seeker and thousands located here and founded happy, prosperous homes. On the first day of March, 1834, this territory, now known as Miami county, was organized by act of legislation into a distinct political territory. Following the nimrods, came the thrifty settlers, the lesson of whose lives are toil and economy, and the 384 square miles or 245,760 acres have increased many fold in value. The large forests have been converted into well cultivated fields and beautiful dwelling places. Acre by acre has been thoroughly drained, malaria wiped away and this county will now support as many people as any other equal territory of no older civilization. Good, free pikes interconnect every part of the county; a network of railroads furnish easy and rapid transportation to all the great commercial centers; and every section is drained by the Wabash, the Eel river and their tributaries. Great abundance of gas flows from the gas wells in the south part of the county and a number of very extensive manufacturing industries, that are healthy and thrifty are located in various parts.

How wonderful and how rapid has been all this change! But a few years ago, a most powerful tribe of Indians inhabited this section—the Miamis—after whom the county was named. This, at one time, was one of the most powerful tribes in the United States. They lived in villages, had a rude code of morals and law, cultivated the ground to some extent and had horses and cattle. They were not easily excited to arms, but when once aroused, their treachery and ferocity knew no bounds. But under the steady wave of civilization westward, the Indian could not long remain in his sylvan solitude. The eastern margin of his happy hunting ground was daily farther west. In 1838, about one thousand Pottawattomies were taken to the south-western part of Kansas. In 1840, the Miamis relinquished all their rights to all lands in Indiana, except certain specific reservations, and they were removed in 1847.

The first trading post was established at the Seven Pillars, about five miles east of Peru, on the Mississinewa. Here, in a cave of the pillars, was a large room. Here was where a number of the great land bargains were made. The

poor Indian had no idea of ownership or value. He knew nothing about deeds and mortgages. Many men, in the cleft of this rock, by the aid of a little fire-water, made their fortunes. The first white men made their homes about this trading post. John McGregor was the first permanent settler on the site of Miamisport, now a part of Peru. The first commissioner's court was held in 1834 and the board was composed of John Crudson, John W. Miller and Alexander Jamison. The first county road was surveyed and laid out in September, 1834, running between Peru and Mexico. The Erie canal was opened from Ft. Wayne to Peru in 1834 and the first boat reached Peru, July 4th of that year. The Indianapolis & Peru R. R., now the L. E. & W. was completed to Peru in 1854; the Wabash was completed between Peru and Logansport in 1856 and the Pan Handle was built through this county in 1867.

The broad provisions for education as made by the ordinance of 1787 has been the admiration of Americans and the praise of all foreign countries. Indiana has for years stood foremost in education among the states of the world. Miami county has kept pace with the other counties of the state. If there is anything that the people of this county should point to with pride, it should be to their schools. The population of this county is now about 30,000. The school population according to the census of 1895, is 9,725. Of this number 3,412 attended in the city of Peru. There are now 168 colored children enrolled in the county, all attending school in Peru.

The financial history of the county will show a gradual and rapid development. In 1844, ten years after the organization of the county, there were only 118,060 acres of assessable land. The assessed value of this was $398,413; the improvements, $69,031; personal, $113,600; total of taxables, $668,748; school tax, $227.40. In ten years, 1854, the value of lands and improvements were nearly four times as much and the personal property more than ten times. The school tax then amounted to $3,021.17 and a special school tax was then levied amounting to $1,208.59. The total value of taxable property in 1864 was $5,665,744; in 1874, $10,057,880. According to the assessment of 1894, the value of lands was $5,965,150; improvements, $1,386,220; personal property $2,988,030; telegraph, telephone, etc., $32,645; railroad, $1,949,625; total of taxable property, $14,367,270; tuition, $1,858,483; special school, $3,110,603; number of polls, 4,579; total amount of taxes $209,430.13.

CHAPTER II.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

A land of promise flowing with the milk
And honey of delicious memories.
—Tennyson's The Lover's Tale.

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'Tis pleasant through the loop-hole of retreat
To peep at such a world.
—Cowper's Task, Bk. IV.

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MIAMI county is the shape of a parallelogram with an extension east of the south-east corner 4x6 miles. Its length is thirty miles and width sixteen miles on the south boundary and twelve on the north. It embraces an area of 384 square miles or 245,760 acres. The county is bounded on the north by Fulton and Wabash counties, east by Wabash and Grant, south by Howard and west by Cass and Fulton counties. It is located in the north part of Indiana and the distances of its nearest boundary lines from the state boundary lines are as follows: 76 miles to the north boundary of the state; 63 miles to the east; 289 miles to the Ohio river; 76 miles to the west boundary.

The location and boundary of Miami county was established by act of the state legislature, approved February 2d., 1832. That act described the boundaries as follows: "Beginning at the north-west corner of section 5, Township 29, of range 5, being the north-west corner of Wabash county; thence south with the western boundary line of said county twenty-four miles to the north-west corner of Grant county; thence south six miles; thence west to a point due south of range line dividing townships three and four, east of second principal meridian line; thence north from said range line to a point due west from the place of beginning; thence east to the place of beginning." By a subsequent act of the legislature, approved January 30th, 1833. the territory now known as Jackson township was added to the county. By act of legislature, approved January 2nd., 1834. an addition of 60 square miles was added to the county by increasing the width two miles on the west.

The surface is mostly level and undulating, except along the rivers. The highest point of land in the county is at Bunker Hill, and that is the highest point in a direct line from lake Michigan to the Ohio river. The county is

drained by the Wabash, Eel and Mississinewa rivers and their tributaries, except a small territory in the north part, which is drained into lakes in Fulton county, Manitau and Mud. A considerable part of the county is very fertile and productive.

The temperature ranges from an average of 31° Fahrenheit in winter to an average of 76° in summer. The average rainfall is about 40 inches. The isothermal line that crosses this part of Indiana runs to the north, going eastward, and touches the southern coast of Ireland and England, crosses northern France and going southward across central Germany and Austria, thence northward and touches the northern coast of Japan. These countries, although farther from the equator than Indiana, are affected by the ocean currents and the general contour of the country.

The animal life in this county was once very abundant. Many years ago, buffalo, deer, elks, bears and panthers were numerous. Small game such as minks, weasels, foxes, raccoons and opossums are yet found. Rabbits and some of the smaller wild animals are numerous. Wild fowls such as turkeys, pheasants and prairie chickens were, fifty years ago, very abundant and prolific, but they have all disappeared. The song birds are very abundant and are protected by law.

The vegetation is quite luxuriant. Oak, beech, hickory, maple and walnut are abundant. Ash, sycamore, poplar are common. About one-third of the forests remain.

The county is rich in some minerals, such as, natural gas, building stone, lime rock and road material. Some coal is found, but not in sufficient quantities to mine.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN HISTORY.

THE Indian trail wound through the woods,
O'er prairie, hill, and dale,
Below the mount, above the floods,
Around the gulch and dale;
Along the high dividing ridge
Where gurgling streams arose,
By shallow ford or rocky bridge,
To watch their wily foes.

* * * * *

The wigwam stood through ages past
Amidst the forest scenes,
Or near the lakes or prairies vast,
With broad and sunny sheen;
The missionary came and shared
The shelter of the wild,
And fared as his red brother fared—
The forest's native child.

Next came the tent—like snowy swan.
Pitched for a single night—
Of bold explorer, who at dawn
Again took up his flight.
And then the hunter built his camp
Near valley, stream, or bay;
At night the wood fire was his lamp,
The sun his guide by day.

Ere long the treaty-making power
And chieftains had "a talk;"
Soon after, the surveyor's corps
Trailed on their weary walk.
And when the Indians had grown tame
The "squatter" claimed his home;
At length the thrifty settler came
To build a prouder dome.

—Horace P. Biddle's American Boyhood.

THE history of Miami county includes an account of two great Indian tribes, the Miamis and Pottawattomies. Both belong to the great Algonquin family, which formerly occupied the territory from Labrador to North Carolina and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

THE MIAMIS.

The Miamis were one of the proudest and most powerful of all the tribes that roamed the forests of North America. They were first known to history in 1658, and were then found in Wisconsin around Green Bay. They then numbered 8,000 warriors. They were warlike and were continually engaged in broils with their neighbors, the Iroquois, the Sioux and the French. It is said that in 1700 a whole village was swept away by their foes, the Sioux. The Miamis were finally driven southward by the allied forces of the Iroquois, the Sioux and the French, and in 1721 mention is made of the Wea band on the Wabash. During the Revolution this great tribe gave their influence to the English, but made peace after Clarke reduced Kaskaskia and other places in the West. During the quarter of a century immediately following the Revolution, they played their most important part in national history. In 1790, under the leadership of Little Turtle, they defeated the army of Hamar, and in 1791 inflicted the heaviest defeat ever suffered by the United States at the hands of the Indians, in the engagement with St. Clair.

The haughty Miamis, however, more than met their equals under General Wayne, and sustained a disastrous defeat in 1794 at the rapids of the Maumee.

At the close of the French and Indian war, in 1765, the Miami confederacy was composed of four tribes possessing 1,050 warriors. They then counted about 600 families in the region later known as the Northwest Territory. When the colonies gained their independence, giant schemes were at once set on foot to colonize the Great West. The Northwest Territory was organized, embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Floods of emigrants poured in along the river valleys of this vast territory. The Indians watched with jealous eye the encroachment of the whites, as they saw their forest cut, their game killed and driven away and their right to the soil disputed. Savage brutality was a common occurence. Standing armies were kept among them to anticipate any outrage, and war at any time was imminent. At the beginning of this century the Miamis had a number of able chiefs and orators, who were very influential with all the Indian tribes in this section of the United States. They were good in council, able in battle, and when some instance of cruelty on the part of the whites was brought to their notice, they at once flew to the different tribes and excited them to war.

An old chief, while in council with General Harrison, said: "Why do you call us children? Why do you not make us as happy as our fathers, the French, did? They never took from us our lands; indeed, they were common between us. They hunted and planted where they pleased; they cut wood where they pleased, and so did we; but now if a poor Indian attempts to take a little bark from a tree to cover him from the rain, up comes a white man who threatens to shoot him."

Complaint was becoming more and more common among all the Indians. Crafty ones seized the opportunity to arouse greater and greater discontent. In

1811, Law-le-was-i-kaw (loud voice), a half-brother of the renowned Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, a good orator, striking in appearance and possessing much personal magnetism, went from tribe to tribe and aroused the Indians to battle. They congregated their forces near the mouth of the Tippecanoe river. On the morning of Nov. 7, 1811, two hours before daylight, they rushed into the tents of the sleeping soldiers, many of whom awoke to receive the uplifted knife and murderous tomahawk. With the early beam of the morning, however, the savages were driven from the field, and the fight was ended. In this battle thirty-seven whites were killed and one hundred and fifty-one wounded, many of whom died of their wounds. Of the Indians, thirty-eight were killed and over one hundred and sixty wounded. It is said that the stentorian voice of Law-le-was-i-kaw could be heard above the din of battle. The battle of Tippecanoe forever broke the Indian confederacy. It was the last united action in which the Miamis were engaged against the whites. The war whoop was ended, the war dance no more and the tomahawk was buried with the forgotten years.

The onward tread of civilization drove the Indians farther and farther westward. The Miamis permitted other tribes to settle on their lands, to hunt in their forests and to fish in their rivers and lakes. The French missionaries early sought their camp to teach them to build houses, to cultivate the soil, and, above all, to point them to the Savior. They taught intermarriage between the French and Indians, believing it to be the best means of civilizing and converting them. All the Miamis left here, after the exodus in 1847, were part French. In fact, there were very few of those that were taken away but what were mixed with the French. It was not until a late period that the English intermarried with the Indians. The French and Indian blood are well developed, tall and bony, masculine-looking, stately in appearance, possessing irony and enduring features.

In 1822 the Miamis had dwindled down to between two and three thousand people, all told. At this time the Baptists made a strong effort to save and civilize the remnant, who were living on three reservations, but with only partial success. The desire for liquor seemed ineradicable, and the payment of annuities gave them every opportunity for procuring it. Drunkenness led to innumerable fights among the members of the tribe, and it is estimated that as many as five hundred were killed in these broils in eighteen years.

TREATIES WITH THE MIAMIS.

The first treaty ever held with the Miamis was at Lancaster, Pa., on the 23d of July, 1748. Three of their noted chiefs were present from the Wabash country and met the English commissioners, when a firm treaty of alliance and friendship was then stipulated and agreed to between the parties. This treaty lasted for sixty-three years.

The bold and decisive warfare of General Wayne compelled the Indians to ask for a treaty in 1795. The representatives of fifteen tribes of the Northwest Territory met in council on the 16th day of June, that year. They and General Wayne discussed the relations existing between themselves and the whites until the 3d day of August. The General offered to make a treaty with them on condition that they concede all the lands east of a line drawn through Fort Recovery to the mouth of the Kentucky river, including all of Ohio and

part of Indiana. The Indians refused. A dispatch was sent to Washington to receive instructions. Little Turtle, a chief of the Miamis, arose by the council fire. He was a brave warrior, an impassioned orator. He stood full six feet in height, muscular, dignified and stern. His dress and the twenty ounces of silver, which hung from his ears and nose, made him more imposing. Turning his piercing, dark eyes upon Wayne, he said: "I hope you will pay attention to what I now say to you. I wish to inform you where your younger brothers, the Miamis, now live. You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States, but I now take the liberty to inform you that the line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country which has been enjoyed by my forefathers time immemorial. We cannot receive the conditions of the treaty."

The instructions from Washington were that Wayne should not insist upon his boundary line, but accept that proposed by the Indians. Before the instructions arrived, however, the General had obtained from some of the chiefs a reluctant agreement to his terms. He thrust the Washington dispatch in his pocket and finally forced the Indians to accept the terms of his treaty. They thus gave up a vast and fertile territory and moved farther west.

The next great treaty, and the first to concern the Miamis and their near neighbors, the Pottawattomies, only, was concluded Oct. 6th, 1818, at St. Mary's, Ohio. The back of the Miami confederacy was broken by the battle of Tippecanoe. And after Indiana was admitted to the Union, the immigration of the whites became alarming to the Indians. They called for a treaty to establish the boundaries of their lands, if they had any at all. General Lewis Cass was one of the United States commissioners in the treaty of St. Mary's. By this treaty the Indians reserved a tract of land south of the Wabash, extending from a point near La Gro, in Wabash county, to the mouth of Eel river. Lines were drawn from these points south so as to include about 930,000 acres. The United States also agreed to build a mill at any point they might select. They chose a site on Mill Creek, four miles southwest of the city of Wabash, and there it was erected.

The treaty of most interest to the people of this county was held Oct. 23, 1826, near the mouth of the Mississinewa, on land now belonging to the Pefferman heirs, opposite Benjamin Wallace's winter show quarters. The Indians were here met by the United States commissioners, Lewis Cass, James B. Ray and John Tipton. They ceded "all their claims to the lands in the State of Indiana, north and west of the Wabash and Miami rivers, and of the cession made by said tribe to the United States by the treaty concluded at St. Mary's Oct. 6, 1818." By further provisions of the same treaty, the State of Indiana was authorized to lay out a canal or road through any of the reservations, and, for the use of the canal, six chains in width along the same was appropriated. In payment for this land they received $31,040.53 in goods and $31,040.53 in cash. The following year, 1827, they received $61,259.47 in addition, and in 1828, $30,000. After that date they received a permanent annuity of $25,000.

In 1834 the government purchased of the Indians 177,000 acres, including a strip seven miles wide, off the west side of the reserve, in what is now Cass, Howard and Clinton counties, which was transferred to the State of Indiana to be used for the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, from the

mouth of the Tippecanoe river. Previous to this a strip five miles wide along the Wabash had been appropriated to the construction of the canal to the mouth of the Tippecanoe, for which the government paid $335,680. Thus the great "Thirty Mile Reservation" kept gradually melting away. Dissatisfaction arose among a large portion of the tribe. Many proposed to sell the remaining portion of their reservation and move farther west, and a few wished to remain and engage in agriculture like the white people. This led to the great treaty of 1838.

On November 6, 1838, Abel C. Pepper, commissioner on the part of the United States, met the Indians at the junction of the Wabash and Little rivers, for the purpose of consulting them in regard to the purchase of the balance of the reservation. This was the great "Treaty Ground," and a meeting of the United States commissioners here was always a great occasion among the Indians, and they attended in large numbers. The town of Huntington is situated a short distance from the historic spot.

It will be of interest to the readers to clearly comprehend the importance of this noted treaty, and its stipulations and schedule are hereby printed in full:

"ART. 1. The Miami tribe of Indians hereby cede to the United States all that tract of land lying south of the Wabash river and included in the following boundaries, to-wit; Commencing at a point on said river where the western boundary line of the Miami line of the Miami Reserve intersects the same, near the mouth of Pipe Creek; thence south two miles; thence west one mile; thence south along said boundary line three miles; thence east to the Mississinewa river; thence up said river with the meanderings thereof, to the eastern boundary line of said Miami Reserve; thence north along said eastern boundary line to the Wabash river; thence down the said last named river, with the meanderings thereof to the place of beginning.

"The said Miami tribe of Indians do also hereby cede to the United States the three following reservations of land, made for the use of the Miami nation of Indians by the 2d article of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, on the 6th day of October, 1818, to-wit:

"The reservation on the Wabash river, below the forks thereof.

"The residue of the reservation opposite the mouth of the river Abouette.

"The reservation at the mouth of a creek, called Flat Rock, where the road to the White river crosses the same.

"Also one other reservation of land made for the use of said tribe at Seek's village, on Eel river, by the 2d article of a treaty made and concluded on the 23d, of October, 1826.

"ART. 2. From the cession aforesaid, the Miami tribe reserve for the band of Me-to-sin, the following tract of land, to-wit: Beginning on the western boundary line of Big Reserve, where the Mississinewa river crosses the same: thence down said river with the meanderings thereof to the mouth of the creek called Forked Branch; thence north two miles; thence in a direct line to a point on the eastern boundary line two miles north of the place of beginning, supposed to contain ten square miles.

"ART. 3. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to pay the Miami tribe of Indians $335,680,—$60,000 of which to be paid immediately after the ratification of this treaty and the appropriation to

carry its provisions into effect; and the residue of said sum after the payment of claims hereinafter stipulated to be paid, in ten yearly installments of $12,568 per year.

"ART 4. It is further stipulated that the sum of $6,800 be paid John B. Richardville; and the sum of $2,612 be paid Francis Godfroy; which said sums are their respective claims against said tribe prior to Oct. 23, 1834, excluded from investigation by the late commissioners of the United States, by reason of their being Indians of said tribe.

"ART. 5. The said Miami tribe of Indians being anxious to pay all their just debts, at their request it is stipulated, that immediately after the ratification of this treaty, the United States shall appoint a commissioner, or commissioners, who shall be authorized to investigate all claims against said tribe which have accrued since the 23d of October, 1834, without regard to distinction of blood in the claimants; and to pay such debts as, having accrued since the said period, shall be proved to his or their satisfaction to be legal and just.

"ART. 6. It is further stipulated that the sum of $150,000 out of the amount agreed to be paid to said tribe in the 3d article of this treaty, shall be set apart for the payment of the claims under the provisions of the 4th and 5th article of this treaty, as well as for the balance ascertained to be due from said tribe by the investigation under the provisions of the treaty of 1834; and should there be an unexpended balance in the hands of said commission or commissioners after the payment of said claims, the same shall be paid over to the said tribe at the payment of their next subsequent annuity; but should the said sum set apart for the purpose aforesaid, be found insufficient to pay the same, then the ascertained balance due on said claims shall be paid in three equal installments from the annuities of said tribe.

"And the said Miami tribe of Indians, through this public instrument proclaim to all concerned that no debt or debts that any Indian or Indians of said tribe may contract with any person or persons, shall operate as a lien on the annuity or annuities, nor on the land of the said tribe, for legal enforcement; nor shall any person or persons other than the members of said Miami tribe, who may by sufferance live on the land of, or intermarry in, said tribe, have any right to the land or any interest in the annuities of said tribe, until such person or persons shall have been by general council adopted into their tribe.

"ART. 7. And it is further stipulated, that the United States will cause the buildings and improvements on the lands hereby ceded, to be appraised, and have buildings and improvements of a corresponding value made at such place as the chiefs of said tribe may designate; and the Indians of said tribe are to remain in the peaceable occupation of their present improvements until the United States shall make the said corresponding improvements.

"ART. 8. It is further stipulated that the United States patent to Bever for five sections of land, and to Chapine for one section of land, reserved to them respectively in the 2d article of the treaty made A. D. 1826, is continued between the parties to the present treaty.

"ART. 9. The United States agree to cause the boundary lines of the land of said tribe in the state of Indiana, to be surveyed and marked within the period of one year after the ratification of this treaty.

"ART. 10. The United States stipulate to possess the Miami tribe of

Indians of, and guarantee to them forever, a country west of the Mississippi river, to remove and settle on, when the said tribe may be disposed to emigrate from their present country, and that guarantee is hereby pledged and the said country shall be sufficient in extent, and suited to their wants and conditons, and be in a region contiguous to that in the occupation of the tribes which emigrated from the states of Ohio and Indiana. And when the said tribe shall have emigrated, the United States shall protect the said tribe and the people thereof, in their rights and possessions, against the injuries, encroachments and oppressions of any person or persons, tribe or tribes whatsoever.

ART. 11. It is further stipulated, that the United States will defray the expenses of a deputation of six chiefs or head men, to explore the country to be assigned to said tribe west of the Mississippi river. Said deputation to be selected by said tribe in general council.

"ART. 12. The United States agree by patent to each of the Miami Indians named in the schedule hereunto annexed, the tracts of land therein respectively designated.

"And the said tribe in general council request, that the patents for the grant in said schedule contained, shall be transmitted to the principal chief of said tribe, to be by him distributed to the respective grantees.

The schedule of the grants attached to this article are as follows :

"To John B. Richardville, principal chief:

"Two sections of land to include and command the principal falls of Pipe Creek.

"Three sections of land, commencing at the mouth of the Salamonie river; thence running three miles down the Wabash river and one mile up the Salamonie river.

"Two sections of land, commencing at the mouth of the Mississinewa river; thence down the Wabash river two miles and up the Mississinewa river one mile.

"One and one-half sections of land on the Wabash river at the mouth of Flat Rock (creek), to include his mills and the privileges thereof.

"One section of land on the Wabash river opposite the town of Wabash.

"All of which said tracts of land are to be surveyed as directed by said grantee.

"To Francis Godfroy, a chief, one section of land opposite the town of Peru and on the Wabash.

"One section of land on Little Pipe creek, to include his mill and the privileges thereof.

"Four sections of land where he now lives.

"All of which said tracts of land are to be surveyed as directed by the said grantee.

"To Po-qua Godfroy, one section of land, to run one mile on the Wabash river, and to include the improvements where he now lives.

"To Catherine Godfroy, daughter of Francis Godfroy, and her children, one section of land to run one mile on the Wabash river, and to include the improvements where she now lives.

"To Kah-tah-mong-quah, son of Susan Richardville, one section of land on the Wabash river below and adjoining the three sections granted to John

B. Richardville.

"To Mong-go-sah, son of La Blonde, one-half section of land on the Wabash river below and adjoining the half section granted to Kah-tah-mong-quah.

"To Peter Gouin, one section of land on the Sixth Mile Reserve, commencing where the northern line of said reserve intersects the Wabash river; thence down said river one mile and back for quantity.

"To Mais-shil-gouin-mi-zah, one section of land, to include the Deer Lick, alias La Sabine, on the creek that enters the Wabash river nearly opposite the town of Wabash.

"To O-zan-shin-quah, and the wife of Brouillette, daughters of the "Deaf Man," as tenants in common, one section of land on the Mississinewa river, to include the improvements where they now live.

"To O-san-di-ah, one section of land where he now lives, on the Mississinewa river, to include his improvements.

"To Mais-zi-quah, one section of land on the Wabash river, commencing at the lower part of the improvement of "Old Sally;" thence up said river and back for quantity.

"To Tah-ko-nong, one section of land where he now lives on the Wabash river.

"To Cha-pine, one section of land where he now lives on the Ten Mile Reserve.

"To White Loon, one section of land at the crossing of Langlois's creek, on the Ten Mile Reserve, to run up said creek.

"To Francis Godfroy, one section of land to be located where he might direct.

"To Neh-wah-ling-quah, one section of land where he now lives on the Ten Mile Reserve.

"To La Fountain, one section of land south of the section where he now lives, on and adjoining the same on the Ten Mile reserve.

"To Seek, one section of land south of the section of land granted to Wa-pa-se-pah by the treaty of 1834, on the Ten Mile reserve.

"To Black Loon, one section of land on the Six Mile reserve, commencing at a line which will divide his field on the Wabash river; thence up the river one mile and back for quantity.

"To Duck, one section of land on the Wabash river below and adjoining the section granted to Black Loon, and one mile down said river and back for quantity.

"To Me-cha-ne-qua, a chief, alias Gros-mis, one section of land where he now lives.

"One section, to include his field on the Salimonie river.

"One and one-half sections, commencing on the Wabash river, where the road crosses the same from John B. Richardville, Jr.'s; thence down the said river to the high bank on Mill creek; thence back so as to include a part of the prairie, to be surveyed as directed by said chief.

"To Tow-wah-keo-shee, wife of old Pish-a-wa, one section of land on the Wabash river below and adjoining the half section granted to Mon-go-sah.

"To Ko-was-see, one section of land, now Seek's reserve, to include his orchard and improvements.

"To Black Loon, one section of land on the Six Mile reserve, and on the

Salamonie river, to include his improvements.

"To the wife of Benjamin Ah-mac-kon-zee-quah, one section of land where she now lives, near the prairie, and to include her improvements, she being commonly known as Pichoux's sister.

"To Pe-she wah, one section of land above and adjoining the section and a half granted to John B. Richardville on Flat Rock (creek), and to run one mile on the Wabash river.

"To White Raccoon, one section of land on the Ten Mile reserve, where he may wish to locate the same.

"To La Blonde, the chief's daughter, one section of land on the Wabash river below and adjoining the section of land granted to Francis Godfroy, to be surveyed as she may direct.

"To Ni-con-zah, one section of land on the Mississinewa river, a little above the section of land granted to the Deaf Man's daughters, and on the opposite side of the river, to include the pine or evergreen tree, and to be surveyed as he may direct.

"To John B. Richardville, one section of land, to include the Osage village on the Mississinewa river, as well as the burying ground of his family, to be surveyed as he may direct.

"To Kee-ki-lash-e-we-ah, alias Godfroy, one-half section of land back of the section granted to the principal chief, opposite the town of Wabash, to include the creek.

"One-half section of land commencing at the lower corner of the section granted to Mais-ze-quah; thence half a mile down the Wabash river.

"To Al-lo-lah, one section of land above and adjoining the section granted to Mais-she-gouin-mi-zah, and on the same creek.

"To John B. Richardville, Jr., one section of land on Pipe creek, above and adjoining the two sections of land granted to the principal chief, to be surveyed as he may direct.

"To John B. Richardville, one section of land wherever he may choose to have the same located.

"It is understood that all the foregoing grants are to be located and surveyed so as to correspond with the public surveys as near as may be to include the points designated in each grant respectively."

"ART. 13. And, it is furthur stipulated, that should this treaty not be ratified at the next session of the Congress of the United States, then it shall be null and void to all intents and purposes between the parties.

"ART. 14. And, whereas, John B. Richardville, the principal chief of said tribe, is very old and infirm, and not well able to endure the fatigue of a long journey, it is agreed that the United States will pay to him and his family the proportion of the annuity of said tribe, which their number shall indicate to be due to them, at Fort Wayne, whenever the said tribe shall emigrate to the country to be assigned them west, as a future residence.

"ART. 15. It is further stipulated, that as long as the Congress of the United States shall, in its discretion, make an appropriation under the 6th Article of the treaty, made between the United States and said tribe in the year 1826, for the support of the infirm and the education of the youth of said tribe, one-half of the amount so appropriated shall be paid to the chiefs, to be by them applied to the support of the poor and infirm of said tribe, in such manner as

shall be most beneficial.

"ART. 16. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

"In testimony whereof the said Abel C. Pepper, commissioner as aforesaid, and the chiefs, head men and warriors of the Miami tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at the forks of the Wabash, the 6th of November, 1838.

"SIGNED

ABEL C. PEPPER, Commissioner,
J. B. RICHARDVILLE,
MINGENICKEAW,
PAW-LAWN-ZO-AW (Godfroy),
NO-WE-LANG-GANG-GAW (Big),
O-ZAN-DE-AH (Leg),
WA-PA-PIN-SHAW (Black Raccoon),
NAC-KAW GUAUNG-GAW,
KAH-TAH-MAUNG-GUAW,
KAH-WAH-ZAY,
TO-PE-YAW (Francis La Fountaine),
PE-WAW-PE-YAW,
ME-SHING-GO-ME-JAW,
NAC-KON-ZAW,
NE-KON-JAW,
WAW-PE-MAUNG-QUAH (White Loon),
CHING-GUAW-KE-AW,
AW-KOO-TE-AW,
KIL-SO AW,
TAW-WE-KE-SE-AW,
MAC-QUAW-KO-NAUNG,
MAW-YAUC-QUE-YAW,
(Son of Richardville).

"Signed in the presence of John T. Douglass, Sub-agent; Allen Hamilton, Secretary to Commissioner; Daniel D. Pratt, Assistant Secretary to Commissioner; J. B. Duret, H. Lasalle, and William Hurlbert, Indian agent."

The last treaty with the Miamis was held November 28, 1840, on the old treaty grounds, at the request of Metosina, who had lived at one place for four score years, and he asked that a reservation be made to him. He was given fourteen sections of land, which made him one of the most extensive Indian land owners of his time. Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton were the commissioners at this treaty for the United States. The Indians now relinquished all claims to all lands south of the Wabash, except certain specific reservations. It was agreed that the Indians could remain five years, in order to give them time to hunt a location in the west. It was also stipulated that the sum of $25,000 be paid to John B. Richardville, and the sum of $15,000 to the acting executor of Francis Godfroy, deceased, being the amount of their respective claims against the tribe. Soon after this treaty, the old chief, Metosina, died, and the title to his lands were vested in his son, Me-shin-go-me-sia, who lived until his 98th year, passing away December 23, 1879.

It is seen that the chiefs were given large tracts of land, and often large sums of money, to perfect these treaties. Judge Horace P. Biddle relates a little anecdote of John B. Richardville: "After the articles of the treaty of

1826 were all agreed upon, and the chiefs were about to 'touch the quill,' which means signing the treaty, Richardville addressed General Lewis Cass, who was one of the commissioners on the part of the United States:

"'General, you forgot one little ting. Eighteen Thousand Dollars for Chief Roosaville.'

"He would not 'touch the quill' until that article was inserted in the treaty. And in the treaty it was perforce inserted."

The records show that by the several treaties the Miamis had ceded an aggregate of 6,853,020 acres of land to the general government, and received in money and goods $1,261,707. They were given in exchange 44,040 acres, valued at $55,800, on which a few of the chiefs and influential Miamis lived.

The last exodus of the Miamis has ever been a pathetic theme. It was a sad and mournful picture. They dreaded the day of departure. Forever they were to leave behind them the scenes of childhood. Each river, hill or shady glen brought memories that were dear to them. Forever they were to leave the scenes of their traditions, the loved spots of infancy, the hunting grounds of youth, the battle fields of mature years—all to be marred by the woodman's ax and desecrated by the plow-share. It was a sad, mournful, melancholy, motley group; some afoot, a few in wagons and many a-horseback. As they traveled along, some hid in trees and some escaped in the brush and returned to their old home. Thomas B. Helm, writer of histories of Wabash and Cass counties, says that the Miamis, at the time of their removal, numbered about 1,100 war riors, which probably represented a membership of from 5,000 to 6,000 souls." Helm is certainly in error as to the number of the Indians. It is said by pioneers who are well posted that only about 800 were removed. If Helm is correct, however, a large number must have died on the journey. According to the Indian census report, which was approved the same year of their arrival in Kansas, there were three bands, sixty-five families, numbering 286 souls. The census report further states that twelve of the sixty-five families lived by agriculture; five children spoke English; twelve Christians; twelve temperate; one hundred and sixty-five inebriates; and eleven living in a state of polygamy.

ANNUITIES.

When the Indians sold their lands to the United States, they were not paid the whole sum at once, but received so much per capita each year. This the government called "annuities," and the Indians called it "bread money." It would have been more appropriate to have called it "whisky money," for it was nearly all spent for liquors. Had they received cash for their land they would have nearly all killed themselves in a prolonged drunken debauchery. These annuities were paid at the "Forks," below Huntington, for a number of years, later at Wabash, and a few were paid at Peru. The time of paying these annuities was always a period of prosperity to all concerned. It was a motley crowd of Indians, traders, trappers and pioneers that congregated near Huntington at the annual payments. Numerous board shanties were erected and filled with good to be sold to the Indians, and people came from far and near to participate in the benefits to be derived from the money disbursed. As many as six well-filled stores, some of them with goods valued at from $5,000 to $6,000, would be found at the place, to say nothing of the bake shops, butcher shops and scores of other places at which the red men were supplied with luxuries and necessities. Two hundred and fifty Miamis drew annuities in Kan-

sas the first year after their removal, and each received $125. In 1875 the "Miamis of Indiana" numbered 339, and the Eel River band nineteen. Nearly all of these had renounced their tribal relations and drew the interest on the money held for them by the United States. The total sum disbursed annually at Peru for a number of years was $12,000. The amount per capita varied as the number of indians increased or diminished. Some years there was a slight increase, but generally the deaths were in excess of the births. For the past few years the Court of Claims has been examining the books at Washington, and discovered that $48,528.38 had been paid erroneously to the Pottawattomies, instead of the Miamis. This was due to error by the enrolling officers n the early payments. M. D. Shelby, a special Indian agent, came to Peru in June, 1895, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual interested parties in the disbursement. Representatives of families came from a number of the western States. By an act of Congress, passed August 9th, 1888, it was declared that an Indian woman who marries a white man becomes a citizen of the United States and debars herself and her children from any annuity. This act cut quite a number of Indians out of any share in the disbursement. It was found by this last enrollment that there were only about 320 Miamis in the United States who were eligible to any part of this disbursement. These are scattered, some living in Kansas, in Arkansas and Indian Territory. A few are located in large cities, as Chicago, Fort Wayne and Lafayette. But the greater number of this once powerful tribe is living in Miami, Wabash, Grant and Huntington counties. Many of these are solid, substantial farmers, who have lost all their tribal customs and are very indifferent with regard to the history of their people. The younger Miamis are intermarrying with the whites, and it will only be a few years until this once great tribe of Indians will be known only to history.

THE POTTAWATTOMIES.

This great tribe of Indians, as late as 1826, held undisputed sway over the entire region north of the Wabash, from Ohio to the Illinois line, and as far north as Michigan. They are first known to history in the early part of the seventeenth century and were found in the lower peninsula of Michigan. They were made up of scattered bands that were independent of each other. There is no trace at any time of general authority or government in their tribe. They were hunters and fishers and cultivated a little corn. Being of a warlike nature, they were continually fighting with their neighbors, the Iroquois, who drove them from their stronghold in southern Michigan. They settled on islands around Green Bay, and here the French established missions among them. For many years they were warm friends to the French and were allied with them in wars. During the Revolutions they gave aid to the English. After that great struggle they spread in small bands in southern Michigan and in northern Indiana and Illinois. From 1803 to 1809 they sold much of their land to the government and received money and annuities therefore, and by 1815 they had disposed of nearly all of their hunting grounds. The Wabash river was the natural boundary line between the Miamis and the Pottawattomies, and the latter occupied the lands on the north of the stream. At the time of their removal they far outnumbered the Miamis. From time immemorial these two great tribes lived near each other, and, taken as a whole, were always friendly and peaceable among themselves. The

Miamis were ever much superior in point of intelligence and civilization. The Pottawattomies were filthy in their habits and degraded in their nature. In all their history, they have no moving spirit—no great man, and only a brief account of them will be of interest to the general reader.

The first military expedition which penetrated the country of the Pottawattomies in Indiana was in 1791. In that year Colonel James Wilkinson led a body of troops against the Indians on the Wabash and burned their village of Oldtown, on the Eel river, seven miles above its mouth.

In the summer of 1886 the writer of this history was among the Miamis on the Mississinewa interviewing them. One character shall never be forgotten. That was an Indian commonly known as "Old Jim Sassafras." He was of a moody, morose disposition, but when his sympathy and imagination was once aroused, he would burst forth with native eloquence. He claimed with much pride to be a full-blooded Miami. He was quite old then and was living all alone in a two-story frame house in Peoria. He firmly believed that all the bloodshed in Indian wars was caused by the whites. While talking upon this subject, he arose from where he was sitting and became most eloquent. He talked very rapidly in broken English, and one had to give very close attention to understand him. He said: "Two Pottawattomie squaws go along with their pappooses wrapped in shawls on their backs. That was far, far that way (pointing to the east). They come to some peach trees. They taste of some fruit. They like. Put down pappooses and spread blankets to put peaches in. They think all belong to them. White man come out and see them take peaches. He shoot one squaw. One get away with her pappoose. The pappoose of dead squaw was by her side. White man come and take little girl pappoose and run a sharp stick into its body between its legs. White man then put stick in ground with little girl pappoose stuck on top. This was Pottawattomie."

The old Indian spoke with so much force and sympathy that, had he been among his own people in the days of Indian warfare, he could have aroused a whole tribe to hostility.

This dreadful outrage, the old Indian said, caused the Pottawattomies to fly to arms, and soon all the neighboring tribes were involved in war. Cruelty on the part of the whites was no doubt the cause of more than one Indian outbreak.

The first treaty in which the Pottawattomies alone were interested was held July 15, 1815. They then declared that there should be "perpetual peace" between themselves and the United States. By treaty, concluded October 2, 1818, they ceded all the territory twenty-five miles north of the Wabash river, between the mouth of the Tippecanoe and Vermillion rivers; also all claim to lands south of the Wabash. At the mouth of the Mississinewa, on the 26th of October, 1826, they ceded all their rights to the forests of Indiana, except reservations here and there. Within the next eleven years they made twenty treaties; and in the last one, concluded February 11, 1837, relinquished all their rights to any part of the lands, as a tribe, and agreed to be taken to Kansas in two years from that date. But the same year a small band of eighty or ninety, living in the northern part of the State, were taken to their new home by George Proffit. In the summer of 1838 the regular emigration of the Pottawattomies took place, under the management of Abel C. Pepper and John

Tipton. At the time of their removal they numbered about 2,500 warriors, or between 10,000 and 12,000 souls. The following winter was very cold in Kansas, and, not being well prepared for a change of climate, many of them died.

In 1862 a treaty was made with them giving individual Indians a title to their several tracts of land on certain conditions. Their population in 1867 was 2,180, and 1,400 of these were elected to become citizens and take lands in severalty, 780 to hold lands as a tribe. This experiment proved well with a few. But the great majority squandered their lands and became paupers. They then scattered in bands throughout the west. In 1874 there was one band of 486 in Jackson county, Kansas, on a reservation of 17,357 acres. One band of sixty then lived in Michigan, and one numbering 181 in Wisconsin. Individual members were scattered among various tribes in the southwest part of the United States. The number of Pottawattomies are decreasing year by year and it will not be long until they, too, are known only to history

CHAPTER IV.

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CHIEFS AND HEAD MEN OF THE MIAMIS.

——0——

ALL are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great.
Some with ornaments of rhyme.
—Longfellow.

——0——

He proved the best man i' the field; and for his meed
Was brow-bound with the oak.
—Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

——0——

LITTLE or nothing is known of the chieftains of the Miamis prior to the reign of Little Turtle. His father, Ague-nack-que, signed the first treaty between the English and Miamis, as principal chief, on the 23d of July, 1748. He lived a few miles northeast of Fort Wayne, and it was here that Little Turtle was born, in the year 1747. His mother was a Mohegan, and transmitted many of her superior qualities to her son. He was a prodigy of his tribe, and when a mere boy developed traits of character which later made him distinguished. He showed great courage, sagacity and talent, and the reverence in which he was held by his tribe was unbounded. He was not only skilled in council, but in war surpassed the English generals, who were trained and schooled in their profession. He was not defeated until he met General Wayne. In addressing his tribe in council, he said that it was useless to fight against "the man who never sleeps." Little Turtle died at Fort Wayne July 14th, 1812, and was buried by the whites with the highest honors. A sword and medal presented to him by General Washington were buried with him.

The successor to Little Turtle was

JOHN B. RICHARDVILLE,

who was known by the Indians as Pe-che wa (Wild Cat). The name of Richardville is one of the greatest in the annals of Indian history. He not only held an enviable reputation among his own tribe, but also among the whites. He came upon the stage of action after the storm of Indian warfare ended. His was the treaty-making period. The times demanded such a man.

John B. Richardville was the son of a French trader of wide distinction, and his mother wasa sister of Little Turtle. He was born near the junction

of the St. Joseph with the Maumee in the year 1761. According to tradition, he first saw the light in the midst of an Indian village, near "The Old Apple Tree," which became of such historical interest that an illustration of it was given in Brice's "History of Fort Wayne." Richardville's father established a trading post at Ke-ki-ong-a (Fort Wayne) at a very early date and a brother one at Vincennes. These brothers were of noble French ancestry, and came to this country in search of fortune about 200 years ago. The descendants of Richardville's uncle still live at Vincennes, and have valuable papers which trace their ancestors back to the year of 1162.

Young Richardville's mother was like her brother, Little Turtle. She loved the heroic act, the noble deed, scorned oblivion, and inculcated this life in her son.

Judge Horace P. Biddle, who knew the chief personally some years before his death, describes him:

"In stature Richardville was about five feet ten inches, with broad shoulders, and weighed about 180 pounds. His personal appearance was attractive and he was graceful in carriage and manner. Exempt from any expression of levity, he is said to have 'preserved his dignity under all circumstances.' His nose was Roman, his eyes were of a lightish blue, and slightly protruding, 'his upper lip firmly pressed upon his teeth, and the under one slightly projecting.' That he was an Indian half-breed there can be no doubt. His own statements and unvarying traditions conclusively prove that he inherited his position through his mother, by the laws of Indian descent, and conradictt the theory that he was a Frenchman, who obtained the chieftainship by trickery or purchase. In appearance he was remarkable, in that he was neither red nor white, but combined both colors in his skin, which was mottled or spotted red and white."

Richardville was taciturn and dignified in manner, but yet exercised the warmest and most attentive regard for all his people and mankind in general. He was very hospitable and charitable, and the latchstring of his door was always out to his own people and to strangers. Considering his environments, he was a great man of the world—a man of unusual intellectual powers.

The story of his rise to the chieftaincy was related by him to Allen Hamilton, an Indian agent. It is one most touching and heroic. It was a scene worthy of the most noted poet and painter. It was in a wild and barbarous age on the banks of the Maumee. It was at a time when white men's scalps dangled from Indian belts and war-whoops re-echoed from every hill. The young warriors still rejoiced in the barbaric custom of burning prisoners at the stake. A white man had been captured and brought into camp. A consultation of the head men was held and he was doomed to be "burned at the stake." He was tied to the stake, the fagots were heaped about him, and the group of dusky warriors that stood about filled the air with rough ejaculations and shouts of triumph. An Indian stood with a torch, waiting for the word to apply it to the fagots. Young Richardville and his mother stood aloof watching the motley crowd that was reveling in fiendish merriment. The fagots were lighted and the Indians began their awful dance of death. At this moment the old mother placed a knife into the hands of her son, and bade him assert his chieftaincy. The young man sprang through the circle of dancers and cut the man loose. The mother of Richardville took the man in charge,

placed him in a canoe, covered him with furs and sent him down the Maumee with a friendly Indian.

Years after, when the chief was on his way to Washington, he met the man whose life he had saved, in a town in Ohio. They embraced each other. Long they recounted the scenes and incidents of youth. Ever after they were fast friends, and, when the old chief died, a monument was raised over his remains by the man whose life he had saved.

This story is beautifully related in poetry by Frank C. Riehl, and was first published in the Sentinel-Democrat, of Alton, Ill., in August, 1890. It will be found at the close of this chapter,

The story of saving this man's life is probably true, but it is doubtful whether this is what raised him to his power. According to the story, he was given the mace of power when a mere youth. He became chief upon the death of Little Turtle, in July, 1812, and he was then about 51 years old.

Although Richardville was not chief until 1812, yet he had been for many years regarded as one of the principal men of the nation. He was a representative of his tribe in the treaty of 1795; signed the treaty of Fort Wayne in 1803; and that of Vincennes in 1805. He signed the treaty of 1818 as principal chief; also the one of 1826 and that of 1838. In the last named treaty, as is shown in Chapter III., he was granted eleven and one-half sections of land, 7,360 acres, besides considerable money. These sections were located so as to include some of the richest soil in the Wabash valley. Richardville was a skillful trader and accumulated great wealth in his business. At the time of his death he was the richest Indian in American history. Besides his vast estates, he had a great deal of money. It is said that he had over $200,000 in coin, most of which was buried in boxes on his reservations. After his death considerable money was found in decayed boxes, and it is believed by some of the Indians that a large amount yet lies buried on the Wabash river.

Judge Biddle, who is full of anecdotes relative to the early history of this country, relates a humorous story of the old chief:

"William G. Ewing—a brother of Colonel George W. Ewing—had some difficulty with a Mr. Berthelette, a Frenchman, another Indian trader, who was an intimate friend of Chief Richardville. Berthelette became very much incensed and went to see the chief about the matter. His first salutation was: 'Chief, I want your pistols.' 'Oui oui si; what for you want my pistol, Mr. Bar-te-lette?' 'I want to kill Bill Ewing.' 'Ah, oui, you shall have my pistol, Mr. Bar-te-lette; but come in and eat some dinner with me.' After dinner was over, Mr. Berthelette became very restless. The chief said nothing more about the pistols. Berthelette addressed him: 'Chief, now for the pistols.' 'Ah, oui, I get you dem pistol.' The chief retired a few minutes and came back with two bottles of wine. 'Here, Mr. Bar-te-lette, my pistol'—handing him the two bottles of wine—'but take care, now, you shoot yourself.'"

Richardville had a very extensive trading house in Fort Wayne for many years, but in 1836 moved his store to Wabash. His family remained at his home on the St. Mary's. Madame Margaret La Folio, a beautiful and graceful French woman, was his housekeeper at Wabash.

He died at his family residence, on the St. Mary's, August 13, 1841. The burial services were held the next day by Rev. Father Clark, Catholic priest, of Peru, at the St. Augustine Church, at Fort Wayne. His body was first in-

terred on the site of the cathedral, and later, when it became necessary to make room for the building, it was removed, and now lies in the Catholic cemetery, south of the city. His three daughters, La Blonde, Sarah and Catherine, erected a fine marble monument on the spot.

FRANCIS GODFROY.

Francis Godfroy, called by the Indians Pa-lonz-wa (signed to the treaty of 1838 as Paw-lawn-zo-aw), was the last war chief of the Miamis. He was born in March, 1788, near Fort Wayne. Gabriel Godfroy, a son, now living, has tried to trace his maternal ancestors, but has met with very little success. He has found, however, that his grandfather was a white man, who was captured in Kentucky when about seven years old by the Shawnee Indians. Two other children were taken at the same time he was captured. His right name he had forgotten, but thought it was Cole or Coleman. This boy grew up among the Indians and became a skillful trader, and was the Shawnee interpreter at the treaty of Greenville. He married a woman among the Miamis who was half French. They raised a large family, and at an old age the father died near where he was captured in Kentucky. His widow then came to live among her own people, the Miamis, near Fort Wayne. Francis Godfroy married her daughter, Sac-a-qua-tah. Godfroy was half French and his wife was half English, and their children have married various shades of Indian blood. Here is a peculiar instance of the blending of the Anglo-Saxon and French-Indian blood. According to tradition, the Godfroys are descended from the nobility of France, and indeed it is one of the greatest names in the proud and haughty chivalry of that nation. As the story runs, Godfroy came to this country with some other noblemen at a very early period to hunt and explore. He loved the wild, new country and remained. The name of Godfroy appears in French history even before the Crusades. In the first great crusade against the Saracens, the standard of Godfroy, of Bouillon, was the first planted upon the walls of Jerusalem on Friday, July 5th, 1099. He was chosen, eight days after this most remarkable victory, to be king of Jerusalem and "protector of Christian interests in the Holy Land." He was offered a crown of gold, but refused to wear it in the city where his Savior had worn one of thorns. These Godfroys in French history were a race of crusaders—bold explorers. It cannot be doubted that some of them sought the wilds of North America, probably with the idea of great conquests. The Godfroy name is not so common, and it would be safe to conjecture that this last war chief of the Miamis is a descendant of the great Godfroy of Bouillon, the first Christian king of Jerusalem, after 460 years of Saracen rule.

The history of these Indian chiefs read like romance, and in generations to come the novelist will find in them most interesting subjects for his thought and pen.

Francis Godfroy, from his youth, was noted among his people for daring and bravery, and was selected as war chief after the resignation of She-pan-can-ah, the husband of Frances Slocum. He took a prominent part in the battles of Fort Wayne and Tippecanoe, and also in the engagement on the Mississinewa, the last in which the Miamis took any part. This battle occurred Dec. 18th, 1812, in Grant county. The Indians had been committing depredations along the frontier and were giving aid to the English, and General Harrison

sent a detachment of 600 mounted men, under Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, with orders to burn all the villages on the Mississinewa. The Colonel was ordered not to molest the Delaware villages, and also Richardville, Silver Heels, White Loon, and the son and brother of Little Turtle. The expedition reached the Mississinewa valley on the 17th of December and fell upon a village inhabited by Delawares and Miamis. Eight warriors were killed and forty-two men, women and children were taken prisoners. All the dwellings were burned. The Indians who escaped spread the news like wildfire among their people along the river. Godfroy quickly collected about forty or fifty braves and marched through the woods all night of the 17th. They found the soldiers camped on a high bluff of the river, and began to plan their assault in Indian style. They skulked around the camp, howling like wolves, so they could recognize each other and keep together. The Indians could imitate the howl of a wolf to perfection, and it took an expert to detect the difference. An old guide to the soldiers told them that he thought the redskins were imitating wolves. The Indians made a precipitous attach upon the camp about a half hour before daybreak, and the fight lasted about an hour. Eight of the soldiers were killed, including two officers, forty-two wounded, and 107 horses were killed. Fifteen Indians were picked up dead after the fight, and it is thought that about that many were carried away by them. Their force was estimated by the whites at about 300, but, according to their own account, they did not number more than 100. The expedition continued down the river and the Osage village was burned to the ground, but the home of the war chief was not molested.

Francis Godfroy was a fine looking man and bore the mark of authority in his appearance. The Slocums, while on a visit to see their long lost sister, visited Godfroy's home, and in a letter to the Wyoming Republican, dated Sept. 27th, 1837, is found the following description of the old chief. "We soon after came to the seat of Godfroy, the war chief of the Miamis, consisting of five or six two-story houses within an inclosure of perhaps half an acre, which we entered through a gate wide enough for a carriage to pass. Upon entering the house, we were all introduced to the chief by Mr. Miller, who told him our business in the nation. He received us very courteously, and proffered us all the assistance in his power. He is probably over 50 years of age, of portly and majestic appearance, being more than six feet high, well proportioned and weighing about 320 pounds. He was dressed in leggings and a blue calico shirt that came down to the knee, profusely ornamented with ruffles of the same, his hair nearly half gray and tied in a queue hanging elegantly down his back."

The most distinguished quality in the character of Francis Godfroy was his generosity. In this he was a prince. He was like a good, old father to his tribe. His Mount Pleasant home was like an Indian village. A number of Indians were always feasting at his table. Generosity was extended to all. His home was like that of a lord of an English manor, or of a king of a French feudal state—here were horses and hounds, guns and ammunition, the chase and the feast. He was held in perfect reverence by his people.

Many stories are told showing Godfroy's hospitality. One time he was at Lafayette, when a steamship arrived there from the Ohio rive. He offered he captain a half section of land if he would take him and his party home,

about three miles east of Peru. The proposition was accepted. The news spread and people were constantly along the bank watching for the steamer The trip was made successfully, but the boat was stranded on its return. A deed to a half section of land was sent to the captain.

Francis Godfroy was a very successful Indian trader and amassed quite a fortune in this business. He would probably have been nearly as wealthy as Richardville, had it not have been for his unbounded liberality. At the treaty of 1838 he was granted seven sections of land, four where he then lived, one at the mouth of Little Pike creek, one opposite Peru and one where he might select. By the treaty of 1834 he was granted a section of land adjoining Peru on the north and east. He bought several sections of land, and when he died he left an estate that would have made all his children very wealthy if they had managed it judiciously.

A very pretty legend, showing how Francis Godfroy came to be selected as war chief, is preserved by the pen of Horace P. Biddle: "There was a very bad Indian in the tribe known as Ma-jen-i-ca. He was a drinking, quarrelsome man, and frequently killed those who displeased him. Being the chief of a village, he was greatly feared. Once upon a time, as the story runs, he was in a boisterous condition at a council, which was being held on the hill just above where the Godfroy cemetery is now located. Francis Godfroy, then a young man, was present. From some remark, he incurred the displeasure of Ma-jen-i-ca, who commanded him to sit down, telling him he was no man. Young Godfroy resented the insult, and told him that he was no man—that he was a coward—that he should desist from stabbing and killing his own people for trivial causes. These remarks greatly excited Ma-jen-i-ca, and, drawing his knife, he rushed on Godfroy. The latter being brave and powerful, quickly seized his assailant by the wrist and held his arm firmly. Then he drew his own knife and told him the braver way would be to fight him a duel. Still holding him by the arm, he commanded him to look upon yonder sun for the last time if he proposed to fight. If not intending to fight, and if he was a brave man, he would drop his knife. Godfroy stood firm and ready to fight, and, being a giant in strength, caused his assailant, through his determined look, to quail. Finally the big chief dropped his knife and yielded to the superior will power of Godfroy. This act of bravery resulted in the latter being chosen war chief after the resignation of She-pan-can-ah."

Francis Godfroy passed away at his Mount Pleasant home in May, 1840, and was buried in the cemetery on the hillside, a few rods from his house. His sons have erected a marble monument on the spot. His funeral was a notable event and was largely attended by all classes of people. The funeral address was delivered by Wa-pa-pin-sha, a noted Indian orator of the tribe. It was certainly a masterpiece of oratory, and deserves to live in history as long as the Miamis. A translation gives it as follows.

"Brothers, the Great Spirit has taken to Himself another of our once powerful and happy, but now declining, nation. The time has been when these forests were densely populated by the redmen; but the same hand whose blighting touch withered the majestic frame before us, and caused the noble spirit by which it was animated to seek another home, has dealt in a like manner with his and our fathers; in like manner will he deal with us. Death, of late, has been common among us. So much so that a recurrence of it scarcely

elicits our notice. But when the brave, the generous and patriotic are blasted by it, then it is the tears of sorrow freely flow. Such is now the case.

"Our brother, who has just left us, was brave, generous and patriotic, and as a tribute to his merit and reward for his goodness the tears, not only of his own people, but of many white men, who are here assembled to witness his funeral rites, freely flow. At this scene the poor of his people weep because at his table they were wont to feast and rejoice. The weak mourn his death because his authority was ever directed to their protection. But he has left the earth—the place of vexation and contention—and is now participating with Pocahontas and Logan in those joys prepared by the Great Spirit for such as well and faithfully discharge their duties here. Brothers, let us emulate his example and practice his virtues."

Francis Godfroy had two wives, Sac-a-che-quah and Sac-kah-quet-tah; the former died before her husband and the latter, Feb. 28, 1869. By his first wife he had six children, namely: Poqua, died in the fall of 1845; Tac-conze-quah, time of death not known; Catherine Goodboo, died in '56 or '57; Louisa Hunt, died in '48 or '49; James R. Godfroy, died in 1894; William Godfroy. By his second wife he had six children: Sallie, died April 2, 1856; George W., died in 1841; Thomas Godfroy, died in the spring of 1847; Gabriel; Clemence, died in 1848; Frances, time of death not known. Out of this family of twelve children only two are now living, William and Gabriel, who now reside east of Peru about three miles. George Washington was killed by lightning in the spring of 1841, while sitting on his horse, with several others, in front of the house. His death was looked upon with profound superstition by the Miamis, because there was scarcely a cloud in the sky when the bolt descended.

Francis Godfroy made a will Feb. 26, 1840, about three months before his death. A supplement was added to it a few days before his death. A certified copy was recorded April 8th, 1854, in Deed Record "G," pages 687-689. It is a curious document and is of historical interest to the people of this county, because the abstracts of a great deal of property embraces this will. It is here given in full:

"I, Francis Godfroy, a Miami Indian, of the county of Miami, Indiana being desirous to settle and dispose of my worldly affairs while in a sound mind, memory and understanding, do publish and declare this as my last will and testament.

"First, I desire my body to be decently interred, at the discretion of my executors hereinafter named.

"Second. It is my will and I hereby bequeath to my beloved son, James R. Godfroy, one section of land, to include my mill on the creek below Peru, commonly called Pipe creek.

"Third, I will and bequeath to my beloved son, William Godfroy, one section of land lying on the Mississinewa river, being the section of land granted to O-san-di-ah at the treaty between the United States and the Miami Indians of 1838, which I purchased of the said O-san-di-ah.

"I will and bequeath to my dearly beloved son, George Washington, the section of land lying opposite the town of Peru, on the Wabash, being the same on which Peter Gibout lives.

"Fifth, I will and bequeath to my dearly beloved sons, Thomas Godfroy

and Gabriel Godfroy, as tenants in common, three-fourths of the section lying above and adjoining the town of Peru, which said three-fourths of a section so bequeathed as aforesaid is a part of the section granted to me adjoining the town of Peru at the treaty between the United States and the Miami Indians of October, 1834.

"Sixth. For the purpose educating my son Gabriel, I hereby will and bequeath to him, in addition to my former bequest, the one-quarter section of land lying opposite my house, being the same purchased of John B. Richardville.

"Seventh, I will and bequeath unto my two wives, or the mothers of my children, Sac-a-che-quah and Sac-kah quet-tah, and my beloved children, my eldest unmarried daughter Louisa, to my daughter Sally, to my daughter Frances, to my daughter Clemmence, the four sections of land and improvements where I now live, during the life time of my said wives, to be decided in case of dispute by my executors during the lives of my wives. The two of the four sections of land aforesaid to include the houses and improvements, I will and bequeath to my said daughters, Louisa, Sally, Frances and Clemmence as tenants in common and to their heirs forever. The remaining two of the four sections aforesaid, I will and bequeath to all my children and their heirs and assigns as well as those who are devisees to this will, as also Po-qua and the wife of Goodboo, to be equally divided among them all.

"Eighth, It is my will that after the personal property, which I may be possessed of at the time of my death, should be exhausted, that my executors, or the survivor of them, or the person who may administer on my estate, shall sell so much of my real estate as he or they may deem necessary for the payment of my debts, the same to be sold for such prices as he or they may deem reasonable. Such real estate to be sold as is not devised individually to any member of my family.

"Ninth, I will and bequeath such property as I may die possessed of, both real and personal, not heretofore disposed of, after my debts are paid, to be equally divided among all my children, show and show alike.

"Tenth, All the property devised to all the devisees in this my last will is hereby bequeathed to them, their heirs and assigns forever.

"Lastly, I hereby constitute and appoint Allen Hamilton and John B. Richardville, of the county of Allen, to be the sole executors of this my last will and testament. In the case of the death of either of them then the other to be the executor.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1840.

[SEAL.]

His
FRANCIS [X] GODFROY.
Mark.

"Signed, sealed, published and declared by the testator as and for his last will and testament, executed in the presence of the undersigned, who signed the same as witnesses in the presence of each other, and in the presence of the testator and signed their names as such witnesses at the request of said testator, the 26th, of February, 1840.

EDWARD GODFROY
His
PETER [X] ANDRE.
Mark.
B. H. SCOTT
F. S. CORNWALL.

Codicil to the will, dated May 5, 1840, and attested by two witnesses.

"I do further will and direct that my executor or administrator, lay off within three months after my decease, on the quarter section of land immediately adjoining the town of Peru, town lots and streets in continuation and corresponding in size and width with the lots in Peru, excepting only that portion of said quarter section near the sand hill, suitable for tannery sites, for which purpose I desire that it should be laid off in lots of two acres each, that every fourth of the town lots and tannery sites be reserved and titles for the same forthwith executed to my son, James Godfroy, and the remaining three-forths of each description of said lots be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the following conditions, to-wit: one-third of the purchase money to be paid at the expiration of six months from the date of sale, the remainder in two equal payments at the expiration of twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, and I hereby authorize and empower my said executor or administrator, when full payment is made by the purchasers, to make, seal and deliver deeds for the conveyance of said lots to the purchasers, their heirs and assigns, hereby vesting him with full power and authority to act in the premises, as fully to every intent and purpose as I myself could do if living. The proceeds of the sale of aforesaid lots, I hereby direct my said executors or administrators to apply to the discharge of my just debts, and in the event of there being thereafter a surplus, that the same be by my said executors invested in bank stock, and the annual interest thereon be applied to the discharge of the taxes on my realestate.

REV. JEAN BAPTISTE BROUILLETTE.

In the Indian graveyard, about two miles east of Peoria, is a marble tombstone, bearing this inscription:

REV. J. B. BROUILLETTE
CONVERTED TO THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION,
JUNE, 1854;
DIED,
JUNE 17, 1867,
AGED 71 YEARS.

But few men were better and more favorably known among the Indians and pioneers than Brouillette. His mission was to bring "peace on earth and good will to man." A great man he was but not in the sense in which Richardville and Godfroy were. Not a councilor or warrior, but an exhorter he was. His life was peace and serenity, calm and deep. It is an inspiration to consider such a character in a wild and uncivilized country.

He was born 1796 in the famous Indian village—Ouiatenon,—near the present ite of La Fayette. His father was a Frenchman, who was captured by the Indians when a youth. Brouillette like the great majority of his people was intemperate. But he soared far above them in strength of character and intellectuality. Through the labors of Rev. George Slocum, a missionary and a cousin of Francis Slocum, Brouillettee was converted. After he became a preacher, he frequently referred to his converson and dated it from the time he signed the temperance pledge the second time.

He had been on a long spree, and becoming sober, he went to Rev. Slocum and asked to take an oath not to drink any liquor for one year. The pledge was faithfully kept, but at the end of that time, while in Peru, was in-

duced to drink and became very drunk. It is said that he went home at night, crossed the river three times, banksfull and ice floating down; lost his whip and cap, and arrived home almost famished with cold. After sleeping his drunkenness off, he again went to the minister and asked to sign the pledge for ten years. Addressing him he said: "George, my friend, I want you to write another pledge. I want you to make it strong for ten years. I think I shall not live longer than that, considering my present age!" The pledge was written and as he signed it he said: "Now call God to witness that I no more get drunk!" This pledge was ever kept and he lived twenty three years an examplary and christian man. Two years after signing the pledge, he joined the Baptist church and became a missionary among the remnant of his people along the Wabash river. He married the eldest daughter of Francis Slocum, but by her no children were born. She died in 1847 and some time afterward he married Eliza Godfroy, a daughter of his first wife's sister. By her he had one daughter, Frances.

George Winter, the English artist, who lived in Logansport for 27 years—1837 to 1850—was a student of Indian character and painted portraits of many of their leading men and made sketches of their villages. Shortly after Brouillett's death, he paid a glowing tribute to his life and character in an article published in the Lafayette Courier. He said: "Jean Baptiste Brouillette needs not the flattering touch of the artist's pencil or the poet's fanciful recitals to make him attractive to the public attention seperately from his innate qualities as a man. I remember distinctly when I first saw Brouillette. He was on a visit to Logansport in the fall of the year of payment. The Pottawattomie Indians were at that time very commonly seen in Logansport.

"Ewing's establishment was a means of attracting the Indians to that point. It was headquarters, too, for the receiving of peltries, brought in in large quantities. There they were properly packed and shipped to the east. It was not unfrequently that some of the Indians came to Logansport to buy goods at Ewing's trading post. The Miamis were frequent visitors to the vicinity of Logansport for the purpose of paying a reverential tribute to the memory of the dead, as there was, but a few rods distant, from the south section of the bridge which led to the National Reservation, an extensive burial ground, which was an attraction to the traveler as he was passing through this new and undeveloped country,

"Captain Brouillette was a French half breed, of elegant appearance, very straight and slim. In personal appearance he had a decidedly commanding mien. In height he stood six feet two inches. His aboriginal costume was expensive and showy. He wore around his head a rich figured crimson shawl a la turban, with long and flowing ends gracefully falling over the shoulders; silver ornaments, or clusters of earbobs, testified their weight by a partial elongation of the ears. His hair was jetty black and ornamental to a face by no means handsome; forehead not expansive, and his visage as a whole was meagre, but withal his face was thoughtful, and certainly expresive of great power. He wore a fine frock coat of the latest fashion. When an Indian assumes the white man's garb, he always chooses a frock coat. It is an object of beauty to his eye. His 'pesmoker' or shirt, was white, spotted with small red figures, overhanging very hansome blue leggings, 'winged' with very rich, silk ribbons of prismatic hues, exhibiting the squaw's skillful needle work. A

handsome red silk sash was thrown gracefully over his left shoulder, and passing over his breast and under his right arm, with clusters of knots, and fringed masses, gave point and style to Brouillett's tall and majestic figure. Intellectually, the Miami soared far above mediocrity. His mind was clear and strong. He had great comprehension and scope of thought. Brouillette had a fine reputation as an orator, possessing great volubility of language. He was a very peaceable man and a great friend to the whites, among whom he claimed many friedships. He was a great 'Medicine Man', (though not a juggler) professing a knowledge of the healing art.'

* * * * * * *

"Captain Brouillette, for he was proverbally known among the whites by that sobriquet, was the first Miami Indian that cultivated corn with a plow. "He often visited Lafayette. In the year 1851 I met him. He was then on his way to the Wea Plains, a spot identified with his early childhood. The purpose of his visit there was to obtain roots possessing medical properties. At that time the noble looking Indian, though still retaining his erect bearing, yet the unmistakable marks of increasing years were shown in the deepening lines of the face, and the former jet black hair being impinged with time's frosty touch."

FRANCIS LAFOUNTAINE.

The last civil chief of the Miamis was Francis La Fountaine, called by the Indians To-pe-ah. His father was French and his mother a Miami. When about twenty-one he married Catharine, the second daughter of Richardville and took such interest in the wellfare of his tribe that he was selected the chief after the death of his father-in-law, in 1841. He lived on two sections of land, east of Huntington. He was a tall, portly man, weighing about 350 pounds. He accompanied the Indians to their new reservation in Kansas, spent the winter with them, and while on his return, died at Lafayette, April 13th, 1847. The body was brought to Huntington and interred in the Catholic cemetery. He left seven children. John La Fountaine, a grandson, the ast by that name died a poor man, in Huntington, in 1889.

The Indian chiefs were granted large tracts of land, containing the very richest soil, and many of them were skillful traders and accumulated great wealth, but their children died poor and posterity does not long retain their name. The name of Godfroy will, in all probability, outlive that of any other in the history of the Miamis.

JOHN B. RICHARDVILLE.

BY FRANK C. RIEHL.

——0——

Beside St. Mary's silver stream,
Whose laughing waters, all agleam,
Flow past the city of Fort Wayne,
Through Indiana's fertile plain,
There stands within a church-yard gray—
Long since surrendered to decay—
A weather-beaten shaft of stone,
With moss and lichens overgrown,
Upon whose surface may be traced
These words, by time almost effaced:

"Here rest the bones of Richardville,
Great chief of the Miami tribe,
An Indian statesman of great skill,
Who never gave or took a bribe."

The story of this warrior's name,
Although, perchance, unknown to fame,
Is still remembered and revered
Upon the plains where he was reared,
And honored as among the few
Red men who were upright and true.
Though now his race has passed away,
And scarcely, in these latter day,
Do we take trouble to recall
The hated people from whose fall
We date our own prosperity;
Yet in this Chieftain's life we see
Enough of nobleness to prove
That he, at least, could feel and love.

A hundred years ago or more,
While yet on Miami's wooded shore
The swarthy Indian proudly stood
Supreme as monarch of the wood;
When first the white man dared to brave
The wilds beyond Ohio's wave,
And many a hero lost his life
Upon the stake or by the knife,
Beside the peaceful river's wave
The tribe was met in council grave:
Some, boasting, showed their battle scars,
While others plotted future wars.
But this was not the business yet
For which the tribe that day was met;
'Twas matter of a darker feather
That brought these forest seers together.

From wigwams swaying in the breeze
Blue smoke curled upward through the trees;
Within the dusky squaws were bent,
Each on some toilsome task intent,
While on the stream, to instinct true,
The urchin plied his fleet canoe,
Or launched into a tree the dart
That should have pierced the foeman's heart;
Thus grouped the savage host, serene,
Encamped upon the peaceful scene.

But slightly from the throng away
There stood a squaw, with locks of gray,
And at her side a slender youth,
Whose eye betrayed a heart of truth,
A soul with wild ambition fired;
A mind with lofty thoughts inspired.
His every look and move confessed
A nobler lineage than the rest

Gathered within the camp that day
To while the loitering hours away.
The woman was the widowed dame
Of him, now gone, whose peerless name
Honored by all the tribe had stood,
Supreme, the monarch of the wood.
Her fondest wish and single prayer
Was that she might outlive the hour
To see the lad beside her there
Invested with his father's power.
But valor was the only rod
By which these warriors would be ruled;
In danger's front had they been schooled.
And they would brook no other God.
Thus, though they owned the prince's blood,
Those heros of a hundred wars,—
Deep seamed with honored battle scars,—
Would never bow beneath his will
Until, by some brave act of skill,
Or master deed, he should evince
The prowess of an Indian prince.
Hence was the tribe together come.
To choose from out their number one
To lead their wars and councils sage
'Till their young prince should be of age.

But hark! above the lazy breeze
That whispers soft among the trees
Is heard the sound of many feet.
As through the forest's still retreat
A party comes with hurried tramp,
Dragging a prisoner to camp.
With hands and feet securely bound,
The captive sank upon the ground—
A son of that despised race!
Reflected upon his handsome face
The resignation of despair;

For well he knew no friends were there
To save him from his awful fate
The savage zeal to satiate.
Past was the time of lethargy;
All danced about in savage glee,
Anticipating soon to see
Their victim wri'hing at the stake,
Which awful rite alone could slake
The vengeance of the savage heart.
Shortly the chiefs communed apart,
Not long, for in each heart, fore-doomed,
The verdict was: "To be consumed
By torture at the burning stake."
So spake they all; none there to take
The paleface's part. The dread decree,
Announced, was hailed with wildest glee.

Some hastened to prepare the tree,
While others for the fagots went
In frenzied zeal each soul was bent
On hastening the fearful rite.
The prisoner, lying pale and white,
Heroically endured the taunts,
The cruel blows and savage vaunts
Cast upon him from every side
At last he stood securely tied;
All was prepared; the lighted brand
Blazed in the iron warrior's hand.

"Now, go, my son, and do thy part,"
Cried she who all the while apart
Beside the youth in silence stood;
"Now, go, and prove thy sire's blood
Runs not for nothing in thy veins!
Quick! or too late will be thy pains!"
Then, suddenly the flames leaped out
As round the pile, with savage shout
The awful dance of death began;
When lo, athwart the circle ran,—
Restless as a thunder storm,—
With lightning speed, a slender form;
Scattered like reeds the burning brands,
Released the prisoner's feet and hands,
And, placing in his grasp the knife,
Bade him begone and fly for life;
Then, turning to the astonished band,
He shouted with uplifted hand:

"If you must kill, then murder me,
But let this luckless man go free!
My father's blood is in these veins,
And well you know his soul distained
Thus cowardly to take the life
Of one with whom he had no strife!"

Half stupefied, the warriors gazed
Upon the youth, and saw, amazed,
Him who had dared this brave relief—
The son of their departed chief.
The flash of anger in their eyes
Gave place to looks of deep surprise.
Then admiration for his deed
Secured for him the highest meed
Which a brave warrior could receive.
Thus, what began an awful rite,
Ended a feast of proud delight:
Each warrior in that savage band
Advanced to kiss the stripling's hand,
And owned him ruler of the land.

Long lived the youth, a warrior brave,
Beside St. Mary's peaceful wave;
He drew his bow in many a fight,
But ever in the cause of right,
And through his life until the end,
He still remained the white man's friend;
In battle brave, in council skilled,
He won the name of Richardville.
And over Indiana's plains,
Where erst this noble savage reigned,
That name is knowned and honored still.

In after years, when wars had ceased,
While signing documents of peace,
He met the man whose life was saved
When first his people's wrath he braved;
'Tis said the men became fast friends,
And so remained until the end.
The debt of life was well repaid;
And when the warrior's bones were laid
To rest beside their native stream,
The friend, in token of esteem,
Raised o'r his dust this shaft of stone,
And carved the lines you see thereon:
"Pilgrim, when idly passing here,
Tread lightly o'er this sacred mound,
And moist it with a passing tear,
For know, ye tread on sainted ground."

CHAPTER V.

STORY OF FRANCIS SLOCUM.

Let me stay at home, in the beautiful West,
Where I played when a child.—in my age let me rest;
Where the bright prairies bloom and the wild waters play,
In the home of my heart, dearest friends, let me stay.

O, here let me stay, where my Chief, in the pride
Of a brave warrior-youth, wandered forth from my side!
Where he laid at my feet the young hunter's best prey,
Where I roamed a wild huntress,—O friends let me stay!

Let me stay where the prairies I've of't wandered through,
While my moccasins brushed from the flowers the dew:—
Where my warrior would pluck the wild blossoms and say,—
His White Rose was the fairest,— O, here let me stay!

* * * * * * * *

Mrs. E. L. Schermerhorn's White Rose of Miami.

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The story of Francis Slocum stands without a parallel in American history. It is beautiful and remarkable, full of romance, now touching and sublime, and often pathetic. Her capture, life and wanderings would fill a large volume that would be both interesting and instructive. Her peculiar development by long association with the Indians, the loss of her mother tongue, the tenacity with which she clung to her adopted people, make her an interesting subject for the ethnologist. Her life is a good argument that environment is stronger than heredity.

The capture of Frances Slocum carries us back to the Revolutionary period. A happy, peaceful settlement of Quakers lived in the beautiful valley of Wyoming, near Wilkesbarre. During that dreadful Indian massacre in the summer of 1778 these people were unmolested. They had even been held in reverence by the dusky warriors, and when savage cruelty all around them was unparalleled, they were spared the tomahawk and the fire of the incendiary.

Sometime during the summer of 1777, Jonathan Slocum, with his wife and nine children emigrated from Rhode Island and settled near the present site of Wilkesbarre, then a fort. With him came, also, his father-in-law,

Isaac Tripp. Nathan Kingsley, a wealthy and influential citizen of Connecticut, that same year, settled with them. In the summer of 1778, he was captured by the Indians and taken to Niagara. His wife and two boys sought refuge at the home of the Slocums. Giles Slocum, the eldest son, about nineteen years old, took part in the bloody battle of Wyoming, and was one of the few that escaped the slaughter, by swimming the river and hiding in the fallen trees. The Indians are quick to discern deception, are crafty, cruel when aroused, and always ver revengeful. They thought the Slocums must be practicing deception, or else Giles would not have taken up arms against them.

On the 2d of November, 1778, three Delaware Indians, stealthly approached the Slocum cabin. Mr. Slocum and his father-in-law, Tripp, were away from home. The two Kingsley boys, one 14 years old, the other 9, were at a grind stone in the yard, sharpening an ax. The older boy wore a soldier's coat and this no doubt, angered the Indians, and they selected him as a special mark of revenge. One of them raised his gun and shot the young man, and when Mrs. Slocum, aroused by the report of the gun, came to the door, saw them scalping him. She aroused the children, and they ran in the direction of the fort, which was near by. The Indians took the younger Kingsley boy captive and entered the house for pillage. One of them overtook Mrs. Slocum and seized a little boy that she was leading. The mother pleaded very pathetically, saying: "Do thee not see that he is crippled; he can do thee no good." The Indian left the boy and ran back to the house. According to Indian tradition, little Frances, when she heard the report of the gun and her mother's alarm, secluded herself under a stair-way. Here the Indians, in their pillage, found her. They escaped with the two captives and their plunder to the mountains. The mother secreted herself in the thicket, and saw the Indians depart with little Frances calling. "Mamma, mamma." The mother called imploringly, but that was the last time that she ever saw her little girl.

The Indians did not go far until they hid in a cave. They reached the place just in time, for in a few minutes, they heard the soldiers from the fort ride by in search of them. They remained in the cave that night and the next day. At the approach of night, they stole through the forest to an Indian camp.

The story of Frances Slocum's life and wanderings among the Indians for sixty years is traditional and was related to the writer by her grandson, Judson Bundy and by Gabriel Godfroy, who married one of her daughters. When she was discovered by her relatives, she was induced to tell her story, which, at the time, was published in a number of papers.

When the Indians are suspicious that those whom they have trusted are deceptive and inconstant, their vengeance knows no bounds. The theft of little Frances did not satiate their cup of vengeance. About one month later Mr. Slocum, his son William about eighteen years old and his father-in-law, Tripp, were feeding cattle near the fort. They were fired upon by the Indians and Slocum was shot dead. Tripp, was wounded, speared and tomahawked; both were scalped. The boy was struck by a spent ball, but escaped. Only a mother knows the suffering and agony which Mrs. Slocum endured. As years rolled by, however, the grief for her husband was somewhat softened, but time nor space, could wean her thoughts from little Frances! The mother always believed that her lost child was alive and would some day be found.

At the time of Frances' capture, the Indians had become so barbarous that it was unsafe for the whites to venture away from the forts and it was impossible then to make any extensive search. Her brothers soon grew into manhood and became men of means. After the close of the Revolution and hostilities among the Indians had ceased, the brothers made a trip to Niagara and visited many Indian villages in search of their sister. They offered a reward of one hundred guineas for her recovery or information about her whereabouts, thinking that this sum of money might tempt the Indians to give her up. They returned home disheartened and thought that Frances must be dead. But the mother still yearned and constantly believed that her lost daughter was yet alive and at her request, four years later, 1788, the brother made another trip, this time penetrating the wilds of Ohio. They enlisted the services of hunters and trappers and visited many Indian villages, but returned without a single clue to the object of their search. In 1789, the government requested the Indians to bring all white children that had been captured, to a place now called Athens, Pa., that their parents or friends might identify them. Many captives were brought there. Mrs. Slocum was then 53 years old, and made a long and arduous journey in the hopes that she might recognize her lost Frances. But she returned with only the belief that her child was still living. Four of the brothers spent nearly the whole of the summer of 1797 among the Indians of Ohio in search of their sister, and the next summer went up near Detroit. Mrs. Slocum passed away May 6, 1807, aged 71 years. Her daughter had been lost to her more than 29 years. She had searched and searched in vain and died with the firm belief that her Frances was among the living.

Frances Slocum was ever treated with great kindness and shown much favor by the Indians. Her red hair made her an object of worship among them. When she was captured, the Indians took turn-about in carrying her, and while they would lie down to drink out of the brooks, they made a little cup of white birch bark for her. When the Indians arrived at the first Indian camp with their young captives, they were surrounded by the savages. The boy captive was shot at, kicked and cuffed by the young braves, in order to try his pluck. One of the Indians who had made the capture, had become greatly attached to the little girl, and gave very close attention to her. While he was by her side a young brave came and pushed her over, upon which he was severly kicked. One of the Indians, who captured her was the chief of a tribe of Delawares and was called Tuckhos or Tuck-Horse. The Indians remained at the first Indian village several days and then placed the two captives on a pony and trailed through the woods a number of days until they arrived at the village where the Indians belonged.

One day this Tuckhos, dressed her very fine in Indian costume—painted her face, adorned her with wampum, and took her to a tent of an Indian, who but recently lost a little girl. Tuckhos asked them to adopt the white child and they did so. The little captive cried very much at first, but she was treated with such care and kindness, that she soon forgot her real parents. They taught her to shoot and to ride. She was not compelled to do any drudgery. She soon learned to love the redmen, their campfire and wigwams. They first gave her the name of We-let-a-wash, which was the name of the youngest child of her adopted parents, whom they had recently buried. She

was later known by the name of Mah-con-es-quah, (a young female bear.) She and her Indian parents soon left where they lived and went to Genesee Falls. They stayed here only a short time, and then went to Niagara Falls, where they were during Wayne's war. In the summer, they roamed through the vast forests, wherever there seemed to be plenty of game, and in the winter returned to the Falls, where they were furnished provisions by the British. While she was here, the Indians come into camp, with many white men's scalps. In later years, she would often talk about the great water falls and how she would walk under it. They remained at the Fall two winters and then went back to their old home, but soon left there and went to Sandusky. At this place the Indians built many bark canoes and about 2,500 of them went to Detroit where they remained three years. They then went to Brownstown. Here a young Delaware gained the affections of Frances and the good will of her Indian parents. He was a bad man, drank too much firewater, and abused his pale-face. Her Indian parents said she should not be ill-treated and took her home.

According to tradition, her parents built a raft on the Ohio and moved down the river. Her Indian father was now very old and remained on the raft, while Frances drove the cattle and ponies on the bank. One day she found an Indian lying on the ground, shot through the side by the whites, and was unable to rise. He was a Miami. She stopped the raft and carried him on board. The old Indian doctored the young Miami for several months, till he was able to hunt, when he supplied them with provisions with his gun. As soon as he thought he had paid his doctor bill by hunting, he said to the old Indian that he wished to return to his people. But She-pan-can-ah, for such was his name, was a brave Indian and a good hunter, and the old Indian could not think of him leaving. He said that he might have his white daughter for his wife. But he could not be prevailed upon to remain. He with Frances Slocum went up among the Miamis east of Ft. Wayne somewhere. After the war of 1812, they went down the Wabash, and settled near the mouth of the Mississinewa river, at Osage village, which at one time was the largest village of the Miamis. She-pan-can-ah soon became the chief of this village. They lived here a number of years, and then went up the river about five miles and founded a small village. The old chief was now quite old and could not hear, and the place was called Deaf Man's Village.

FRANCES SLOCUM'S DISCOVERY.

George W. Ewing, an extensive Indian trader, who had acquired the languages of several tribes, made frequent journeys among the Indians. He, and his brothers, owned several trading posts along the Wabash. They had a very large one at Ft. Wayne and one at Logansport. George W. made his home at the latter place. One day in the fall of 1835, while returning from Ft. Wayne to his home, he was benighted at Deaf Man's Village. He asked the hospitality of a respectable Indian home. He was received with great kindness and all strove to make him comfortable. The mistress of the house was a venerable old lady, to whom great reverence was paid by all the family of children and grand-children. Ewing was weary, and after some refreshments lay down in one corner of the room on some skins and blankets. The family soon retired with the exception of the old lady, who was attending to some household duties for the night. The great Indian trader could not

sleep and tossed about on his bed of furs. The venerable head of the family, as she moved about him, attracted his attention. The color of her hair and the complexion of her skin led him to suspect that she had been made a captive in her childhood. Her dress, manners, and style indicated a thorough Indian, and it took a shrewd observer to detect that she was anything else. The trader began a conversation with her in the Miami language. He asked her if she was not a white woman. She replied that she was no Indian. She was at first very reluctant to say anything, for many years she was afraid that she might be discovered and taken back to civilized society. But she was then very old and had been suffering of some sickness, and reflecting that she had but a short time to live, she was induced to tell her story. She had forgotten her mother tongue, did not know her name, but thought it was Slocum and that her father was a Quaker. She said that she was captured when a child; that they lived on a great river near a fort.

George W. Ewing resumed his journey the next morning to Logansport, and after considerable reflection, he concluded to write to some postmaster in the interior of Pennsylvania, with the hopes that it might be published and be the means of leading to Frances Slocum's discovery. He accordingly addressed the following letter to the postmaster of Lancaster, Pa.:

"LOGANSPORT, IND., JAN. 20, 1835.

"DEAR SIR:—In the hope that some good may result from it, I have taken this means of giving to your fellow-citizens—say the descendants of the early settlers of the Susquehanna—the following information; and if there be any now living whose name is Slocum, to them, I hope, the following may be communicated through the public prints of your place.

"There is now living near this place, among the Miami tribe of Indians, an aged white woman, who a few days ago told me, while I lodged in the camp one night, that she was taken away from her father's house, on or near the Susquehanna river, when she was very young—say from five to eight years old, as she thinks, by the Delaware Indians, who were then hostile towards the whites. She says that her father's name was Slocum; that he was a Quaker, rather small in stature and wore a large brimmed hat; was of sandy hair and light complexion, and much freckled, that he lived half a mile from a town where there was a fort; that they lived in a wooden house of two stories high, and had a spring near the house. She says three Delawares came to the house in the day time, when all were absent but herself and probably two other children; her father and brothers were absent making hay. The Indians carried her off and she was adopted into a family of Delawares, who raised her and treated her as their own child. They died about forty years ago. She was then married to a Miami, by whom she had four children; two of them are now living—they are both daughters—and she lives with them. Her husband is dead; she is old and feeble and thinks she will not live long.

"These considerations induced her to give the present history of herself, which she would never do before, fearing that her kindred would come and force her away. She has lived long and happy as an Indian, and, but for her color, would not be suspected of being anything else but such. She is very respectable and wealthy, sober and honest. Her name is without reproach. She says that her father had a large family, say eight children in all—six older than herself, one younger, as well as she can recollect, and she doubts not that there are yet living many of their descendants, but seems to think that all her brothers and sisters must be dead, as she is very old herself, not far from the age of eighty. She thinks she was taken prisoner before the two last wars, which must mean the Revolutionary war, as Wayne's war and the late war have been since that one. She has entirely lost her mother tongue,

and speaks only in Indian, which I also understand and she gave me a full history of herself.

"Her own christian name she has forgotten, but says her father's name was Slocum, and he was a Quaker. She also recollects that it was on the Susquehanna river that they lived, but don't recollect the name of the town near where they lived. I have thought that from this letter you might have something inserted in the newspaper of your county that might possibly catch the eye of some of the descendants of the Slocum family, who have knowledge of a girl having been carried off by the Indians some seventy years ago. This they might know from family tradition. If so, and they will come here, I will carry them where they may see the object of my letter alive and happy, though old and far advanced in life.

"I can form no idea whereabouts upon the Susquehanna river this family could have lived at that early period, namely, about the time of the Revolutionary war, but perhaps you can ascertain more about it. If so, I hope you will interest yourself and, if possible, let her brothers and sisters, if any be alive—if not, their children—know where they may once more see a relative whose fate has been wrapped in mystery for seventy years, and for whom her bereaved and afflicted parents doubtless shed many a bitter tear. They have long since found their graves, though the lost child they never found. I have been much affected with the disclosure, and hope the surviving friends may obtain, through your goodness, the information I desire for them. If I can be of any service to them, they may command me. In the mean time, I hope you will excuse me for the freedom I have taken with you, a total stranger, and believe me to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE W. EWING.

Mrs. Mary Dickson was the postmistress of Lancaster and the owner of a paper called the Intelligencer. She received Ewing's letter, and no doubt, supposing it a hoax, threw it among some of her old papers. Two years later, a young man by the name of John W. Forney bought the Intelligencer, and looking over some of the old papers found this letter, read it, saw at once through his journalistic instinct, its great importance and published it. A copy of this paper fell into the hands of Rev. John Bowman, a native of Wilkesbarre, an intimate acquaintance of the Slocum family. He at once mailed the paper to Joseph Slocum, a brother of the long lost captive.

The news of this letter soon spread among her relatives and a correspondence was commenced between Jonathan J. Slocum, son of Joseph Slocum, and George W. Ewing as follows:

"WILKESBARRE, PENN., AUG. 8, 1837.

"GEO. W. EWING, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR:—At the suggeston of my father and other relations, I have taken the liberty to write to you although an entire stranger.

"We have received, but a few days since, a letter written by you to a gentleman in Lancaster, of this state, upon a subject of deep and intense interest to our family. How the matter should have lain so long wrapped in obscurity, we can not conceive. An aunt of mine—sister of my father—was taken away when five years old by the Indians, and since then we have had only vague and indistinct rumors upon the subject. Your letter we deem to have entirely revealed the whole matter, and set everything at rest. The description is so perfect, and the incidents (with the exception of her age) so correct, that we feel confident.

"Steps will be taken immediately to investigate the matter, and we will endeavor to do all in our power to restore a lost relative who has been sixty years in Indian bondage.

"Your friend and obedient servant. "JOHN J. SLOCUM.

"LOGANSPORT IND., AUG. 26, 1837.

"JON. J. SLOCUM, ESQ., WILKESBARRE:

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and in answer can add, that the female that I spoke of in January, 1835, is still alive; nor can I for a moment doubt that she is the identical relative that has been so long lost to your family.

"I feel much gratified to think that I have been thus instrumental in disclosing to yourself and friends such facts in relation to her as will enable you to visit her and satisfy yourselves more fully. She recovered from the temporary illness by which she was afflicted about the time I spent the night with her in January, 1835, and which was, no doubt, the cause that induced her to speak so freely of her early captivity.

"Although she is now, by long habit, an Indian, and her manners and customs precisely theirs, yet she will doubtless be happy to see any of you and I myself will take great pleasure in accompanying you to the house. Should you come out for that purpose, I advise you to repair directly to this place; and should it so happen that I should be absent at the time, you can find others who can take you to her. Bring with you this letter; show it to James T. Miller of Peru, Ind., a small town not far from this place. He knows her well. He is a young man, whom we have raised. He speaks the Miami tongue and will accompany you if I should not be at home. Inquire for the old white woman, mother-in-law of Brouriette, living on the Mississinewa river, about ten miles above its mouth. There you will find the long lost sister of your father, and, as I before stated, you will not have to blush on her account. She is highly respectable, and her name as an Indian is without reproach. Her daughter too, and her son-in law, Brouriette, who is also a half-blood, being part French, are both very respectable and interesting people—none in the nation are more so. As Indians they live well and will be pleased to see you. Should you visit here this fall, I may be absent, as I purpose starting for New York in a few days, and shall not be back until sometime in October. But this need not stop you; for, although I should be gratified to see you, yet it will be sufficient to learn that I have furthered your wishes in this truly interesting matter.

"The very kind manner in which you have been pleased to speak of me shall be fully appreciated.

"There perhaps are men who could have heard her story unmoved, but for me, I could not; and when I reflected that there was, perhaps, still lingering on this side of the grave some brother or sister of that ill-fated woman, to whom such information would be deeply interesting, I resolved on the course, which I adopted, and entertained the fond hope that my letter, if ever it should go before the public, would attract the attention of some one interested. In this it seems at least, I have not been disappointed, although I had long since supposed it had failed to effect the object for which I wrote it. Like you, I regret that it should have been delayed so long, nor can I conceive how anyone should neglect to publish such a letter.

"As to the age of this female, I think she herself is mistaken, and that she is not so old as she imagines herself to be. Indeed, I intertain no doubt but that she is the same person that your family have mourned after for more than half a century past.

"Your obedient humble servant. GEO. W. EWING.

It was now very plain that this old woman, whom Ewing spoke of, was the long lost sister of Joseph Slocum. Isaac Slocum, a brother, and Mrs. Mary Town, a sister, lived in Ohio, in different neighborhoods. It was arranged through correspondence that Joseph Slocum should visit Ohio by private conveyance, take Mrs. Town and that they should meet their brother Isaac at Peru. Isaac pushed on by public conveyance and arrived at the appointed place several days before his brother and sister arrived. He was very anxious to see the woman that was supposed to be his sister, who had been so many years

in Indian bondage, and did not wait for his brother and sister, but secured James T. Miller as interpreter and proceeded to Deaf Man's Village. He had fixed in his mind a sure mark by which he might know her. His sister, shortly before her capture, had a finger mashed while playing with one of her brothers in the blacksmith shop. The bone of the finger had been so injured as to permanently destroy the nail. Mr. Slocum found the venerable queen of the Miamis coy and suspicious and was very indifferent as to the object of his visit. She did not like Mr. Miller, the interpreter, and no doubt thought that the whites were scheming to in some way to get hold of her property. She could not be induced to tell anyting about herself. He took hold of her hand and found that one finger was marked. He asked: "How came that finger jammed? "My brother struck it with a hammer in the shop, a long time ago, before I was carried away." This settled the question with Mr. Slocum. He thought: "Good God! Is this unfeeling, indifferent, old woman, a veritable Indian, my sister?" He bade her adieu, returned to Peru and anxiously waited the arrival of his brother and sister. After two or three days they came and the three, Isaac and Joseph Slocum and Mrs. Town, accompanied by James T. Miller and James B. Fulwiler, repaired to the "old white woman's" cabin. What a meeting that must have been. They had been searching for sixty years, had made long journeys, had offered large rewards, had enlisted the services and sympathy of traders and trappers and now when they were all quite old, they were to meet the object of their long, long search! When they saw the venerable Indian queen, the brothers were overwhelmed with emotion, the sister wept. The long lost sister was perfectly indifferent, iron-hearted, cold as an iceberg. Long years among the Indians had made her thus. She had been taught to be suspicious of the whites. She said that her father's name was Slocum, a Quaker, wore a broad brimmed hat, and lived on a great river near a fort; that she had seven brothers and two sisters; that her finger nail had been hammered off by her brother. This settled it. Here was the dear, little Frances, that they had pictured in their mind's eye thousands of times. She would say very little, because she did not like the interpreter, Mr. Miller. At another time however, a colored man, who lived on the east end of the reservation, came to the house to interpret for a man, who came to buy some stock. Through this colored man, she was induced to tell her whole story.

The company proposed that she, her daughters and son-in-law, accompany them to Peru, but she would not consent until she would seek the advice of Chief Godfroy. The chief advised her to comply with their request. So, on the next Sunday, she, her two daughters and her son-in-law, Brouillette, rode into town in Indian style and met the party at the new hotel, located where the Bearss House now is. The people of the town soon learned of the meeting and the doors and windows of the hotel were crowded with people attracted by curiosity. But before any intimacy could be established between the two parties, it was necessary, according to Indian custom, to give and receive a pledge of friendship. The oldest daughter of Frances presented a package wrapped in a clean, white cloth. This act was performed in a very solemn and formal manner, and according to instructions from the interpreter, Mrs. Town received it in the same manner. When the cloth was removed, it was found that the package contained a hind quarter of a deer, which was

probably hunted for the occasion. The ceremony of thus giving and receiving was considered by these Indians a seal of faith. It was at first suggested that what Frances might say would be written. To this she at first objected. She was asked a number of questions which she readily answered. After dinner the conference broke. Frances slipped away and was soon found in a corner fast asleep.

The brothers urged Frances to return with them, offering to share with her all they had. She replied:

"No, I can not. I have always lived with the Indians; they have always used me kindly; I am used to them. The Great Spirit has always allowed me to live with them, and I wish to live and die with them. Your Wah-puh-mone (looking-glass) may be larger than mine, but this is my home. I do not wish to live any better, or anywhere else, and I think the Great Spirit has permitted me to live so long because I have always lived with the Indians. I should have died sooner if I had left them. On his dying bed my husband charged me not to leave the Indians. I have a house and large lands, two daughters, a son-in-law, three grand children, and everything to make me comfortable; why should I go, and be like a fish out of water?"

They then asked her to make a visit to her early home. She replied: "I can not. I can not. I am an old tree. I was a sapling when they took me away. It is all gone past. I am afraid that I should die and never come back. I am happy here. I should not be happy with my white relatives. I am glad enough to see them, but I can not go."

The brothers and their sister, Mrs. Town, returned to their homes feeling gratified that they had found their sister. They thought it was dreadful that she talked like an Indian, ate and slept like one, feared civilized life and could be free only in the great forest. They had a great deal to tell when they went home, and were interrogated by a great many people.

Joseph Slocum was not satisfied with his first visit and in September, 1839, he, with his youngest and oldest daughters, Mrs. Bennett and Harriette (later Mrs. Drake) made another visit. This time Frances received her relatives with more warmth and talked more freely. Through the colored man, who lived on her place, they learned the whole story of her life. Each of the young ladies kept a diary of their journey and recorded all that Frances said.

THE CAPTIVITY.

The story of her captivity as related by herself and written in the diary of the young ladies is as follows:

"Three Delaware Indians came suddenly to our house. They killed and scalped a man by the door. A boy ran into the house and he and I hid under the stair case. The Indians came into the house and up stairs. They took some loaf sugar and some bundles of other things. They carried us through the bushes. I looked back, but saw no one except my mother. They carried us over the mountains—it seemed to me a long way—to a cave where they had left their blankets and some other things. There was a bed of leaves, and there we lay all night. We reached this place while it was yet light. I was very tired, and I lay down on the ground, and cried until I fell asleep.

"The next morning we set off early, and we traveled many days in the woods before we came to an Indian village. When we stopped at night, the

Indians would make a bed of hemlock boughs, and make up a great fire at their feet which would last all night. They roasted their meat by sticking a stick into it and holding it to the fire. They drank at the brooks and springs, and made me a little cup of birch bark to drink out of. The Indians were very kind to me; when they had anything to eat, I always had the best; when I was tired, they carried me in their arms; and in a short time I began to feel much better and stopped crying. I do not know where the Indian village was at which we first stopped; we only staid there a few days.

"Very early one morning two of the same Indians took a horse, and set the boy and me on it, and set off upon a journey. One Indian went before and the other behind driving the horse. We traveled a long way when we came to the village where these Indians belonged. I now found that one of them was an Indian chief whom they called Tuck-horse. I do not know what that name means. Early one morning, Tuck-horse took me and dressed my hair in the Indian fashion, and painted my face. He then dressed me up and put on me beautiful wampum beads and made me look very fine. I was much pleased with the wampum. We then lived on a hill not far from a river, and I remember, he took me by the hand and led me down to the river side to a house where lived an old man and woman. They had once several children but now they were all gone—either killed in battle, or died very young. When the Indians thus lose all their children they often adopt some new child as their own, and treat it in all respects as their own. This is the reason they often carry away the children of white people. I was brought to these old people to have them adopt me if they would. They seemed unwilling at first, but after Tuck-horse talked to them awhile, they agreed to it, and this was my home.

"It was now the fall of the year, for chestnuts had come. There were a great many Indians here, and here we remained all winter. The Indians were furnished with ammunition and provisions by the British. We went from Niagara to near Detroit, where we lived three years. My adopted father made chairs, which he sold; he also played on the fiddle, and frequently went into the white settlements and played, and received pay for it. My adopted mother made baskets and brooms, which she sold. The British made them presents of ammunition and food, which they had to go after in the night.

"In the spring we went down to a large river—Detroit river—where the Indians built a great many bark canoes. When they were finished we went up Detroit river, where we remained three years.

"There had been war between the British and Americans, and the American army had driven the Indians away from around the fort where I was adopted. In their fights the Indians use to bring home scalps. I don't know how many. When peace was made between the British and Americans, we lived by hunting, fishing and raising corn. The reason why we staid here so long was that we heard the Americans had destroyed all our villages and corn fields.

"After three years, my family and another Delaware family removed to Ft. Wayne, after Wayne's victory. I do not know where the other Indians went. This was now my home and we lived there thirty years I suppose. We lived on Eel river, not far from Ft. Wayne. I was there at the time of Harmer's defeat. At the time of this defeat the women and children were all

made to run north. I do not know whether the Indians took any prisoners or brought home any scalps at this time. After the battle they all scattered and returned to their homes. I then returned to Ft. Wayne again. The Indians who returned from this battle were Delawares, Pottawattomies, Shawnees, and Miamis.

"I was always treated kindly by the Delawares; and while I lived with them I was married to a Delaware by the name of Little Turtle. He afterwards left me and went west of the Mississippi. I would not go with him. My old mother staid here, and I chose to stay with her. My adopted father could talk English, and so could I while he lived. It has been a long time since I forgot it all.

"The Delawares and Miamis were then living together as one people. I was afterwards married to a Miami, a chief, whom the white people called 'The Deaf man.' His Indian name was She-pan-can-ah. We came to this reserve about twenty-four years ago. I had no children by my first husband, but by the last one I had four—two boys and two girls. My boys died while they were young; my girls are still living, and are here with me. My husband has been dead six years.

"I can not tell much about the Indian wars with the whites, which were so common and so bloody. I well remember a battle and a defeat of the Americans at Ft. Washington, which is now Cincinnati. I remember how Wayne and 'Mad Anthony' drove the Indians away and built the fort. The Indians then scattered all over the country, and lived upon game, which was very plenty. After this they encamped on Red river. After peace was made we all returned to Ft. Wayne, and received provisions from the Americans and there I lived a long time. I had removed with my family to the Mississinewa river sometime before the battle of Tippecanoe. The Indians who fought in that battle were Kickapoos, Pottawattomies, and Shawnees. The Miamis were not there. I heard of the battle on the Mississinewa, but my husband could not hear, and never went into the wars, and I did not know much about it."

Joseph Slocum's daughter, Mrs. Bennett, gave the following descriptio of Frances in her diary:

"My aunt is of small stature, not very much bent; her hair clubbed behind in calico, tied with worsted ferret; her dress a blue calico short-gown, a white Mackinaw blanket, a fold of blue broadcloth around her, red cloth leggings, and buckskin moccasins. Her hair is somewhat gray; her eyes a bright chesnut, clear and sparkling and she is sprightly for one of her age; her face is very much wrinkled and weather-beaten. She has a scar on her left cheek, which she received at an Indian dance. Her skin is not so dark as would be expected from her age and constant exposure. Her teeth are remarkably good."

Frances Slocum, who was known far and near as "the old white woman" was quite wealthy at the time of her discovery. At the treaty of 1838, her two daughters were granted a section of land. She had saved her annuities and had quite a sum of money in cash, a thousand dollars or more. She had about a hundred head of horses, cattle and hogs. They lived much better and were more comfortably situated than any of the Indian families. They had clothes and calicoes enough to fill a country store. Some of their dresses

were richly ornamented with silver brooches. Frances had seven pairs of silver ear-rings, which she wore and her daughters had a dozen apiece. They had saddles and bridles of the most costly kind.

Frances Slocum had two daughters, the eldest Kick-ke-ne-che-quah Cut-finger) and the younger, O-sah-shin-quah (Yellow-leaf). The elder had one child, a boy, which was poisoned when about seven years old by his drunken father, because his wife would not live with him. The younger daughter was married four times. Her first husband was Louis Godfroy, a son of the chief. He was a drunken Indian and she would not live with him. Her second husband was Ta-coon, who soon died and then she married his brother. He died, then she was married to Peter Bundy, who is yet living. She had twelve children in all, six are now living, and twenty-three grand children. O-sah-wah-shin-quah died early in the seventies, but we do not know the exact date.

Frances Slocum passed away March 9, 1847. Her elder daughter followed her four days subsequently. Judson Bundy, a grandson is now living on the site, where Frances was discovered. Her grave is on a beautiful knoll across the road from the house. One day last fall, her grave was pointed out to the writer by Judson Bundy. Pointing to a boulder half the size of a water bucket, near a sunken place, he said. "There is where grand-mother is buried."

CHAPTER VI.

THE MIAMI LANGUAGE.

AND this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones and good in everything.
—Shakespeare's As You Like It.

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IT is far from our purpose to write a philosophical or scientific treatise on the Miami language. It would require a great deal of study and research to do so. We must be content with only a surface idea of the language of the principal tribe that inhabited this country for centuries before explored by the Anglo-Saxon and Latin races. The American languages have been greatly neglected by the student of philology. In the next few years, one who speaks the Miami tongue anywhere will be an object of curiosity. There has been no Elliott among them, no Homer, no Vedas, to hold and transmit the religion, the manners and customs of a pre-historic period. Their language is doomed to die unnoticed by the pages of history. The vocabulary of the red-men was not very great, probably containing not over 600 or 800 words, but it was all they needed in their savage life. They did not use half that many words in the ordinary conversation, probably not over one hundred words. Yet there were great orators among them. The oration delivered at the funeral of Francis Godfroy, published in the fourth chapter of this book, as translated, is one of the finest specimens of eloquence in the English language. It suggests Lincoln's famous Gettysburg address, and Anthony's oration over the dead body of Cæsar. It was delivered by Wa-pa-pin-cha, known among the whites as George Hunt. Horace P. Biddle related to the writer, a few days ago, his recollection of this famous orator. He first saw him at an Indian payment at the "Forks" in Huntington county. Hunt was a very handsome half-breed, tall and impressive, and was acting as interpreter for some of the traders. Mr Biddle says that his gestures were so full and so perfect that he was his ideal of Cicero. It is a sad memento that in a few years this noted Indian orator killed himself by drink. Brouillette was an impassioned orator in his own language. Peter Bundy, the last to preach Christ in the Miami tongue was asked the other day by the writer, if he ever preached any more. He replied: "Old people all die," meaning that he had no more hearers.

The famous chief, Little Turtle, when at a council with General Harrison was asked to come into the tent and take a chair. He replied: "I will

ie here on the bosom of my mother, the earth, and look at my father the sun." Nothing is more true to science. What passage in the English language is more beautiful, what more figurative?

There are now probably less than 400 people in the United States, who can understand and speak the Miami language, and not more than fifteen or twenty of these live in this county. Three or four white people in the county understand it well enough to converse in it.

It would naturally be supposed that the language of the Miamis and Pottawattomies would be similar as they lived near each other and intermarried for centuries, but there is as much or more difference between them as between French and Italian. The Miamis seem to have had a language that was distinct and independent of that of all other tribes. It was very changeable, indeed, as all unwritten languages are. Those who speak it to-day could not have understood it as spoken a century ago.

The language was very imperfect as one might suppose. The noun, the verb and adjective were about the only parts of speech used. The pronoun is very imperfect. The preposition and adverb is, for the most part, included in the verb, as is also sometimes the pronoun. The order of the words is something like the languages of continental Europe, the verb coming at the end of the sentence. It would be very easy to learn to translate the language, but quite difficult to speak, mainly on account of the accent. We here give a few English sentences and their equivalents in the Miami.

He killed a deer.—

We-lah m-so-la an-ge-hot.

We-lah means a man, any man. There is no word for he as in our English, and there are no articles as in the Latin. An-ge-hot is the verb killed.

A good warrior died.—

Na- ha-ti-hot do-pol-ia na-paek.

They went down the river in a canoe.

Na-min-o-gish m-so-ling ya-jick.

Down the river is expressed by one word, na-min-o-gish. Words like this are very common in the Miami language, and, in fact, in all the North American languages; that is, words that express an idea, that in our language would take a phrase or clause. But having only three parts of speech, that are in a degree perfect, they are often compelled to use more words than we. Then their words were not so full of meaning, not so valuable or capable of shades of meaning. It would take five or six of their words to express what our word manipulation does.

Here is a list of English words and their equivalent in Miami. Very little practical knowledge can be gained from the list, but it will no doubt be interesting:

FURNISHED BY ANTHONY WALKER.

ENGLISH.	MIAMI.	ENGLISH.	MIAMI.
God	Ka she he we ah	Girl or maid	Kwa nes wah
Man	Lan yah	Infant or child	Pe le saw
Woman	Me tam sah	Father, my	No saw
Boy	Que we sah	Mother, my	Nin ge ah

ENGLISH.	MIAMI.	ENGLISH.	MIAMI.
Wife, my	Ne we wah	Chicken	Pe lash wah
Son, my	Nen gue sah	Wild Turkey	Naw law kah pe law [wah
Daughter, my	Ne taw nah		
Brother, my	Ne saw sah	Chip monk	Quang sah
Sister, my oldest	Ne me sah	Snake	Ka nah pa quah
Sister, my youngest	Ne she mah	Coon	As ce pon
An Indian	Me to san ah	Panther	Ke no zah
A White man	She mal san	Rabbit	Wa pon zo ah
Head	Dah pe con	Squirrel	Ne quah
Hair	Weel sah	Owl	Meen de gaw
Beard	Me se taw naw kaw naw ha	Fish	Ke ko na saw
Ear	Tan waw kea	Bird	Wes sees yah
Eye	Ken chee kwe	Feather	Saw waw gaw te ah
Nose	Ke waw ne	Fly	O che aw
Mouth	Tow na	Cow	La nos wah
Tongue	We law ne	Horse	Na kat a cosh
Tooth	We pe ta	Wolf	Mo wah wah
Neck	Kwa kaw na	Bear	Mo kwaw
Arm	Ne che waw	Fat	We lin we
Shoulder	Tal yah	Meat	We o sa
Hand	Na ke ma	Flour	No ke me na
Foot	Ne cot ta	Flower	Pa kot ta ke
Town	Me no tan	Silver	Wa pak sho la
House	We ke aw me	Rock	Son ne
Chief	Ke mawh	Forest	Taw no naw ke we
Friend	Ne kaw no	Hill	E pa ta cak
Gun	Pe quan e	River	Se ke we
Knife	Mawl se	Lake	Ne pe se
Flint	We pe ta	Ice	I sho ko ne
Devil	Ma nat to ah	Water	Na pe
Boat	M so la	Fire	Ko tah wa
Shoe	Me Ke sin	Hail	Me ze kwaw
Coat	Ke nau pe na gohn	Snow	Me nat wah
Pipe	Pwaw kaw naw	Rain	Pe te lon we
Tobacco	Sam mah	Thunder	Ching gwe ah
Heaven	Pa min ge ah	Lightning	Pon pon da wash
Sun	Keel swaw	Wind	Lam thain we
Moon	Pe kon dek keel swaw	Morning	Si e pow we
Star	Lon gwawh	Night	Pe kon da we
Day	Kaw ke kwa	Blue racer	E ke poc cah pe kees
Bark	Loc ke we	Rattlesnake	She she queh
Tree	Ta wa na	Arrow	We pe ma
Goose	Pec e sah	Bow	Me tap o pa
Gosling	Pac e sa zah	Spring	Te king gom e
Duck	She ship	Creek	Ma chock cah mese
Pup	Lam wah des sah	River	Se pe we
Dog	Lam wah	Horseshoe	Kep cot twich cosh

Bread	Quah e cohn	Jump	Amb sot
Corn	Meen jip	Fight	Mah coo lot
Potatoes	Pan eek	Love	Tap a lot
Eggs	Wah wah	Hate	Shan ge la wah lo not
Wheat	No kim min	Beautiful	Pac kah
Walk	Pam bol lat	Round	Wahl we ouk ka
Run	Mam me quit	He. she or it	We hah
Laugh	Cah wah lit	We	me lo na
Suicide	Ang tok we yawh	Us	Ke lo na
	They	Wee lo wah	

CHAPTER VII.

ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

THEY held elections, open, free,
Where all expressed their voice;
All bowed to the majority
And all obeyed the choice.
The people ruled and not a part,
The many not the few;
The universal mind and heart
Were honest, strong, and true!
* * * * *
The lawyers were not popular,
Their clients were but few;
They made things look so dark or fair
We knew not what was true.
Of magistrates a small supply
Answered our honest needs,
The 'Squire the marriage-knot could tie
And write our notes and deeds,

—Horace P. Biddle's American Boyhood.

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DECEMBER 18, 1828, the legislature organized a large territory in the north part of the state in a civil district and it was named Cass county. It embraced the territory now included in the counties of Miami, Wabash, Fulton, Marshall, Kosciusko, Elkhart and St. Joseph and parts of La Porte, Starke and Pulaski. The Indians were rapidly selling their land, emigrants were pouring in, and the county of Cass was soon too large to be well governed. St. Joseph was the first organized out of this territory in 1830; La Porte in 1832; Miami in 1834; Wabash and Kosciusko in 1835; Fulton and Marshall in 1836; Elkhart and Pulaski in 1839; and Starke remained a part of Kosciusko county until 1850.

The boundary of Miami county was established by act of legislature, January 2, 1834. Alexander Jameson, John Crudson and John W. Miller were appointed commissioners and were directed to meet at Miamisport. They held their first meeting at the home of John McGregor, Wednesday, the 3rd day of June 1834. B. H. Scott was selected clerk pro tem. He appointed John McGregor, sheriff. Scott acted as clerk by appointment until August and was then elected to the position. His duties were that of clerk, auditor and

recorder. The records of 1834 and 1835 are not much more than one busy day's session of the commissioner's court of to-day. All could have been written by Scott himself in two days, now it takes from six to eight, busily at work the year round. All the early records of the court house were destroyed by fire, March 16, 1843, except the records of 1834 and '35 which happened to be at the home of one of the county officers. It is a relic of pioneer government. It would take an experienced copyist with a microscope to correctly transfer Scott's writing to a modern style.

The first business that came before the commissioners was a petition by Louis Druillard for a ferry across the Wabash. This was ordered filed until the next term. A grocer's license was granted to Nathaniel McGuire and Wm. Thompson, one year, each paying $12.50 for the same. Wm. A. Reyburn was appointed local agent and Abner Overman treasurer.

The seconds day's session was held at the home of B. H. Scott, and the sheriff being absent, the clerk opened the court. The land in the south part of the county had not yet been sold by the Indians. That north of the Wabash was ordered by the commissioners to be divided into two townships, to be known as Peru and Jefferson. An election was ordered to be held in each township, Saturday, the 21st day of June, for the purpose of electing justices of the peace, one voting place fixed at Miamisport and one at the home of the Widow Wilkinson in Mexico. Wm. Bain was appointed inspector of elections in Jefferson and Wm. Coats in Peru township. The bond of Wm. Reyburn for $1500 as local agent was approved. The clerk was ordered to apply for ten copies of the state laws and after the commissioners allowed $2 per day for their services, they adjourned to meet the 4th Monday in September.

A special session was held June 19th. The clerk was ordered to make out a poll book for the election to be held in August. The following names were drawn by the clerk for grand and petit jurors.

Grand jurors:—Zephiniah Wade, Geo. W. Holman, James ——, Jacob Linzee, Abner Overman, ———, Abram Bearss, Wm. Coats, John Hoover, Joseph Clymer, Aaron Rheinberger, Ira Evans, John Plaster, John Jackson; Wm. N. Hood. Petit jurors:—George Townsend, John Wiseman James T. Liston, Wm. M. Reyburn, Robert Wade, Richard Ransford, Isaac Marquiss, Isaac Stewart, John Ray, Wm. Reyburn, Wm. M. Wilkinson, John Smith, James C. Taylor, Wm. Cannon, Stewart Forgy, Alexander Jameson, Joseph B. Campbell, Walter Nisbet, Ratliff Wilkinson, John Sanders, Louis Druillard, George Taylor, John W. Miller, Nathaniel McGuire and Jep. Wilkinson.

A license was granted to Louis Druillard to run a ferry across the Wabash for one year for $5, and the rate of fare was fixed by the commissioners. The two townships were divided into supervisors districts, and Aaron Rheinberger, Jacob Wilkinson and Isaac Marquiss were appointed to serve as supervisors until the fall election.

The board met the first Monday of September at the home of the clerk in Miamisport. The business that came before them was making allowances, granting licenses, ordering elections, appointing officers, and hearing petitions. Two county roads were petitioned for; one by Stewart Flagg and others and one by Joseph Forgy and others. Joseph Clymer, George Townsend and John F. Sanders were appointed viewers. One of the roads petitioned for was from Peru to Mexico, and this was the first road cut out in the county. An election

was ordered for Peru township on the 4th of October for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace. Tavern licenses were granted to James T. Liston and Patrick Murphy, for one year, for $12.50 each. A grocery license, or a "license to vend merchandise" as expressed then, was granted Louis Druillard, for one year for the usual price. John Reyburn was allowed $5 for services as coroner at an inquest on the body of John Carr. A jury of twelve men set on the body of Carr and each was allowed 75 cents.

The next session of the commissioners was held November 3rd, 1834. Grocery licenses were granted to D. R. Tracy, Lee & Craner, John Prewitt, I. Evans & Co., Bearss & Cole and Pike & Co. A number of allowances were made for services as viewers of Mexico road. James Smith and Wm. Mary were appointed constables of Peru township and Joseph B. Campbell county surveyor. At the next session held January 5th, 1835, considerable business was transacted—licenses granted, petitions read, election ordered, officers appointed, a tax levy was made, and juries for the February term of court drawn. It was "ordered that for the purpose of raising a revenue, a tax be levied on the following described property: Town lots; polls, 50 cents, horses, mules and asses over three years of age, 50 cents each; work oxen 50 cents per pair; watches of gold or silver 50 cents each; pleasure carriages, 50 cents each."

The grand and petit jurors drawn for the February term was composed of the following gentlemen: Grand jurors; Isaac Stewart, John Jackson, George Taylor, H. A. Tarkington, Joseph Clymer, Ira Evans, Robert Wade, James Sanders, Nathaniel McGuire, Geo. Townsend, John Marshall, Jerry Wilkinson, —— Fennimore, Alexander Jamison, Jos. Holman, John Plaster Joseph B. Campbell, and Wm. Cannon. Petit jurors; Jos. C. Taylor, —— Mowbray, ——Shepherd, Wm. Wilkinson, Aaron Rheinberger, Stewart Forgy, Ratliff Wilkinson, R. Runsford, John Ray, John Smith, Wm. N. Hood, Wm. T. Liston, Lewis Dure, Geo. W. Holman, John Hoover, Wm. Coats, C. R. Tracy, A. Beard, Isaac Marcy, Abner Overman, John Wiseman, W. M. Reyburn, W D. Nesbit and Joseph Oldham.

The commissioners held their next session in March, 1835. James B. Fulwiler, now a justice of the peace of Peru, was then granted a license to vend merchandise for the period of one year, for which he was assessed $10. Allowances were made to the jurors, but the most of them did not accept any pay, and the sheriff, Jacob Linzee donated his services.

A tax levy was made on real estate at the May term. A tax of ¾ of one per cent. was levied on all town lots in Miami county; eighty cents on every hundred acres of first rate land, seventy cents on second rate, and forty cents on third rate.

Some time during the summer of 1834, the commissioners appointed by the legislature, for the purpose of changing the county seat from Miamisport to Peru, met in the former place and ordered the change. The proceedings of this commission are not in Scott's records, and if filed were burned with the court house in 1843. The proprietors of the site of Peru, in consideration of the change of the county seat, donated the public square and built the court-house and jail. The court house was a brick structure, 40 feet square and two stories high. The contractor was Samuel McClure. The records had just been moved into it, the desks arranged, and part of a term of court held in it,

when on the night of March 16th, 1843, it was discovered on fire and was entirely consumed with all the records. The jail was erected in one corner of the square by Matthew Fennimore. It was a hewed log house, containing two stories. It was burned in 1852.

The county commissioners then ordered that a fire proof building be erected, 16x45 feet, built of brick, with stone foundation and to be divided into three rooms of suitable dimensions for auditor, clerk and treasurer. George W. Goodrich purchased the contract for the erection of this building for $769.00. In 1848 another building was erected on the public square, 16x20 feet, for a recorder's office. The present court house was built by Nathan Crawford and was completed in 1858. The contract according to specifications was purchased for $29,600, but the building being enlarged and changed from the original plan, cost more than that sum. The building is 60x80 feet, three stories high, with a large basement used for a jail. It is built on the "Norman Castle" style. On the first floor are the offices of clerk, sheriff, auditor, treasurer and recorder. There are four large fire-proof vaults in which the records and papers are kept.

The first election held in Miami county was in Miamisport, the first Monday in August, 1834, at the house of Louis Druillard. Only sixty votes were cast. B. H. Scott was elected clerk; Jacob Linzee, sheriff; John W. Miller, Alexander Jameson and John Crudson, commissioners; Jacob Wilkinson and Stephen G. Shanks, associate judges. Daniel R. Bearss was appointed school commissioner and Joseph Holman, probate judge. After the first year, three were elected annually to the office of school commissioner. John Plaster, Eli Cook and H. Mendenhall were elected to this office each year until it was abolished. The office of local, or county, agent was filled by appointment. By act of legislature, January 2d, 1834, an act to establish Miami county, it was enacted in section five; "The agent, who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of said Miami county, shall reserve ten per centum out of the proceeds thereof, and also ten per centum out of all donations to said county, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be lawfully appointed to receive the same for the use of a county library for said county." This office of local agent seems to have been abolished after the first year. The office of road commissioner, and tax collector, and other minor offices have long since been disposed of.

The history of the organization of the townships will be given under the subject of the different townships. The territory north of the river was first divided into two townships, called Perry and Jefferson. Out of these, Perry, Union and Richland were organized in 1837; Erie, first called Blackhawk, in 1839. A township on the north-east corner, called Lake, was by act of legislature attached to Fulton county in 1844. Union township was divided in 1859 and the northern part was named Allen. After the treaty of 1840, the south part of the county was organized. Butler was established in 1841; Washington in 1843; Pipe Creek about the same time; Deer Creek in 1845; Clay and Harrison in 1846; Jackson in 1845.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

COMMISSIONERS, FIRST DISTRICT: John Crudson, 1834; Wm. M. Reyburn, 1835; Z. W. Pendelton, 1838; Daniel R. Bearss, 1840; John Hiner, 1841; George Wilson, 1844; George C. Smith, 1847; Samuel Jameson, 1850; David A. Carr, 1853; Cornelius Cain and E. B. Massey, 1854; Nathaniel D. Nicoles, 1856; John Hann, 1861; Thomas Dillard, 1864; William Zehring, 1867; Joseph B. Mills, 1873; Stephen Cranor, 1876; D. H. Cain, 1880; George S. Evans, 1882; Daniel Duckwall, * ; Jesse W. Knox, 1888; David Stitt, 1894.

COMMISSIONERS, SECOND DISTRICT: John W. Miller, 1834; James Tillett, 1839; Henry Zern, 1848; Frederick S. Hackley, 1851; George Wilson, 1854; Allen Skillman, 1857; David Charters, 1860; Paul Burk, 1863; David Charters, 1866; R. C. Harrison, 1869; Absalom Wilson, 1875; George Eikenberry, 1878; Frederick Myers, 1884; Benjamin Wilson, 1887; George Eikenberry, 1890; Daniel King, 1894.

COMMISSIONERS, THIRD DISTRICT. Alexander Jameson, 1834; Luther Chapin, 1840; Samuel Jameson, 1841; Martin Grogg, 1842; Hiram Butler, 1849; E. A. Deniston, 1855; James R. Leonard, 1861; Reuben K. Charles, 1865; † James R. Leonard, 1865; Benjamin Graft, 1870; John C. Davis, 1876; J. W. Hunt, 1882; John C. Davis, 1894; Noah Miller, 1886; E. V. Robbins, 1890; Lewis Bond, 1894.

CLERKS: Benj. H. Scott filled the office of clerk from 1834 to 1848, and in addition the office of auditor until 1841, and that of recorder until 1848; James B. Fulwiler, 1848; Alexander Blake, 1855; Darius C. Darrow 1863; John A. Graham, 1867; Jesse S. Zern, 1871; Chas. A. Parsons, 1879; Joseph H. Larimer, 1887; Charles R. Hughes, 1895.

AUDITORS: James M. Defrees, 1841; Ira Mendenhall, 1851; Thomas Jay 1859; (died in office); Franklin T. Foote (appointed) and Elam Henton, (died in office) 1862; Charles Pefferman, 1864 (appointed by the county commissioners); Milo D. Ellis, 1865; Louis B. Fulwiler, 1870; R. B. Runyan, 1878; Wm. B. Miller, 1886; Thos. G. Stewart, 1890; Michael Bappert, 1895.

TREASURERS: Abner Overman, 1834; A. M. Higgins and Albert Cole, 1836; Zach. W. Pendleton and Wm. R. Mowbray, 1837; Samuel Glass, 1842; Carlton R. Tracy, 1848; Daniel Brower, 1853; Silas Enyart, 1855; Henry Dutton, 1857; James T. Miller, 1863; Otto P. Webb, 1865; James F. Miller, 1867; Charles Spencer, 1871; Wm. B. Deniston, and Ira B. Myers, 1879; John R. Porter, 1879; Ebenezer Humrickhouse, 1881; Joseph Clymer, 1885; Azro H. Wilkinson, 1889; Wm. H. Zimmerman, 1893.

RECORDERS: Wm. C. Buchanan, 1848; George Wilkinson, 1855; Abel L. Hurt, 1859; Wm. S. Todd, 1863; Wm. F. Ege, 1871; Wm. F. Gibney, 1879; Michael Bappert, 1887; Eli J. Jamison, 1891.

* Evans died after serving one term and part of another, and Duckwall was appointed to serve the unexpired term.

† Charles resigned the office and Leonard was chosen to fill the vacancy.

SHERIFFS: Jacob Linzee, 1834; A. Leonard, 1838; (died in office and Lewis D. Adkison appointed to fill the unexpired term;) John A. Graham, 1841; Noah S. Allsbaugh, 1845; Coleman Hinton, 1847; Jonas Hoover, 1851 (resigned office) Abram Moore, 1854; John Wertz, 1855; Joseph Hiner, 1857 (resigned office;) John F. Miller and Oliver H. P. Macy, 1864; Wesley Wallick, 1864; Samuel Ream, 1868; Willard Griswold, 1872; Vincent O'Donald, 1876; A. Parks, 1880; Edward T. Gray, 1884; James B. Rhineberger, 1888; Thomas McKinstry, 1892.

SURVEYORS: Joseph B. Campbell, 1835; A. A. Cole 1840; S. Holman, 1841; Ira Mendenhall, 1843; Milton Cook, 1852; H. Beane, 1854; J. M. Moorhead, 1856; Henry Krauskoff, 1858; C. Kloenne, 1860; Henry Krauskoff, 1861; Andrew Phelps, 1863; G. W. Goodrich, 1864; Dewitt C. Goodrich, 1866; S. E. Haacken, 1868; W. W. Sullivan, 1872, Richard H. Cole, 1876; Michael Horan, 1880; Clarence S. Jackson, 1888; Noah W. Trissal, 1892.

CORONERS: James Crowell, 1836; James Mowbray, 1846; Wm. S. White, 1848; Robert Miller, 1854; James Crowell, 1862; Adam Beck, 1869; Joseph Oldham, 1874; Jos. C. Ogle, 1876; Chas. Broadbeck, 1878; A. B. Scott, 1879; Abner C. Kimball, 1880; George Nelp, 1882; Eli Jamison, 1886; Frank Grandstaff, 1888; N. O. Ross, jr., 1894.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS.

NAME	DATE	RES.	DISTRICT
(With Cass)	1834-37		
George W. Ewing	37-40	Cass	Miami, Cass and Fulton
Wm. Wright	40-43	Cass	do
Wm. M. Reyburn	43-46	Miami	do
Cyrus Tabor	46-47	Cass	do
Jacob D. Cassatt	47-50	Wabash	Miami and Wabash
Benjamin Henton	50-52	Miami	do
John Shellenberger	52-54	Wabash	do
Daniel R. Bearss	54-58	Miami	do
" " "	60-64	Miami	Miami and Fulton
Samuel S. Terry	64-68	Fulton	do
Stearns Fisher	68-70	Wabash	Miami and Wabash
Robert Miller	70-74	Miami	do
Daniel R. Bearss	74-78	Miami	Miami and Howard
Milton Garrigus	78-82	Howard	do
L. D. Adkison	82-86	Miami	do
B. F. Harness	86-90	Howard	do
Robert Loveland	90-94	Miami	do
James O'Brien	94-98	Howard	do

REPRESENTATIVES.

NAME	DATE	RES.	DISTRICT
(With Cass)	1834-35		
Gillis McBain	35-36	Cass	Miami and Cass
William N. Hood	35-38	Miami	Miami and Fulton
Alexander Wilson	38-40	"	do
William Reyburn	40-41	"	do
Daniel R. Bearss	41-42	"	Miami and Wabash
Gabriel Swihart	42-43	Wabash	do
Daniel R. Bearss	43-44	Miami	do
John U. Pettit	44-45	Wabash	do
Benjamin Henton	45-46	Miami	do
George W. Holman	46-47	"	Miami
Alphonzo A. Cole	47-48	"	do
Nathan O. Ross	48-49	"	do
Alphonzo A Cole	49-50	"	do
R. F. Donaldson	50-52	"	do
Benjamin Henton	52-54	"	do
N. W. Dickerson	54-56	"	do
R. C. Harrison	56-58	"	do
Wm. Smith	58-62	"	do
R. F. Donaldson	62-64	"	do
Jonas Hoover	64-66	"	do
Nathan O. Ross	66-68	"	do
J. D. Cox	68-72	"	do
J, W. Eward	72-74	"	do
David Charters	74-76	"	do
Samuel Woody	74-76	Howard	Joint--Miami & Howard
Wm. Zehring	76-78	Miami	Miami
W. H. Thompson	76-78	Howard	Joint--Miami & Howard
A. C. Bearss	78-80	Miami	Miami
G. I. Reed	78-80	"	Joint--Miami & Howard
Charles A. Cole	80-82	"	Miami
Nott N. Antrim	82-84	"	do
H. V. Passage	84-86	"	do
Jabez T. Cox	86-88	"	do
Charles T. Cox	86-90	Cass	Joint--Miami and Cass
W. W. Robbins	88-92	Miami	Miami
W. W. Kilgore	90-92	"	Joint--Miami and Cass
H. V Passage	92-94	"	Miami
John M. Blair	92-94	"	Joint--Miami and Cass
Truman Grimes	94-96	"	Miami
James M. Stutesman	94-96	"	Joint--Miami and Cass

Date	Name of Candidate for Pres. and Vice Pres.	Party	Peru	Richland	Pipe Creek	Clay	Erie	Jackson	Perry	Jefferson	Allen	Union	Deer Creek	Harrison	Washington	Butler	Total
1844	Polk and Dallas	Democrat	256	70	22				44	52		44			10	19	517
	Clay and Frelinghuysen	Whig	282	60	20				78	54		26			26	23	569
1848	Cass and Butler	Democrat	171	87	60	39	34	28	69	73		55	30		77	47	770
	Taylor and Fillmore	Whig	175	92	34	17	19	18	73	95		47	32		68	55	730
	VanBuren and Adams	Free Soil	7	2				15	26	12		4	4				70
1852	Pierce and King	Democrat	253	97	74	89	47	42	91	92		99	74	55	114	69	1196
	Scott and Graham	Whig	226	124	56	24	28	24	85	135		63	70	9	70	84	968
	Hale and Julien	Free Soil	3					33	13	12		1	6	16	1		85
1856	Buchanan, Br'ck'nridge	Democrat	370	132	112	98	54	55	98	124		138	66	69	131	66	1513
	Fremont and Dayton	Republican	292	142	65	30	43	107	110	135		103	98	50	102	113	1390
	Fillmore and Donelson	Free Soil	5	2		1		6	16	1		1	2		1	4	38
1860	Breckenridge and Lane	Democrat	7				3		4	7	5					10	26
	Lincoln and Hamlin	Republican	369	186	90	55	57	138	174	151	63	81	124	69	113	5	1835
	Douglas and Johnson	Ind. Democrat	381	184	111	117	58	45	121	116	77	73	67	86	121	87	1608
1864	McClellan & Pendleton	Democrat	434	126	114	145	57	62	110	134	74	79	62	94	123	103	1717
	Lincoln and Johnson	Republican	384	195	82	51	61	120	163	139	69	81	168	59	101	153	1831
1868	Seymour and Blair	Democrat	569	126	154	147	60	134	154	178	94	110	100	147	167	128	2271
	Grant and Colfax	Republican	480	212	111	51	74	196	200	129	92	108	146	103	123	163	2193
1872	Greeley and Brown	Dem & Lib Rep	640	112	165	140	77	132	201	165	63	71	79	95	158	132	2119
	Grant and Wilson	Republican	758	209	115	57	50	227	166	206	129	124	152	127	116	150	2535
	O'Connor and Julien	Democrat	1			8		10			8	1		20			48
1876	Hayes and Wheeler	Republican	714	223	163	54	76	261	201	165	154	125	163	112	132	177	2724
	Tilden and Hendricks	Democratic	794	172	201	124	88	171	166	206	123	130	112	135	301	172	2785
1880	Garfield and Arthur	Republican	511	224	204	61	77	284	203	216	168	121	176	125	165	135	3016
	Hancock and English	Democratic	903	181	198	191	88	159	107	229	125	120	125	173	213	183	3066
	Weaver and Chambers	National	8		4			35	3		9		4		4	33	94

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NATIONAL ELECTIONS

Date	Name of Candidate for Pres. and Vice Pres.	Party	Peru	Richland	Pipe Creek	Clay	Erie	Jackson	Perry	Jefferson	Allen	Union	Deer Creek	Harrison	Washington	Butler	Total
1888	Cleveland & Hendricks	Democratic	1102	143	209	188	85	183	193	251	126	111	158	180	216	165	3310
	Blaine and Logan	Republican	849	205	182	81	75	309	201	217	167	113	168	108	151	169	2996
1884	Butler	National	18	22	5		2	15	1	6	13		1	1	1	13	98
	St John	Prohibition	1	2			1	5				1	3	14	1		28
1888	Cleveland and Thurman	Democratic	1197	151	225	208	94	202	200	234	139	106	165	175	212	186	3494
	Harrison and Morton	Republican	847	194	178	76	78	307	195	246	168	120	171	102	172	187	3041
	Streeter	National	4	9						1			5			15	34
	Fisk	Prohibition	3	5	19	2	2	49	1	11	25	3	4	14	5	2	135
1892	Cleveland & Stevenson	Democratic	1200	136	191	200	82	244	198	231	128	102	139	186	198	169	3484
	Harrison and Reid	Republican	891	208	168	76	69	345	169	338	153	121	142	101	148	139	3038
	Bidwell	Prohibition	7	10	15	1	2	26	1	8	16	1	15	29	2	5	128
	Weaver	Peoples	23	1		7	2	12	3	6	5		18	5	1	20	105

CHAPTER VIII.

PIONEERS AND CABINS.

OH! tell me a tale of the airly days—
Of the times as they ust to be;
"Pillar O' Fire," and "Shakespear's Plays,"
Is a' most too deep for me!
I want plain facts and I want plain words,
Of the good old-fashioned ways,
When speech run free as the song of birds—
'Way back in the airly days.

Tell me a tale of the timber lands,
And the old-time pioneers—
Somepin' a pore man understands
With his feelins; as well as ears:
Tell of the old log house,—about
The loft and the puncheon floor—
The old fire-place, with the crane swung out,
And the latch-string through the door.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

—0—

WHAT benedictions for the pioneers! What fond recollections are presented of the old log cabin that stood in the deep, tangled, wild woods!

The pioneers of any country or of any movement or organization must be men and women of purpose, of hope, of courage, and above all of a strong will. They must sow and their descendants will reap. They must undergo great sacrifice. They must hope and toil and toil and hope. The lessons of their lives is faith, hope and charity. No encomium too great can be placed upon the lives of the pioneers of this county.

A great majority of the early settlers of this county emigrated from Ohio. Not a few of them were of the German Baptist faith, who came from the vicinity of Dayton, and located in the fertile valley of Eel river and on the higher lands south of the Wabash. Here and there was a Pennsylvanian, who invariably squatted on the highest piece of ground he could find and built his cabin on the highest knoll. Not a few from across the briny deep, here too found a home in the deep woods.

The story of their emigration is full of interest. It was in the days before the railway, the steam boats and the great, public highways. A trip of

a few hundred miles was made with great toil and sacrifice, over mountains, across streams, over corduroy roads, through swamps, and through great forests with ax and gun. Often a large family came with all the household goods packed in one covered wagon, drawn by a team of oxen or horses

"The father marched with ax and gun,
The mother with the babe,
The team was managed by the son;
The oldest daughter, Mabe,
With little sister on her hip,
Across the sloughy mud
As agile as a deer would skip,
Or wade the wider flood."

The children that were strong enough trudged by the wagon, driving the stock, and when they forded a pond or stream, the little ones were chucked into the wagon and the larger would climb the horses' backs.

When the pioneer arrived at his destination, he would clear a small spot in the forest, summon his few neighbors and all joined in "raising a cabin." The arrival of the new comer was heralded far and near and all vied with each other in helping him through.

The rearing of the cabin afforded a great deal of jollity and many a joke was played and many a story told. One of the essentials on such occassions was a jug or two of "good old rye." More than one pioneer, who was opposed to strong drink had the same experience as William Cool, who was one of the first Baptist preachers of this county Mr. Cool was building a large hewed, double-log house on his claim in Union township. He had vowed that one house would be built without the use of whiskey. But the workmen were constantly complaining and finally they all agreed to quit at a certain time, unless the necessary article was produced and a committee of one was appointed to so inform Mr. Cool. He saw the situation and secretly dispatched a messenger with two jugs, on horse-backin hot haste to Perrysburg. When the all essential was produced to the workmen, who had been hemming their throats considerably, many a toast was presented to the reverned gentleman.

Horace P. Biddle, in his American Boyhood very accurately and very beautifully describes the rearing of the cabin in verse;

The forest cabins of the land
Were low and humble roofed,
The staircase was a ladder, and
The chamber was a loft:
And built from sleeper to the peak
Without a screw or nail;
There was no iron—bolt or spike—
From ridgepole to the sill.

At first the firm foundation laid
With four great heavy logs,
Of white-oak, if it could be had,
Or cypress from the bogs,
The handspike rolled them to the place—
Of beech or dogwood cut—

And thus they formed a lasting base
Upon the chosen spot.

The best and straightest trees were cut,
For lastingness and strength,—
The logs all peeled, squared at the butt
Exactly of a length;
Thus notched and saddled to a scribe,
And ever corner plumbed,
They built the cabin, barn or crib,
Where long the wilds had bloomed.

When'er the walls were up so high
They could not reach the top,
They put up poles, peeled smooth and dry
To form a gentle slope;
Then laid the logs on longer skids,
And pushed them up with forks;
And many were the dangerous slides,
The slips and sudden jerks.

Eave-bearers, butting poles, and knees,
With weight poles held the roof,
The heavy floor split out of trees,
Itself was weight enough.
A cave was dug hard by the hearth
To keep the winter sauce;
The puncheons that concealed the earth
Rested on sticks across.

They hewed the cabins down inside—
Unlike the hasty booth—
The rough uneven knots to hide,
And make the walls more smooth,
The upper joists were merely poles,
The wall were chinked and daubed;
Sometimes the windows were but holes,
Yet they were seldom robbed.

The door on wooden hinges hung,
Which formed the batton, too,
And they on wooden brackets swung;
Outside it had a bow,
Thumbpiece, or string, to lift the latch
Which always left us in:
To hold it firmly to the catch
'Twas fastened by a pin.

* * * * *

Ah! Many a cabin in its day,
Built roughly in the wood,
With chimney walls of cat-and-clay,

Withstood the storms and floods,
And from its hearth of native ground,
And floor so thick and stout,
Sent forth its blessings far around,
With latch-string always out.

That dear, old cabin in the forest shade stood in bold contrast to the Astor residence in New York City, but the plain old-fashioned fathers and mothers were no doubt far happier than the money kings.

The furniture in the forest home was in harmony with the building. The bed was made stationary in the corner. The ends of two round, straight sticks were fastened, one in the side and the other in the end wall, and the other ends of the sticks rested in a forked stick that stood upright. The boys slept in the loft on the floor and the girls in a trundle bed. The baby lay in a trough near the mother's head. But the most curious thing about the cabin, was the old fire-place It usually occupied one whole end of the house. It took a pioneer to build a fire in one of these. The modern youth would hardly keep warm if he built his own fire. They rolled the heavy back-log in and laid the fore-stick on, then dropped the kindling in between and threw the top-log on. Half a wagon load of sticks were then piled criss-cross. The flint and steel were struck, the flames broke forth, the coals fell below, heating back-wall, hearth and jambs. Some of the "high-toned" had tongs and shovel and castiron dogs, on to which to lay the fore-stick. The fire was seldom left die out, and if it did, the flint and steel were again used or some of the children were sent to a neighbor for some coals. When the friction matches were first made, they thought it very well, but the old man would shake his head and use his flint and steel. Just above the door or over the mantel-piece, hung the trusty rifle, always loaded, ready for the chase. The shot pouch, made of panther's pelt, and horn hung at its breech. When the orchard bore its fruit, strings of apples were suspended from side to side of the cabin, and there too hung the herbs and roots.

When springtime came, there was no end of music by the frogs. A special orchestra serenaded the inmates of the cabin all night long. In the fall mosquitos were of especial interest and every evening a smoke was made outside to drive away the pesky things. Beginning with the month of July and continuing until late in the fall, nearly every one shook with the ague. This was a sickness caused by breathing the noxious air that hung about the swamps, where vegetation was decaying. When the swamps were drained and cultivated, the ague disappeared.

We can only imagine what the pioneers endured in battling against the difficulties which surrounded them. After building the cabin, next came the heavy toil of clearing the ground. Very often the first crop did not exceed over five or six acres of corn, planted among the deadened trees, and the stumps and logs were so thick that they could cultivate it only with a hoe. It took four or five years to get a piece of ground under a fair state of cultivation. Thousands and thousands of as fine trees as ever grew were cut into logs, rolled in great heaps and burned. Great, large, walnut trees, which would now bring a handsome price, were consigned to the flames. Each farmer cut his own trees, trimmed them and piled the brush and burned them.

The logs were then cut in proper lengths, the neighbors called in, and the

logs were rolled into heaps. This was called "log rolling," and although it was unexceptionally hard labor, yet the pioneers enjoyed it probably more than any other kind.

One of the necessary articles on an occasion of this kind was a jug or so of "old rye." Indeed, that was about as necessary as horses, chains and handspikes. The man that did not have it was called "old stingy," and probably only his nearest neighbors would help him.

George Nichelson, a pioneer of Erie township, now a retired citizen of Peru tells of a big log rolling which he had in his early days. He announced to his neighbors that on a certain day he was going to roll logs and they came from miles around. It was in the fall of the year, in the midst of a heated campaign. The whigs and democrats were about equally divided and were jesting each other and telling rough jokes on the favorite candidates. It was suggested by some one that when the logs were all rolled, that they divide and have a "rush," clinch and wrestle and see which party of the log rollers was the stronger. It was agreed to by all. The whigs drew up on one line and the democrats on the other, about thirty feet apart and at a word they rushed together, clinched and began to wrestle. Someone was hurt and a general fight was about to take place. A number of the cooler headed ones saw what the rough fun was leading to and stopped the fight. The "rush," or wrestling match, was pronounced a draw and all went home in the greatest of good feeling.

Corn was the principal crop that stood among the deadened trees and blackened stumps and logs, but many had patches of flax and hemp. The flax straw was made into clothing and the hemp into halters, traces and ropes. The spinning wheel was looked upon as a great invention and the young lady was considered a "catch" who was a good spinster. The linen was bleached by spreading it over the grass and dampening it. It was colored drab with white ash bark, and brown with butternut. A tint more rich and dark was made with oak bark and black was made with walnut root. The home grown madder colored red.

CHAPTER IX.

PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT.

To-day is not yesterday; we ourselves change; how can our works and thoughts, if they are always to be fittest, continue always the same.

—Carlyle's Essays;

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THE progress of this county has been phenomenal, not only in the home and social life of the people, but in the natural resources and the physical conditions of the surface of the county.

The round-log cabin, with its clapboard roof and shed long since disappeared and in its stead is the palatial residence. The idea of ornamentation in building has far outshadowed that of utility. No one now thinks of erecting a building, with simply the thought that it is a shelter from the winter's storms. The Greek and Roman architecture is combined in thousands of homes. The idea of utility has been absorbed by that of the grand and beautiful. The fence built around the residence is not simply a protection against the stock, but is also an ornamentation. This idea of the beautiful has superseded that of mere utility in every walk and phase of life.

The dress of the pioneer was simply to hide his form and protect him from the elements. If one of the earliest settlers of this county, should don the summer suit he wore to church fifty years ago, and appear in the county seat on a circus day, he would no doubt attract but little less attention than the circus. So the idea of ornamentation in dress has grown equally as rapid as that in dwellings. Should an English tourist visit a Miami county fair, and see the well dressed farmers he would declare they were all landlords. This growth of the home life and dress of the people is only a manifestation of the growth and development of ideas.

The progress of the county has been harmonious and complete. From the growth of home life, came a thousand avenues of progress. The history of the progress of this county in the home and social life, in the church, in the school, in the government and in the methods of agriculture is the general history of America.

In the wake of the round-log cabin followed the hewed log house, with shingled roof; and then the frame house soon appeard with lath and plaster walls, and in many places, especially along Eel river, handsome and elegant brick residences were erected. But a few of the old cabins are standing yet, hard by the modern structure, and are used for kitchen, or wood house, or a shelter for grain, or a work-shop on rainy days. Here and there the old Dutch oven is still standing and it took a number of years before the good, old

mothers would believe they could bake as well in the modern stove as in it. The old well-sweep has been replaced by the great wind-pumps. The improvements in the barns seemed to have preceded that of the dwellings. About thirty or thirty-five years ago was the era of bank barns, and farmers vied with each other in building large, durable and capacious barns with great threshing floors. These erected to-day are not near the equal of those built a generation ago. Often the large barn was built before the mansion was put up. The frugal farmers would reside in their old cabin, until the fertle fields were wide, then built their prouder domes.

America proudly boasts of her inventive genius and the phrase, "Yankee ingenuity," is a common expression everywhere. The inventions, which have been an aid to agriculture, have completely revolutionized the methods in this industry. The early settlers of this county will remember the old bar-share plow, used in breaking the ground. It was made of a plate that formed the base, and a coulter wedged in the beam. The rest was wood. After the "bull-plow" was introduced, the common joke on the old bar-share was, that it "took ten rods and half a day to turn it round." The iron part of the "bull-plow" was made by the country blacksmith out of what was called a plow-mole, a wrought triangle plate, with a kind of a handle to it, which formed the nose of the plow. The wood part of it, or stock, was generally put on by the wagon maker, but some of the farmers could do it themselves.

The methods of planting the crops, and cultivating and harvesting them is now full if inetrest. But the greatest change is in harvesting the crops. The harvest time of 50 years ago, or 40, or even 20 years ago, was looked forward to the year round. The good, old mother was always preparing for the next harvest. The sweets were made, the fruits were canned, and the best hams smoked all for harvest. If a farmer had 40 or 50 acres of wheat to cut, he would have eight, ten or twelve hands. The cradle was considered a great invention, and when the heavy, old McCormick reaper was invented, it was wonderful, and no one could ever have dreamed that much improvements could have been made on it.

The progress in the physical change of the county has been most wonderful. Where a half century ago, wound the Indian trail, or the "glazed way," or the corduroy road, are good pikes or graded highways. Where the primeval forests waved, is now the golden grain. Hundreds of acres of the richest soil have been redeemed from the swamps and sloughs.

A thousand creeks and rivulets that once babbled through the forests are now concealed in tile ditches. Thus physical developement is very rapid and constantly going on unobserved.

Good roads are the essentials to good government. The great public roads of Rome added as much to her glory as did her standing armies. The early settlers saw the importance of good roads and all turned out to work them—man, horse, boy and team. They plowed the earth, hauled the logs and bridged the slough and stream. They dug, ditched and drained to avoid the quagmire. They graveled and corduroyed and felled the trees that leaned. Sewers were made of hollow logs and laid beneath the roads. Bridges were constructed with long oak beams the ends resting on wooden pens, filled with stones. The floor was made out of hewed logs. Derricks, nor hoisting-canes, nor snatch blocks, nor tackles were known to the early road builders.

Miles and miles of corduroy roads were built in this county. The word corduroy is not familiar to the younger Hoosiers, but just mention it to one of the pioneers, and he will smile significantly. The road was built by laying logs or poles across a swamp, marsh or mud-hole and covering them with dirt. Often, after heavy rains, these corduroy roads were all afloat, and when the dirt washed out from over the logs, one can imagine how pleasant to take a pleasure ride over them.

Geologists have prophesied that sometime in the future, the many beautiful lakes of Northern Indiana will be filled with dirt that is constantly washing into them from the hills that surround the shores, and from the many ditches. The decayed vegetation will also do much towards filling the lakes. Mud lake, located west of Macy, just across the line in Fulton county, was no doubt, centuries ago, the margin of the Great Lakes. The early settlers, who have lived near it for many years, remember when it was twice as large as it is now. Once it was all one lake, but is now divided into two parts, known as North and South Mud lake. The margin is year by year closing in. The large ditches, which led into it, are depositing tons and tons of earth there. In the fall of the year myriads of leaves are blown into it. The vegetation, which is so luxuriant about the water's edge, decays every year and new vegetation springs up. This vegetable growth is rapidly assisting to fill the lake. In the northern part of this county are many depressions similar to the basin of Mud lake that are now farmed. Thirty-five or forty years ago there were a number of large ponds in Allen township in which fish were caught. These have been drained and the soil yields heavy crops. Silently and effectively is the hand of nature.



INDIANA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY HISTORY.

BY COL. H. F. UNDERWOOD.

MILITARY:—The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; the army; pertaining to soldiers, to armies, or to war; having to do with the affairs of war, as a military parade or appearance; military discipline; engaged in the service of soldiers or armies, as a military man.

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THE State of Indiana was admitted as a state in January. 1816. Miami County was organized in January, 1834; hence the early military history does not partake largely of the early military achievements of the state.

The warriors of the Indian tribes were comparatively few in the county at the time of its organization. Although quite a large population of Indians inhabited the Indian reservations, they were inclined to be peaceable and of fair character. But in 1836 the Peru Blues were organized as a military company. The captain of said company was A. N. Higgins and the first lieutenant, Vincent O'Donald. O'Donald died that same year, the result of a 4th of July accident. If any of that organization survive, the writer is not aware of it, except our highly esteemed fellow citizen, James B. Fulwiler, who was a volunteer in said county and from whom we obtain the history; achievements and incidents of said organization. The late John W. Timberlake was a member of said organization. This company participated in the engagement of protecting the paymaster, Col. Abel C. Pepper, as he went through to make settlements with the Indians.

The militia forming the system of National defence, was established in the United States by an act of Congress, providing that all able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, with certain exceptions, be enrolled and arranged in brigades, regiments, companies etc., according to the regulations of the legislature of the different states. In the state of Indiana, by the Constitution, it was provided that all militia officers, should be commissioned by the governor, etc. In the year 1836, it was generally understood that George Washington Ewing was a commissioned officer of the militia. It was in the early fall of the year 1836 that the quiet and peaceable citizens of the village of Peru, were startled by the announcement of a courier from Col. Ewing, in hot haste, proclaiming that the Pottawattomie Indians of the north had risen in insurrection against the authority of the Federal Government, and commanding the organized companies and milita generally

to repair without delay to the scene of action in Fulton county, with arms.

At the time, our embryo city could boast of a fine company of volunteers called the "Peru Blues," consisting of some 40 or 50 members. The officers were captain, Alvin M. Higgins and sergeant, John Rush. The company was composed of the best citizens of the town and vicinity and was rather distinguished for its fine appearance and esprit du corps, largely due to the efficiency and gallant bearing of its officers who had the advantage of previous experience in military tactics. Of course, the precision of drill, andgrace and dignity of evolutions were somewhat impaired, when dodging trees and stumps which abounded at the time in the streets of Peru. It was done however without a twist of the neck or a smile on the countenance, so earnest were they in qualifying thereby for the national defense. It was organized before demonstrations were the vogue, before it had become bad taste for an army to shed blood, when war would be intended only to give the service an appetite for fresh meat and soft bread. Hence, when it was announced by the late Daniel R. Bearss, who was the herald from Col. Ewing, stating that the aborigines of the north had risen against the government and the stars and stripes were in danger of being trailed in the dust, then there was blood in the eye of the loyal Blue. There was a running hither and thither in hot haste, and at the first tap of the drum nearly every member of the company, together with many others, were ready and armed for the conflict. Volunteers outnumbering horses, Captain Higgins did not hesitate to order the impressment on the route, of a sufficent number to accomodate those afoot. The first resort of impressment was at the first farm north of Mexico, of Ratcliff Wilkinson, who was plowing in his field with two horses. Captain Higgins ordered his men to press the horses into the service which was done, but not without a terrible resistance on the part of the owner. Ratcliff Wilkinson become a changed man, soured with the world, and secluded himself from the society of his fellowmen. As this company came to a point in sight of the Michigan road, near where Rochester had just been located, a company from Logansport, under command of Captain G. M. Fitch (who afterwards was elected to the U. S. senate) was also approaching, bringing the companies in sight of each other. As the companies arrived at the convergence of the two roads. Chauncy Carter, of Logansport, (who was a leading citizen of that place and in whom they all had confidence) halted the commands and addressed them giving them the true condition of the Indian trouble, which was that Geo. W. Ewing of the firm of W. G. & G. W. Ewing, who where extensive Indian traders had taken the money from Col. A. C. Pepper the U. S. paymaster, claiming that the Indian were owing them the full amount of their payment. From this statement of facts by Mr. Carter, the companies refused to proceed further under Col. Geo. W. Ewing, but accepted Col. A. C. Pepper, U. S. paymaster, as their commander, they being fully satisfied that the Indians had not risen in insurrection against the authorities, either civil or military, as first reported. Col. A. C. Pepper then marched the militia to his paying station about three miles north of Rochester, called Chipanue, and this excurson to the north was called humorously by the "Blues" the Chipanue war. When the troops arrived at the seat of trouble, and it being a personal matter between the Indians and the Ewings, Geo. W. Ewing was ordered to return to Col. A. C. Pepper the boxes which he had taken from the paymaster, containing the money which had

been furnished by the government with which to pay the Indians. Col. G. W Ewing returned the boxes containing the money. The following night the said boxes were loaded on a wagon and transfered about three miles to the north side of the Tippecanoe river. The said companies guarding them all the while until the Indians were paid, taking about three days. Without this payment the Indians would not have had anything to live on that winter. The companies then returned to their respective homes, without losing a man by accident or otherwise.

When the Mexican war broke out, James K. Polk, the president, issued a proclamation for fifty thousand volunteers. Governor Whitcomb of Indiana issued his call, and Miami county responded with one company, which was commanded by Capt. John M. Wilson, who reported with his company at New Albany, June 16, 1846. Treaty of peace was signed in 1848 and in June the American troops were withdrawn from the Mexican territory

The civil war was the outgrowth of the doctrine of state rights, first made prominent in Charleston, South Carolina, by Vice President, John C. Calhoun in 1829 and in 1832, developed in 1832 in the Nullification convention. They then declared themselves absolved from all obligation to maintain or respect the people or the laws of other states. President Andrew Jackson promptly and firmly placed his hand upon this action and prevented the outbreak of the civil war. This was in 1832 and from this time until 1861, there was constant strife between the north and south and finally culminated in one of the bloodiest civil wars recorded in history.

The political campaign of 1860 was very bitter and when it was announced that Abraham Lincoln, who ran on a platform opposite to the views of the southern states, was elected, eleven states seceded from the Union and formed articles of confederation.

On the 15th of April, 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers for three months, and the people responded so promptly that thousands could not be received.

The following is a list of officers from this county, the regiments in which they served and the company, their rank, the date of command, date of muster, with remarks.

THIRTEENTH (THREE YEARS) REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS

	Number and Rank.	Date of Commission.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
	Lieutenant Col.			
	John M. Wilson	June 13, '63	July 20, '63	Must'rd out Aug. 5, '64 reentered Col.
	Major.			
	John M. Wilson	May 10, '62		Resigned; recommissioned Major.
	John M. Wilson	Nov. 14, '62		Promoted Lieutenant Col.
	Quatermaster.			
	George W. Rader	June 12, '62		Mustered out July 28, '64; term expired
	First Lieutenant.			
A.	Silas Clark	Aug. 17, '64	Nov. 1, 64'	Promoted Captain Company "A" at reorganization.
	Captain.			
B.	John M. Wilson	April 23, '61	June 19, '61	Promoted Major.
	Wm. H. Shields	May 10, '62		Mustered out July 1, '64; term expired.
	First Lieutenant.			
	Wm. H. Shields	April 23, '61	June 19, '61	Promoted Captain.
	Wm. F. M. Wallick	May 10, '62		Dismissed June 15, '63.
	Wm. B. Vance	July 15, '63	Sept. 1, '63	Mustered out Oct. 24 '64; term expired.
	Second Lieutenant.			
	Wm. F. Wallick	May 6, '61	June 19, '61	Promoted 1st. Lieutenant.
	George W. Rader	May 10, '62		Promoted Quartermaster.
	Henery Sterne	Sept. 1, '62	Sept. 13, '62	Resigned June 2, '63.
	Silas Clark	June 3, '63		Mustered out Sept. 5. '65; term expired.
	Captain.			
A.	Silas Clark	Dec. 19, '64.	Jan. 2, '65	

SIXTEENTH (THREE YEARS) REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

	Name and Rank.	Date of Commission.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
	Captain.			
F.	Elijah Hawkins	April 14, '65		Mustered out as 1st. Lieutenant.
	First Lieutenant.			
	Elijah Hawkin	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out as Captain June 30. '65.
	Geo. Cline	May 1. '65		Mustered out as sergeant with reg't.

SEVENTEENTH (THREE YEAR) REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

	Names. and Rank.	Date of Commission.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
	Captain.			
F.	George F. Hayden	April 25, '64	June 2, '64	Mustered out under W. D. Circular 75, Dec. 7, '64.
	First Lieutenant.			
	George F. Hayden	Nov 9, '62	Nov. 12, '62	Promoted Captain.
	Captain.			
K.	Julius C. Kloenne	April 25, '61	April 21, '61	Discharged Dec. 28, '61, cashired Jan. 5, '62.

	Names and Rank.	Date of Commission	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
	COLONEL.			
	John VanValkenburg.....	Aug. 30, '62.....	Dec 7, '62.....	Dishonorably discharged, Feb. 10, '63.
	LIEUTENANT COL.			
	John VanValkenburg.....	Feb. 16, '62.....	Feb. 16, '62.....	Promoted Colonel.
	MAJOR.			
	John VanValkenburg.....	Dec. 28, '61.	Dec 28. '61.....	Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.
	ADJUTANT.			
	John F. Thomas.....	Aug 30 '62.....	Dec 7, '62.....	Promoted Captain Co. "A."
A.	CAPTAIN.			
	John VanValkenburg.....	July 22, '61.....	July 22, '61.....	Promoted Major.
	Wm. B. Reyburn.....	Dec. 28. '61.....	Dec. 28, '61.....	Resigned Jan. 15, '63.
	Jonas Hoover.....	Jan. 16, '63.....	April 11, '63.....	Resigned Aug. 20, '63.
	John F. Thomas.....	May 21, '63.....	June 6, '63.....	Killed May 12, '64, in action.
	James DeLong.....	Aug, 1, '64.....	.....	Not mustered; resigned as 1st. Lieut., Sept. 3, '64.
	FIRST LIEUTENANT.			
	Wm. B. Reyburn.....	July 22, '61.....	July 22, '61.....	Promoted 1st. Lieutenant.
	Jonas Hoover.....	Dec. 28. '61.....	Dec 28, '61.....	Promoted 1st. Lieutenant.
	Charles R. Pew.....	Jan. 16, '63.....	Jan. 16, '63.....	Discharged April 17, '63, as 2d. Lieut.
	James DeLong.....	April 13, '63.....	April 18, '63.....	Promoted Capt. resigned Sept. 3d, '64.
	Wm. Trippeer.....	Aug. 1, '63.....	Sept. 4, '64.....	Prom'ed Capt. 'H,' 20th reg't, re-org.
	SECOND LIEUTENANT.			
	Jonas Hoover.....	July 22, '61.....	July 22, '61.....	Promoted 1st. Lieut.
	John F. Thomas.....	Dec. 28, '61..	Dec. 28, '61.....	Promoted Capt.
	Charles R. Pew.....	Aug. 30, '62.....	Sept. 1, '62.....	Promoted 1st. Lieut.
	James DeLong.....	Jan. 16, '63.....	Jan. 16 '63.....	Promoted 1st. Lieut.
	Warren J. Hawk.....	April 18, '63.....	May, 26, '63.....	Honorably discharged July 7, '64.
	Wallace Richardson.....	Aug. 1, '64.	.....	Mustered out as Sergent Oct. 29, 64.

TWENTIETH (RE-ORGANIZED IN THE FIELD) REGIMENT IND VOLUNTEERS.

	Names and Rank.	Date of Commission.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
H.	Captain.			
	Wm. Trippeer	Dec. 2, '64	Dec. 15, '64	Honorably discharged May 15, '65.
	First Lieutenant.			
	Edwin B. Weist	May 16, '65		Mustered out as 2d. Lieut. with reg't.
	Second Lieutenant,			
	Edwin B. Weist	Dec. 2, '64	Dec. 15, '64	Promoted 1st. Lieut.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

	Names and Rank.	Date of commission.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
	Major.			
	C. Perry Butler	June 1, '65		
	Captain.			
F.	C. Perry Butler	May 17, '64	April 21, '65	Promoted Major.
	First Lieutenant.			
	C. Perry Butler	April 30, 63	April 30, '63	Promoted Captain.
	Captain.			
H.	Wm. W. Shuler	Sept. 10, '61	Sept. 12, '61	Dismissed Jan 13, '63.
	Adam S. Loventhal	Nov. 21, 63	March 23, '64	Resigned Nov. 19 '64.
	Hiram B. Bates	Jan. 1, '65	March 27, '65	Transferred to 138th. Regiment.
	First Lieutenant.			
	Henry Boyce	Sept. 10, '61	Sept. 12, '61	Resigned Jan. 11, '62.
	Wm. A. Duey	Jan. 20, '62	Jan. 20 '62	Resigned Nov. 20, '63.
	Hiram B. Bates	Nov. 21. '63	March 21, '64	Promoted Captain.
	Second Lieutenant.			
	C Perry Butler	Sept. 10, '61	Sept. 12, '61	Transferred to Co. "I"
	John Posey	Jan. 14, '62	Jan. 14, '62	Resigned Nov. 28, '62.
	Thomas H. Reese	Mar. 1, '62		Missing at Chickamauga.
	Second Lieutenant.			
I.	C. Perry Butler	Sept. 10, '61	Sept. 12 '61	Transferred to Co. "F" as 1st. Lieut.

FORTIETH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

	Names and Rank.	Date of Commission.	Date of Muster	Remarks.
	Adjutant.			
	Willard Griswold.....	July, 1st. '64.....	June 16, 62	
	Captain.			
B.	Charles S. Smith.....	March 1st. '65.....	April 4, '65	
	First Lieutenant.....			
	Willard Griswold.....	June 16., '62.....	June 16, '62	Promoted Adjutant.
	Jeremiah C. Brower.....	July 1st., '64.....	Sept 1st, '64	Killed in action at Franklin, Tenn.
	Charles S. Smith.....	Dec 4, '64	Dec 14, '64	Promoted Captain.
	Second Lieutenant.			
	Albert Olinger.....	June 16, '62	June 16, '62	Resigned Feb. 24, '64.
	First Lieutenant.			
I.	Mark Dwire.....	June 6, '62	June 6 '62	Resigned Feb. 21, '63.
	Second Lieutenant.			
	Alfred T. Warwick.....	Feb 22, '63	Feb 22, '63	Resigned April 30, '64.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

	Names and Rank.	Date of Commission.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
	Assistant Surgeon.			
	George M. Doane.....	June 1, '65.....	June 4, '65.....	Mustered out with Regiment.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

	Names and Date	Date of Commission.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
	Assistant Surgeon.			
	Wm. Moorehead.....	April 25, '62.....		Pro tem Sergeant.
	Captain.			
G.	Francis M. Constant.....	Oct 11, '61.....	Dec 14, '61	Resigned March 25, '63.
	Wm. Wallack.....	June 30, '63.....	Jane 30. '63..... ..	Mustered out Dec 14, '64.
	Avery B, Charpie,.....	Dec 15, '64.....	March 1, .65...	
	First Lieutenant.			
	Joseph Y. Ballou.....	Oct 11, '61.....	Dec 14, '61..... ..	Resigned Feb 19, '63.
	Abraham G. Murray.....	June 30, '63.....	June 30, '63..... ..	Mustered out June 25, '65.
	John C. Young.....	Feb 6. '65.....	Mch 1, '65.....	
	Second Lieutenant.			
	Wm. Wallick.....	Oct 11, '61.....	Dec 14, '61.....	Promoted Captain.
	Jasper N. Brown.....	June 30. '63.....	June 30, '63.....	Resigned Nov 11, '64.
	Avery B. Charpie.....	Nov 23, 64.....	Nov 30, '64.....	Promoted Captain.
	Louis P. Holman.....	May 1, '65.....	May 29. '65.....	

SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

	ASSISTANT SURGEON.			
	Wm. H. Brenton	Sept 27, '62	Oct 3, '62	Resigned March 13, '63.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

	NAMES AND RANK.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
	CAPTAIN.			
C.	Henry Calkins	Aug. 9, '62	Aug 31, '62	Resigned May 2, '63.
	Milo D. Ellis	May 3, '63	June 22, '63.	Brev. Maj. to date March 13, '65.
	FIRST LIEUTENANT.			
	Milo D. Ellis	Aug 9, '62	Aug 31, '62	Promoted Captain.
	Burr Russell	May 3, '63	June 22, '63.	Died of wounds Nov 29, '63.
	John Demuth	Dec 1, '63	Jan 6, '64	Killed in action Aug 22, '34.
	Irvin Hutchison	Aug 23, '64	Nov 8, '64	Mustered out with Regiment.
	SECOND LIEUTENANT.			
	Isaac H. Cochran	Aug 9, '62	Aug 1, '62	Resigned Feb 13, '63.
	Burr Russell.	Feb 14, '63	March 25, ,63	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
	Elisha Brown	May 3, '63	July 16, '63	Killed at Chicamauga Sept 20, '63.
	Wm. H. Reyburn	May 1. '65		Mustered out as 1stSer't with Reg't.

NINTY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

	Names and Rank.	Date of Commission.	Date of Muster	Remarks.
	Colonel.			
	Josiah Farrar	May 2, '65		Mustered out as Lieut Col with Reg't.
	Lieutenant Col.			
A.	Josiah Farrar	May 1, '65	May 20, 65	Promoted Col mustered out as Maj reg't
	Wm V Powell	May 2, '65		Mustered out Major with reg't.
	Major.			
	Wm V Powell	May 1, '65	May 20, '65	Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.
	Captain.			
D.	Josiah Farrar	Aug 19, '63	Oct 8, '62	Promoted Lieut Colonel.
	George W. Norris	May 1, '65	May 20, '65	Mustered out with reg't.
	First Lieutenant.			
	John Clifton	Aug 19, '62	Oct 8, '62	Resigned Aug 21, '63.
	George W. Norris	Aug 22. '63	Nov 22, '63	Promoted Captain.
	John Harvy	May 1, '65	May 21, '65	Mustered out with reg't.
	Second Lieutenant.			
	Joachim M Hamlin	Aug 19, '63	Oct 8, '62	Resigned Dec 29, 62.
	George W Norris	Jan 1, '63	April 9, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant.
	Jacob D Smith	May 1, '65		Mustered out as 1st Sergeant with reg 't
	Captain.			
I.	Ira B Myers	May 2, '65	June 1, '65	Mustered out with Reg't.
	First Lieutenant.			
	Ira B. Myers	Oct. 10, '62	Oct 25, '62	Promoted Captain.
	Second Lieutenant.			
	James B. McGonigal	Oct 10, '62	Oct 25, '62	
	John C. Parks	May 1, '65		Mustered out as 1st Serg'nt with reg't.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTF REGIMENT-MINUTE MEN.

	Names and Rank.	Date of Commission.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
	Captain.			
D.	Joseph Y Ballou	July 11, '63	July 11, '63	Mustered out July 17, '63.
	First Lieutenant.			
	John C Belen	July 11, '63	July 11, '63	Mustered out July 17, '63.
	Second Lieutenant.			
	Ira B Stevens	July 10, '63	July 11, ,63	Mustered out July 17, '63.
	Captain.			
F.	Wm B Reyburn	July 10, '63	July 10, '63	Mustered out July 17, '63.
	First Lieutenant.			
	Jonas Hoover	July 10, '63	July 10, '63	Mustered out July 17, '63.
	Second Lieutenant.			
	Wm F M Wallick	July 10, '63	July 10, '63	Mustered out July 17, '63.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

	Names and Rank.	Date of Commission.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
	ADJUTANT			
	Horace S. Foote	Feb 8, '65		
	CAPTAIN			
C	Wm. A. Nichols	Feb 25, '65	March 1, '75	Musterod out with regiment.
	FIRST LIEUTENANT			
	Iraac J. C. Guy	Feb 25, '65	March 3, '65	Mustered out with regiment.
	SECOND LIEUTENANT			
	Wm. A. Vance	Feb 25, '65	March 2, '65	Mustered out with regiment.
	Captain.			
D.	Nathan Stephens	Feb 14, '65	Feb 23, '65	Awaiting trial by Court Martial.
	First Lieutenant.			
	John M Morgan	Feb 14, '65	Feb 14, '65	Resigned May 26, '65
	Captain.			
H.	John H. Ream	March 3, '65	March 3, .65	Mustered out with Reg't.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH (100 DAYS) REGIMENT.

	NAMET AND RANK.	DATE OF COMMISSION	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
	SECOND LIEUTENANT.			
K.	Alexander Jameson.....	May 24, '64.....	.....	Not Mustered.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH (100 DAYS) REGIMENT,

	NAMES AND RANK	DATE OF COMMISSION	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
	CAPTAIN			
A.	Jonas Hoover.....	May 7, '64.....	May 27, '64.....	Mustered out with regiment.
	FIRST LIEUTENANT			
	Wesley Wallick.....	May 7, '64.....	May 27, '64.....	Mustered out with regiment.
	SECOND LIEUTENANT			
	Henry D. Moore.....	May 7, '64.....	May 27, '67.....	Mustered out with regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

	NAME AND RANK.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
	COLONEL.			
A.	John M. Wilson.....	Apr 18, '65.....	Apr 18, '65.....	Mustered out with regiment.
	SURGEON.			
	John W. Smith.....	May 17, '65.....	May 17, '65.....	Mustered out with regiment.
	ASSISTANT SURGEON.			
	John W. Smith.....	Apr 17, '65.....	Apr 20, '65.....	Promoted Surgeon.
	Joseph A. Chandler.....	Apr 18, '65.....	Apr 20, '65.....	Mustered out with regiment.
	Martin B. Arnold.....	May 17, '65.....	June 24, '65.....	Mustered out with regiment.
	CAPTAIN.			
K.	Henry D. Moore.....	Apr 17, '65.....	Apr 18, '65.....	Mustered out with regiment.
	FIRST LIEUTENANT.			
	John H. Jemison.	Apr 17, '65.....	Apr 18, '65.....	Mustered out with regiment.
	SECOND LIEUTENANT.			
	James Bell.....	April 17, 1865.....	April 18, 1865.....	Mustered out with regiment.

FOURTEENTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

	Names and Rank.	Date of Commission.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
	Second Lieutenant.			
	Henry C. Loveland.....	January 20, 1862.....	March 24, 1862.....	Died Ju. 14, '62, of dis., at Bethal, Tenn

EIGHT CAVALRY (THIRTY-NINTH) REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.

	Names and Rank.	Date of Commission.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
	Chaplain.			
	A. S. Lankin.....	Aug 28, '61.....	Aug 26, '61.....	Mustered out Dec 1, '64.
	Capt.			
A.	Orris Blake	Sept 2, '61.....	Aug 29, '61.....	Promoted Major 12th Calvary.
	Horace S. Foot.....	May 10, '61.....	May 10, '64.....	Mustered out Jan 1, '65.
	First Lieutenant.			
	Elhanan V. Peterson.....	Sept 2, '61.....	Aug 29, '61.....	Promoted Captain Co 'M'.
	Horace S. Foote.....	Jan 5, '64	April 1, '64.....	Promoted Captain.
	Philander Blake.....	May 10, '64.....	May 10, '64.....	Mustered out Jan 1, '65.
	Nelson Hurst.....	Jan 1, '65.....	May 4, '65.....	Mustered out with regiment.
	Second Lieut.			
	Horce S. Foote.....	Sep 2, '61.....	Aug 29, '61.....	Promoted 1st. Lieut.
	Philander Blake.....	Jan 5, '64.....		Promoted 1st. Lieut.
	Andrew Huffman.....	Jan 1, '65.....	May 4, '65.....	Mustered out with regiment.
D.	John Boring.....	May 1, '64.....	May 1. '64.....	Resigned Jan 8, '65.
K.	Robert Shilling.....	May 10, '64.....	May 10' '64.....	Mustered out with regiment.
	Capt.			
M.	Elhanan V. Peterson.....	Jan 5, '64.....	Mar 1, '64.....	Mustered out Jan 1, '65

TWELFTH CAVALRY (127) REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

	NAMES AND RANK.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
	Major.			
A.	Orris Blake	March 1, '64	May 10, '64	Mustered out with regiment.
	Adjutant.			
	Wm. Pew	May 8, '64	May 23, '65	Mustered out with regiment.
	First Lieutenant.			
L.	George N. Osgood	May 1, '65		Mustered out as 2d Lieut with reg't.
	Second Lieutenant.			
	George N. Osgood	Jan 7, '64	Jan 12, '64	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

	NAMES AND RANK	DATE OF COMMISSION	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
	Lieutenant Colonel,			
	Richard K. Miller	June 1, '65	July 17, '65	Promoted Lieutenant Col.
	Major.			
	Richard K. Miller	May 1, '65		Paomoted Captain Co 'I'.
	Adjutant.			
	Richard K. Miller	Dec 3, 63,	Dec 5, '63	Promoted Captain.
	Captain.			
I.	Richard K. Miller	Mar 3, '64	Mar 18, '64	

MIAMI COUNTY COMPANIES, INDIANA LEGION.

NAME	RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF COMMIS	REMARKS
MIAMI GUARDS.				
James Highland	Captain	Miami	July 25, '61	
Thomas R. Ellis	1st Lieut	"	" " "	
John Pearson	2d Lieut	"	" " "	
MORTON RANGERS.				
Thomas E. Cassingham	Captain	Miami		Entered U. S. service.
James W. Campbell	Captain	"		
Alexander Stanley	1st Lieut	"		Removed from state.
Lucas A. Adams	1st Lieut	"		
Thomas R. Ellis	2d Lieut	"		
UNION GUARDS.				
Joseph Y. Ballou	Captain	Mexico	Aug. 52, '63	Entered U. S. service.
Daniel Griswold	Captain	"	Feb. 24, '64	
James L. Wilson	1st Lieut	"	Aug. 22, '63	
John Lesley	2d Lieut	"	Aug. 22, '63	Entered U. S. service.
Daniel Harter	2d Lieut	"	Feb. 24, '64	
WHEATVILLE GUARDS.				
John Old	Captain	Wheatville	Sept. 12, '63	
Washington A. Cover	1st Lieut	"	" " "	
R. W. Butt	2d Lieut	"	" " "	

Total number of persons in the army from Indiana, 1861 to '65 inclusive, 202,569.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Number of persons who were killed in the late civil war.

Infantry	22,720
Colored Inf.	216
Cavalry	1,581
Artillery	621
Navy	4
Total	23,142

At this ratio of deaths if it had continued the entire soldiery of the state of Indiana would have all passed to the camp of the other shore ere this time, not leaving one to tell the story of the camp and battle.

From the 202,569 that were in the army from Indiana 6,441 deserted—only one deserter out of every thirty-one—bounty jumpers, 166; total deserters and bounty jumpers, 6,607, leaving 195,962 honorable soldiers.

A representative officer, a military man, of the civil war, was our worthy citizen, Col. Josiah Farrar, of the 99th regiment Indiana Volunteers. While in the service he was placed in many positions where it required nerve, moderation, precision, decision, coolness and bravery. And we can say for Col. Farrar that he was thereby tested and that he was always equal to the task. His position and the services were dignified by his courteousness as an officer and soldier. As well as efficient in the duties of an officer, he was a close student in military affairs, and made himself as serviceable in the offices that he filled as if he had been a graduate of a military college.

Such officers were the secret to success in our volunteer service, that astonished the nations of the world. The volunteer soldiers in our late war were no small part of the service. It would not be just to the many of this county who bore the hardest part of the service if we did not give them the benefit of what was written at the close of the war and published in 1869 in Vol. II., page 582, of the Indiana Soldiers.

"An original character in our regiment," writes a member of the Thirteenth, "was William Sutton—Sut, as he was commonly termed—of company B. He was from the neighborhood of Peru, and was very tall and lanky, about six feet three, I should judge. He had probably never seen the inside of a school house or a spelling book in his life. As the term is generally used, he had not the slightest approach to an education, and yet for all the practical purposes of soldiering he was not to be surpassed. No man could enliven a camp fire, find where, on a foraging trip, the most of the necessaries of life were to be obtained, or handle a rifle on the skirmish line with more success and less exposure to the mischances of war, than 'Old Sut.' His propensity for 'gobbling' prisoners and striking for the rear with them, was notorious. And the facility with which he dispossessed those unfortunates of stray pieces of tobacco, or other articles necessary to the soldier's happiness, was always an occasion of wonder and admiration to others not gifted with the requisite amount of 'cheek.' His inimitable, 'You don't happen to have any spare tobacco about your breeches pocket, do you?' drawled out as slowly and patron-

izingly as if he were conferring the greatest favor in the world on 'Jonny, never failed to elicit a bountiful supply from the poor wretch, trembling in his boots and begging to be hurried to the rear, lest some stray ball humming round from the hostile barrels of his friends' guns might leave on him a mark no more honorable than pleasant.

"When fighting was over, no man could spin longer or more improbable stories about the day's proceedings, or dive deeper into the mysteries of the commander's plans, than our friend. Andsee him on the march, his gun strapped on his shoulder, stridsng along as if it were but a pleasant recreation, and not a toilsome and disagreeable day's work, as it was to most of us, joking with and at everything that made its appearance on the roadside, man, woman or child, white, yellow or black; and after the day's work is over, when the most of us are content to lie before the fire, and rest our wearied limbs, gathering our sable cooks, and with the aid of some quondam barn door and some friendly knee, making them show us the steps, of the "Juba" till long after dark, and till the bugle notes give warning that quiet is desirable even in a bivouac. Such was one of the representative men of the Thirteenth, a man who could fight well for his country, and yet claimed his right to grumble at the Administration and 'the conduct of the war;' one who never shirked a hard day's encounter, never spoiled for a fight, and who, after four years and a half of hard service, returned whence he came, his knowledge of men and things enlarged by personal experience, his faith in and love for his country increased by the trials he had endured for her sake."

PERU GRAYS.

The Peru Grays was an independent organization, but subject to the call of the Governor of the state. It was called out but once and that was when the lamented Hendricks was our chief executive. There was some trouble at Seymore, but the Governor held the company a few days at Indianapolis, and sent them home. For this loyalty to the state, the company was condemned by many people in this city, when they should have been praised for their obedience to the command of the Governor. This disloyalty made manifest by our people was the cause of the disbandment of the best military organization this city ever had. Its officers were as follows:—J. H. Jack, captain; W. F. Daly, 1st. Lieutenant; Isaac Bozarth, 2nd Lieutenant; H. T. Boley, 1st. sergeant. Its officers and members were composed of the best citizens. On two other occasions it went away from home. It made a trip to Put-in-Bay and had with it the then famous Howe Band; these two organizations were admired by all. They took a trip across the lake to Sandusky, chartered a steamer for that purpose paid out of the pockets of its captain. It was in the year 1876, that the company was called out by the Governor at Logansport. One of its members, A. J. Derby, carried off the first prize as a marksman. They were the guests of the Logan Grays, at that time and place. Captain Jack was presented with a beautiful sword by the company. The presentation speech was made by W. F. Daly, and was accepted in a grateful manner by the proud captain. Its members are many of them now scattered and many of them dead, but their loyalty to duty will live forever.

CHAPTER XI.

TAXATION—FINANCES.

BY NELSON W. MILLER.

THERE might be a great deal written on the subject of county finances, and an endless number of tabulated statements given. In this article the aim will be to show briefly the development of the county, taxable property, public improvements, etc., and to show the amount of taxes assessed for the various purposes, the receipts and expenditures of the county; the condition of the county, resources and obligations.

The development as shown by the increase of the valuation of taxable property has been remarkable, which may be seen in the following table.

Date.	Value of Taxables.	No. Polls.	Co. Taxes.	Total Taxes.
1841	$ 401,364	559	$ 1,694.20	$ 3,933.42
1850	977,270	1,851	7,251.72	16,200.20
1860	4,265,765	2,606	12,793.18	39,826.48
1870	5,346,505	3,278	44,534.71	116,595.75
1880	7,358,540	4,059	54,632.89	135,877.24
1890	8,677,155	4,422	63,386.15	181,769.89
1895	14,352,595	4,534	73,790.76	* 271,320.60

* The tolal taxes for 1895 includes $35,586.24 taxes which is to be collected by the treasurer of the city of Peru, and $4,618.68 by treasurer of the town of Converse, and the balance of $231,115.68 is placed on the state and county tax duplicate and collected by the county treasurer.

HIGHWAYS—TURNPIKES.

Going back to the early days, there was no public enterprise of more importance than the opening and improvement of the public highways. This required a great deal of labor and expense, as the county abounded in forests, swamps, hills, rivers, and many small streams. These no longer hinder travel or transportation. The forests have been cleared away; the swamps and wet land have been drained, and now we have public highways on nearly all section lines, half section lines, and on many other subdivisions, embracing all the principal routes; bridges have been constructed to span the rivers and the small streams. These roads are mostly well graded.

There is an annual levy of about twenty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property in the several townships made, termed road tax, amounting to about $19,267.58 for the year 1895, which is mostly worked out on the roads by the persons assessed. And there is also an additional road levy, usually about ten cents on the hundred dollars made which is paid into

county treasury, and is expended by the township trustees for small bridges, culverts and repairs, etc.; this tax amounts to $9,313.79 for the year 1895.

Of these roads about 110 miles have been graveled and are all free gravel roads. The building of gravel roads was begun about thirty years ago, however the greater part of these was built about ten to fifteen years ago. And there is more roads being graveled every year, it being a common practice to work out road taxes by hauling gravel. These gravel roads are located on the principle routes, leading to the towns, and no less than seven terminates at the city of Peru.

The following shows the names of the principal gravel roads and their cost, etc.

	Bonds.	Interest.	Total.
Ellis	$13,000	$4,170	$17,170
Duckwall	4,500	1,530	6,030
Miller	6,500	2,040	8,540
Marsh	20,500	6,780	27,280
Shrock	23,000	7,440	30,440
Ballard	17,000	5,460	22,460
Cole	4,500	1,410	5,910
Zehring	7,000	2,190	9,190
Phelps	8,500	2,550	11,050
Squirrel Village	5,500	1,860	7,360
Colter	12,500	4,050	16,550
Paw Paw			
Peru and Strawtown	5,000	1,500	6,500
Peru and Chili	4,950	939	5,889
Peru and Mexico Peru and Santafe Peru and Mississinewa	18,000	6,420	24,420

These roads, except the last four, were paid for by an assessment of the lands for one and one half miles on each side of the roads. The Peru and Chili was purchased as a toll rood by Peru and Richland townships and the last three were toll roads purchased by the whole county.

All of these roads are kept in repair at the expense of the county, paid out of turnpike fund. There being an annual levy of ten cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property in the county, amounting to $14,352.60 in 1895 assessed for the repair, graveling and building bridges on these gravel roads. Showing that for road tax, additional road tax and turnpike fund there is a tax levied for 1895 amounting to $42,933.97 all of which is expended for the repair and improvement of the public highways and free gravel roads, and in addition to this there is considerable paid out of the county fund especially for bridges. In the last ten years such money paid out of the county fund for bridges, averages ten thousand dollars per year.

ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD PROPERTY IN MIAMI COUNTY FOR 1895.

Names of Railroads.	Length in Miles.		Valuations.					
	Main Track.	Side Track.	Main.	Side.	Rolling Stock.	Improvements.	Personal Property.	Total.
Chicago & Erie	.35	.06	$ 9,100	$ 210	$ 875	.....	.....	$ 10,185
Eel River	14.16	1.36	198,240	4,080	39,650	$ 3,615	$ 90	245,675
Lake Erie & Western	32.61	9.49	505,455	28,470	65,220	11,435	17,645	628,225
Peru & Detroit	7.26	.38	58,080	760	18,150	.....	.....	76,990
Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. L.	17.45	6.08	593,300	27,360	87,250	2,535	1,220	711,665
Wabash	12.40	10.58	310,000	42,320	37,200	11,990	1,550	403,060
Total	84.23	27.95	$1,674,175	$ 103,200	$248,345	$ 29,575	$ 20,505	$ 2,075,800

SOME OTHER CORPORATIONS.

Western Union Telegraph Co.	$24,920
Central Union Telegraph Co.	17,685
American Bell Telephone Co.	265
Adams Express Co.	4,750
Pacific Express Co.	1,690
United States Express Co.	5,705
Wells Fargo Express Co.	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	2,670
Wagner Palace Car Co.	3,380

The valuation of railroad property in Miami county amounts to over 14 2-5 per cent of the total valuation of all taxable property of the county.

ASSESSMENTS FOR 1895.

Taxable property, number of polls and dogs, and amount of taxes assessed in the several townships and corporations of the county for the year 1895:

	Total Taxables.	No. Polls.	No. Dogs.	Total Taxes.
City of Peru	$ 2,846,605	1,146	132	$86,809.57
Peru Township	1,158,370	261	129	16,173.16
Jefferson	1,256,895	323	149	17,260.32
Perry	799,410	251	179	12,672.15
Union	497,180	146	84	8,678.9
Richland	1,077,885	250	182	15,987.97
Erie	464,765	120	67	6,302.47
Butler	616,005	233	139	9,721.87
Washington	658,880	174	107	11,326.52
Town of South Peru	127,995	49	11	1,644.94
Pipe Creek Township	837,920	161	114	12,669.63
Town of Bunker Hill	138,695	103	14	2,811.62
Deer Creek Township	747,840	218	125	12,451.66
Clay	702,760	204	132	11,011.12
Harrison	729,500	222	105	11,199.70
Town of Converse	342,125	231	43	10,084.50
Town of Amboy	91,065	63	14	1,961.30
Jackson Township	688,715	187	72	12,016.41
Allen	487,190	139	76	8,879.82
Town of Macy	82,795	53	6	1,656.90
Taxes	14,352,595	4,534	1,880	$271,320.60

This tax may be divided into three general classes as follows:

For State purposes	$29,776.14
For County purposes	73,790.76
For Local purposes (including state school tax)	167,753.70
Total	271,320.60

TAX LEVY.

The following is the rate of taxation in Miami county for the year 1895.

STATE TAXES.

State tax, 9 cents on each $100 valuation and 50 cents on each poll.

State school, 11 cents on each $100 valuation and 50 on each pool.

Benevolent institutions 5 cents on each $100 valuation.
State debt sinking fund 3 cents on each $100 valuation.
Educational institutions, 1¾ cent on each $100 valuation.
University endowment ½ cent on each $100 valuation.

COUNTY TAX.

County taxes 39 5-6 cents on each $100 valuation and 50 cents on each poll.
Turnpike fund 10 cent on each $100 valuation.

LOCAL TAXES.

	Township.	Local tuition.	Poll	Special school	Poll	Road	Add'l road	Corporations	Poll	Sinking fund.	Electric light	Poll	Int. bonds	Library	Total tax	Total poll
City of Peru	..	30	24	50	50	..	..	75	50	25	..	..	30	3	2.93	2.74
Peru Township	5	7	25	12	25	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.34	2.00
Jefferson "	6	12	25	8	25	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.81	2.00
Perry "	6	18	25	16	25	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	2.00
Union "	15	22	25	15	25	25	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.67	2.00
Richland "	4	16	25	12	25	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.42	2.00
Erie "	4	15	25	9	25	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.29	2.00
Butler "	11	20	25	15	25	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.48	2.00
Washington "	15	20	25	30	25	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.65	2.00
Town of South Peru	..	..	..	10	25	10	.	10	25	..	10	25	..	..	1.20	2.00
Pipe Creek Township	12	14	25	14	25	20	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.46	2.00
Town of Bunker Hill	..	30	25	25	25	10	..	10	25	30	..	..	..	..	1.85	2.25
Deer Creek Township	10	16	25	28	25	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.59	2.00
Clay "	8	8	25	30	24	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.49	2.00
Harrison "	10	4	25	28	25	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.46	2.00
Town of Converse	..	25	25	40	50	..	..	50	..	55	30	..	..	..	2.80	2.00
Town of Amboy	..	20	25	30	50	25	..	20	..	25	..	..	..	..	2.00	2 00
Jackson Township	13	20	25	25	25	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.68	2 00
Allen "	25	15	25	25	25	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.75	2 00
Town of Macy	..	25	25	20	25	10	..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	1.85	2.25

In the table above is shown the number of cents levyed on each one hundred dollars of taxable property in the several townships and corporations of the county, also the amount on each poll.

AN EXHIBIT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of Miami County Indiana for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1895.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Balance cash in treasury June 1, 1894	$32.198.39	County orders outstanding June 1, 1894	$ 1,133.92
There has been received the following:		There has since been expended the following:	
Sheriffs' fund	1,857.49	Asesssing	4.053.05
Electric Light fund	28.20	Attorneys' fees	762.50
Jury fees	49.50		

RECEIPTS.	
Resumption of lands	954.18
Sinking fund	957.38
Turnpike fund	14,614.54
Township tax	10,441.68
Road tax	19,811.22
Additional road tax	8,201.23
Dog tax	779.88
Corporation tax	802.15
Purchase of toll roads	494.49
County revenue	66,582.00
Marsh gravel road	39
Colter gravel road	2,102.28
Interest sinking fund bonds.	656.59
Balance school funds in treasury June 1, 1894.	47,550.63
School funds since rece'd	165,488.29
Total	$363,570.81

EXPENDITURES.	
Bridges	12,849.16
Criminals	1,947.73
County sup't	1,218.00
County officers	6,297.43
County asylum	3,400.02
Coroners' inquests	283.90
Ditches	1,730.77
Elections	3,282.80
Highways	78.55
Insanity	903.94
Int. county orders	52.08
Jurors' fees	3,763.90
Light and fuel	426.29
Poor	7,200.89
Public buildings	1,224.31
Printing and stationery	1,679.36
State asylums and prisons.	864.23
Specific	1,264.60
The circuit court	4,753.84
Taxes refunded	241.64
Enumeration of males	58.00
Teachers' Institute	50.00
Change of venue	1,248.20
Sheriffs' fund	2,294.00
Sheriffs' rent and fuel	277,50
Agricultural society	20.00
Estrays	29.45
Redemption of lands	992.93
Sinking fund tax	327.52
Turnpike fund	8,663.44
Township tax	10,860.33
Road tax	19,759.01
Additional road tax	7,253.04
Dog tax	1,597.00
Corporation tax	713.55
Purchase of toll roads	1,155.00
Colter Gravel road	2,154.08
Balance in treasury per county ledger after deducting $1,403.04. outstanding orders	43,683.83
School funds loaned and disbursed	166,941.24
Balance in treasury per school fund ledger	36,097.68
Total	363,570.81

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL BAPPERT,

Auditor Miami County.

Examined, found correct and approved by us this 7th day of June, 1895.

LEWIS BOND,
DANIEL KING,
DAVID STITT,
} Board of County Commissioners.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Report of the board of county commissioners to the superintendent of public instruction for the year ending May 31, 1895:

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

Amount of fund held in trust as shown by report of June, 1894	$30,584.23
Amount of fund received from other counties on account of divided congressional township fund since last report	835.07
Total	$31,419.30
Deduct amount distributed to other counties on account of divided congressional township fund since our last report	646.96
Total amount of congressional township fund held in trust at this date	$30,772.34

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Amount of fund held in trust as shown by report of June, 1894	$95,426.71
Amount since added from fines and forfeitures by clerk of court	478.70
Amount since added from fines and forfeitures by the justice of the peace	150.60
Amount since added from all other sources	244.67
Total amount of common school fund held in trust at this date	$96,300.68

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL FUNDS.

	Congressional.	Common.
Amount of funds safely invested	$30,877.12	$93,112.00
Amount of funds overdrawn	104.78	.....
Amount not invested, and in county treasury		3,188.68
Total funds as above	$30,772.34	$96,300.68
Amount in treasury at last report	$ 209.77	$ 1,281.71
Amount of loans paid within the year	14,289.34	53,552.00
Amount of funds loaned within the year	14,792.00	54,555.00
Amount of interest on funds collected within the year	1,991.17	6,140.09

Witness our hands this 6th day of June, 1895:

MICHAEL BAPPERT, Auditor.

WM. H. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

LEWIS BOND,
DANIEL KING,
DAVID STITT, } Board of County Commissioners.

SCHOOL TAXES.

Receipts and disbursements of school taxes for the year ending May 31, 1895:

Special school tax	$32,645.31
Local tuition tax	21,322.24
Common school fund, from state	31,220.64
Interest congressional school fund	1,835.05
Liquor license	4,500.00
Total	$91,523 24

Funds collected and paid into the state treasury for the year ending May 31, 1895:

State tax	$16,437 60
Benevolent institution fund	7.543 54
State debt sinking fund	4,245 87
Soldiers' and sailors' monument fund	38.54
Endowment fund, Indiana University	762.68
State school tax	21,900.61
Interest common school fund	5,637.42
Unexpended balance tuition fund	557.22
Total	$57,120.46

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

The indebtedness of the county is considerably more at this time than it has been for a great many years—that is, bonds that have to be paid by a tax levied upon all taxable property of the county. We had a heavy bonded indebtedness a few years ago in which the county was only security, bonds issued for the construction of the free gravel roads. These bonds were paid by a tax assessed upon the land for one mile and a half out on each side of the gravel roads, and placed on a special duplicate in two installments, for eight years, and collected as other taxes by the county treasurer. They have all been paid, and the only obligations of the county now are the straight county bonds.

The first bonds now outstanding were issued May 1, 1893, to provide for the insufficient amount of turnpike fund, which had been used for repairs and bridges on the free gravel roads. These bonds bear 6 per cent interest and are payable as follows: May 1, 1896, $4,000 and $720 interest; 1897, $4,000 $480 interest; 1898, $4,000 and $240 interest, amounting to $13,440.

Bonds were also issued June 16, 1894, to pay for the bridge erected over Eel river at Mexico, which bear 6 per cent interest and are payable as follows: June 16, 1895, $5,000 and $600 interest (this interest has been paid but the bond is still outstanding); 1896, $5,000 and $300 interest, amounting to $10,300.

And the last bonds were issued July 1, 1895, in the sum of $18,000, for the purchase of the Peru and Mexico, Peru and Santa Fe and the Peru and Mississinewa toll roads, which bonds bear 6 per cent int. and become due as follows: July 1, 1896, $1,000 and $1,080 interest; 1897, $1,000 and $1,020 interest; 1898, $2,000 and $960 interest; 1899, $2,000 and $840 interest; 1900, $2,000

and $720 interest; 1901, $2,000 and $500 interest; 1902, $2,000 and $480 interest; 1903, $2,000 and $360 interest; 1904, $2,000 and $240 interest; 1905, $2,000 and $120 interest, amounting to $24,420, which indebtedness combined makes the amounts for bonds and interest falling due for the several years as follows:

	Bonds.	Interest.	Total.
1895	$ 5.000	$.....	$5,000
1896	10.000	2,100	12,100
1897	5,000	1,500	6,500
1898	6,000	1,200	7,200
1899	2,000	840	2,840
1900	2,000	720	2,720
1901	2,000	600	2,600
1902	2,000	480	2,480
1903	2,000	360	2,360
1904	2,000	240	2,240
1905	2,000	120	2,120
	$40,000	$8,160	$48,160

Thus showing the total bonds outstanding to be $40,000, and the interest to be paid $8,160, amounting to $48,160, which is to be paid off in ten years, as above shown.

CHAPTER XII.

DRAINAGE.

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PUBLIC highways and public ditches enlarge the resources, promote the productive power, increase the industrial energies, add to the convenience and welfare and benefit the healthfulness of the country. Public highways and drainage are an index of the civilization of a country. In a country like this, one is as essential as the other. But very little attention has been given to the history of drainage, though its benefits have been so great.

The early settlers remember when almost the entire south part of the county was a frog pond after the heavy rains in the spring of the year. Parts of the county in the north were covered with large ponds almost the entire year. Consequently the high and dry lands were the first settled, and little knobs here and there that were favored with natural drainage were the first to produce for the sustenance of man. The low and wet lands have been redeemed, and where large ponds were but a few years ago is now the best of productive soil.

The question of drainage did not occupy the attention of the people much prior to 1875. One reason was on account of the heavy cost. Wooden ditches were first constructed, but these would last only a few years, were not at all satisfactory and required a great deal of labor to keep them in proper repair. It was only about twenty-five years ago that tileing came to be used to any extent. The first tile used in this county was in 1869. It is estimated by Peter Kelly, the drainage commissioner of this county, that the cost of private drainage will average $10 per acre. There are 245,780 acres in the county, and at $10 an acre it would amount to $2,457,780. About one-fifth of the land is forests, and some of the land is not drained, but this is no doubt a fair estimate, as the cost of drainage on some of the farms will run 40 and $50 peacre. The large farm belonging to Andrew J. Phelps in the south part of the county, is as perfectly and systematically drained as any in the state, and it is estimated that the drainage on an average cost $50 an acre. The drainage of quite a number of farms will average $30 per acre.

I remember an old German farmer in the south part of Washington township, who about twenty years ago was very much disheartened about his wet farm and because he could not cultivate his crops and could raise nothing. He was getting deeper and deeper in debt. One day he told his wife that he was going to mortgage his farm to buy tile. The old lady fairly raised a storm of objections. But the tile was bought, the farm mortgaged, and the old German soon taught his neighbors the value of tileing, as he had heavy

crops, when they raised nothing. In three years the mortgage was raised, the debt all paid, and the farm was one of the most valuable in the county.

PUBLIC DRAINAGE.

The question of public drainage did not concern the Legislature of this state to any extent until 1875. All general laws on the subject were repealed in 1881 and a new one was enacted. It is very clear that the Legislature has the right to compel the drainage of swamps and wet lands. But in order to enter upon and take a man's land or property of any kind, or to compel him to construct a drain, the public must in some way be benefited by the improvement. The drainage of a man's farm, in order to render it more fertile or valuable, would not be a work of public utility. In order to call in the power of the Legislature to compell drainage, the public must be benefited, and the improvement must be in common. As the result of this right, which lawyers call "the right of eminent domain," the Legislature has from time to time enacted laws providing for the construction of ditches and their maintenance.

Ditches are divided into three classes on the basis of the law under which they are constructed, namely: Commissioner ditch, Circuit Court ditch or Drainage District ditch. Nearly all the ditches in the county belong under the first name as they are constructed and operated by the county Commissioners. The practice and proceedings in obtaining public ditches have always been intricate, so many steps taken, and, papers made and filed that the utmost skill, care and patience are necessary to comply with the law.

The act of 1881, was "An act to enable the owners of lands to drain and reclaim them, when the same can not be done without affecting the lands of others, prescribing the powers and duties of County Commissioners and other officers in the premises, and to provide for the repair and enlargement of such drains, and repealing certain acts therein specified, and declairing an emergency."

To obtain a ditch under this law, a petition must be presented to the county commissioners, signed by one or more land owners, who would be effected by it, setting forth its necessity with a general description, and they must furnish bond with security that they will pay the costs of proceedings in case the proposed ditch is not established. The commissioners then appoint three disinterested parties to view the proposed ditch, and if they report favorable, and no remonstrance is offered its construction is ordered.

This law of 1881 was so intricate, and the steps so many that it took a great while to get a petition through the commissioner's court and finally have the proposed ditch granted or "squashed," and was the cause of much litigation, and in 1885 the Legislature enacted a new law introducing an entirely new process in obtaining a ditch. Under this law the entire proceedings are in the Circuit Court with the aid of ditch commissioners appointed by the county commissioners. This law created a new officer known as the Drainage Commissioner, who is appointed by the county commissioners. Those who have filled the office in this county are, William Zehring, C. S. Jackson, N. W. Trissal and Peter Kelly.

To obtain a ditch in the circuit court, a petition is presented to the judge, and he appoints a commissioner to act in conjunction with the drain-

age commissioner and county surveyor in viewing the proposed ditch. By this method of procedure ditches are legally constructed and the proceedings show greater accuracy as they are under the eye of the judge. Twelve ditches have been constructed througe the circuit court.

The Drainage District law was in force March 4, 1893. It provides that a ditch may be constructed and operated by mutual agreement. The Prairie ditch of Peru township, the most expensive in the county on account of the rock cut was petitioned for under the law of 1881, but is operated under the drainage district law. No ditches have been petitioned for under the law of 1893.

All ditches are kept in repair by the township trustees, except those operated under the Drainage District law. The ditches of two counties are kept in repair by the county surveyor of the county in which the proceedings were held for the construction.

Mud Creek ditch of Allen and Union townships was the first public ditch constructed in this county. It was petitioned for in 1878, and James A. Hurst, Baldwin Wilkinson and Henry Hemming were appointed viewers. The ditch was completed the fall of 1879. This ditch was not constructed according to law and was soon permitted to fill up, except the upper part, which was re-petitioned for under the law of 1881 and is yet known as Mud Creek ditch.

The table following shows the public ditches in the order in which proceedings were begun for their construction, their location, length in feet, cost, and with remarks. These figures cover the main ditch and branches, where there are any.

NAME OF DITCH.	Townships.	Len'th in feet.	Cost.	Remarks.	
Mud Creek	Allen and Union	11,000	$ 1,336.00	Open drain.	
Mannis	Erie	8,589	1,035.90	do	
Craig	Perry	6,075	538.60	do	
Champ	Allen	12,500	13,015.00	do	Upper part known as Clendenning D.
Finney	Deer Creek	7,809	7,011.00	do	
Duckwall	Deer and Pipe Creek	20,082	3,357.02	do	Petitio'd for and known as McDowell.
Vinnege	Harrison	5,276	702.60	do	
Olive Branch	Perry	21,630	2,585.10	do	Not comple'd; upper known Dehoff D.
Perrysburg	Union	14,000	1,923.50	do	
Sulphur Spring	Jackson	5,550	670.25	do	Petitioned for by Hooper and Outland
Wesau	Union	15,700	2,238.20	do	
Musselman	Allen	1,100	1,220.70	do	
Robbins	Perry	6,800	714.40	do	
Deer Creek	Clay	25,039	4.523.44	do	Pet. for in Howard; known as Roger's
Coucher	Deer Creek	1,100	1,352.91	do	Upper 7200 known as Green D.; tiled
Wilson	Deer Creek	6,800	684.68	do	Pet. for and known as McConnell D
Ratliff	Jackson	10,400	1,385.63	do	
Keyes	Butler	3,900	463.00	do	
Smith Lake	Perry	2,860	2,972.76	do	This ditch has 3 branches.
Black	Clay	8,600	986.80	do	
Philips	Jackson	9,372	1,049.20	do	
Lamb	Jackson	8,600	1,236.20	do	Covered tile from head to 4600 feet.
Foor	Allen	2,793	1,490.60	do	Has 2 branches.
Copper Creek	Clay Tp. and Howard Co.	18,000	1,854 88	do	In Howard Co. 1957 feet.
Stoner	Pipe Creek	5,900	446.56	do	
Hinackle	Clay	4,378	445.00	do	Branch 1178 feet.
Minor	Jackson	15,300	2,217.68	do	
Cleland	Perry	6,640	686.14	do	
Harding	Perry, Union and Allen	49,304	7,815.32	do	Petitioned for in '85; just completed.
Haynes	Jackson	4,400	763.80	do	Upper part, 1300 feet. tiled.
Hooper No. 1	Jackson	7,820	857.04	do	
Powell	Clay	10,900	1,744.99	do	

Name of Ditch.	Townships.	Len'th in feet.	Cost.	Remarks.
Grogg	Perry	9,120	$ 1,085.28	Open drain.
Moseley	Washington	3,415	777.00	do
Billheimer	Clay	4,180	855.00	do
Macy	Allen	9,325	864.20	do Branch 1000 feet 2 rows 6-in. tile.
Huffman	Richland	4,054	336.00	do
Arrick	Jackson	932	48.30	do
Nigger Creek	Harrison	12,575	1,927.74	do
Saucer	Jackson	4,780	1,955.28	Tile drain.
Russell	Deer Creek	8,900	756.60	Open drain.
Showalter	Perry	6,688	771.58	do Lower part known as Seitner.
Freeman	Perry	11,843	1,321.21	do
Miller	Clay	7,528	917.00	do
Fouts	Allen	5,937	731.30	do
Prairie	Peru	27,163	15,340.45	do Branch 5163 feet.
Erbaugh	Pipe Creek	573	125.20	do
Hurst	Allen and Perry			
Weaver and Davis	Miami and Fulton Co	14,600	1,326.22	do
Bazner	Washington	7,838	953.70	do 1200 feet tile.
Saussaman	Perry	3,290	432.50	do
Clendenning	Allen	9,977	887.46	do 977 feet tile.
Johnson	Butler	3,200	286.63	do 900 feet 8-in. tile; 500 ft 10-in. tile.
Deer Creek	Harrisen, Clay and Deer Creek.	59,370	.....	Never cut.
Granstaff	Harrison	480	87.50	Two rows of 10-in. tile full length.
Wilson	Peru	5,700	1,954.20	Open drain. No excavation lower part.
Draper	Jackson	4,675	1,347.45	do 1900 2 rows 8-in. tile; rest with 3 rows
McKee	Perry	9,175	1,086.74	do 3300 feet upper part tiled.
Neiswender	Richland	6,054	632.00	do No excavation after 6000 feet.
Horan	Peru	3,590	717.90	do
Dillman	Perry	10,627	1,667.03	do 3300 feet tiled.
Butler	Perry	13,600	999.30	do
Clemens	Allen	13,500	557.15	do Upper part tiled.
Zeigafuse	Perry	5,700	576.34	do

NAME OF DITCH.	Townships.	Len'th in feet.	Cost.	Remarks.
Ward	Perry	8,571	$1,047.00	Open drain.
Lockwood	Union	6,454	681.10	do First 1,200 feet tiled.
Seitner	Perry	8,400	761.31	do
Ross	Deer Creek	12,641	1,252.09	do 3,100 feet tiled.
McConnell	Deer Creek	11,821	736.65	do
Hasket	Harrison	17,080	2,163 61	do
Miami	Deer Creek	4,071	533.00	do 2,870 feet tiled
Brower	Perry	2,880	249.20	Tile drain.
Deahuff	Perry	9,340	921.63	Open drain. 250 feet tiled.
Daniels	Clay	2,994	256.41	Tile drain.
George	Deer Creek	6,797	966.64	do
Pence	Perry and Richland	3,866	307.85	Open drain.
Connell	Deer Creek	4,734	648.30	do 3,762 feet tiled.
Phelps No. 2	Clay and Deer Creek	16,727	1,599.64	do Branch 593 feet tile.
Green. (Coucher.)	Deer Creek	7,200	940.80	do 6,816 feet tile.
Kennedy	Deer Creek	3,105	327.00	do
Whitt	Jackson	3,588	808.20	Tile drain.
Sandifer	Deer Creek	11,041	2,258.50	do
Springer	Harrison	13,000	2,576.87	Open drain, 123.93 feet tile.
Hooper. (Outland)	Jackson	21,110	2,293.92	do 725 feet tile.
Huffman	Allen	5,777	490.05	do 3,700 feet tile.
McDowell	Miami and Cass Cos.	34,245	3,694.00	do 4,855 feet tile.
Shrock	Clay	13,440	1,228.56	do 3,700 feet tile.
Oden	Harrison	5,700	871.95	Tile drain.
McCowan	Jefferson	10,120	1,411.34	Open drain, 1,300 feet tile.
Rockey	Union	6,374	820.32	do

CHAPTER XIII.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS

BY JOHN H. RUNKLE.

"We get no good
By being ungenerous even to a book,
And calculating profits.....so much help
By so much reading."

—Elizabeth Barret Browning.

"A new degree of intellectual power is cheap at any price, and humanly speaking, the school, the college makes the difference between men."

— Emerson.

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SUCCESSFUL industries of all kinds must possess classification and system, and must have a head delegated with power to devise plans, and keep all the subordinates of the various departments in their proper places and at the duties laid out for them to perform.

To obtain good results, each individual must be held responsible for the special work he is to perform, but this is not all; there must be some one responsible for the general result. This necessity of supervision is universally recognized in all mechanical employments in trade, in governmental affairs and in fact in every known branch of industry.

The mere school boy of to-day remembers the condition of our country immediately preceding the formation of the present system of government. The executive and legislative powers were vested in congress —There was at that time no chief magistrate of the republic, and congress was without dignity. It could issue any orders it saw fit to, but it could not enforce a single order. The whole world knows the result. The national credit became worthless. Foreign nations refused to make commercial treaties with our country, as they well knew they could burden our commerce to any extent they desired, without fear of retaliation. The Algerines prayed on our American commerce with impunity, and even England whose Cornwallis had been so lately captured at Yorktown still refused to carry out the treaty of 1783.

It was in the year 1789, that the present system of government went into full operation with George Washington as Chief Magistrate, and things began to take a different turn. The wheels of progress began to move on the very day the present system was organized, and we to-day boast the best form of government on the globe.

Thorough system is a ruling factor, not only in governmental affairs, etc., but the same law holds good in successful school work.

The older readers of the history of Miami County need not look into the far distant past to see our schools in as bad condition as was our government under the articles of confederation. Exactly the same conditions found in the one, are found in the other. There was lacking a head—some one responsible for the general result.

Even less than forty years ago, there was but little of system or method in the educational efforts of this county. The first school houses were hastily constructed of round logs, with a chimney made of mud and sticks in one end of the building. The roof was made of clapboards fastened down with weight-poles, and the floor was made of slabs, usually split from hickory or elm and hewn with a broadax. The door was made of puncheon, and the hinges and latch were of wood. There was a large fire-place in one end of the room, and for windows a log was cut out of one end of the building, and the opening covered with paper. The pupils were not supplied with the modern patent desks and seats so convenient for the schoolboys and schoolgirls of to-day. On the other hand, their writing desks were made of heavy oak plank laid upon wooden pins driven into the wall just below the opening used for a window, so as to afford an abundance of light, and their seats were benches made of heavy slabs, hewn on one side and having pins for legs. These benches were usually of the same height—entirely too high for the younger pupils, but here they sat and swung their feet, till listlessness claimed them for its own.

School apparatus, so much needed to do even passable work, was almost unknown. No one heard of blackboards until within about the last thirty years. There were no outline maps nor charts of any kind in the primetive schools of the county. Text books were few and those provided were so illy arranged, and so unsuitable to the pupils, that almost invariably, there had to be as many classes as there were pupils.

Special qualifications of teachers were not thought of. Of course, the teacher had to be of suficient physical build to "lick" the big boys, and possess a knowledge sufficient to enable him to teach "Readin', 'Rithmetic and 'Ritin'" —the three R's and that was all that was required. Once in charge of the school, he was free to do his will in all matters of instruction. He had no course of study prepared by the state to guide him in the amount and kind of work to be done in a given time; and no limitations imposed by the subject or by the stage of development of the child, were thought of. His methods of teachings habits of industry, was stalking about the room with stick in hand, and a score or more of times each day, yelling in thundering tones, "study your lesson" "keep still," which nearly scared the little fellows in their "A B C's" to death, and caused them to study so diligently that there little thumbs wore holes through their blue-black spelling books and entirely obliterated X Y Z. Such for the most part, was the condition of the primitive schools of the county—the very best it could have been, considering the educational advantages of the times. There was progress, for there was advancement in environments. The education needed in any community is always dictated by its surroundings.

THE FIRST SCHOOL IN MIAMI COUNTY.

According to the best authority, the first white settlers came to Miami County about 1820-21. They found the county one vast wilderness, with wild animals and Indians roaming through the woods at will. Many were for a time disheartened, but when they looked about and saw the fertile valleys and rich, productive uplands, they took new courage and were soon engaged in felling the "monarchs of the forests" and establishing for themselves their future homes.

Many were the hardships the early pioneer had to undergo, and luckily for them the woods abounded with deer, turkeys and game of all kinds, and the streams with fish, or many an honest fellow would have been claimed by grim Starvation.

The early settlers knew the value of an education, and could not think of long delaying means by which their children might receive the same, but owing to the sparseness of the population and many other hindrances, a number of years had elapsed after the first settlers came to the county before there were any schools open to the public. There were not enough white children in any community or neighborhood to organize and support a school until 1833, and it is said that William Smith, a man of more than ordinary ability, at that time taught the first school in the county in a little cabin made of unhewn logs, that stood on the present site of Mexico. It is but just to say Mr. Smith afterward erected and fitted up at his own expense the first school house in the town (now city) of Peru, and was for many years after an active, energetic worker along all educational lines and interests of the county.

Although the organization of his first schools was unsystematic and his teachings not according to the modern methods of to-day, he was not content to have his later schools described by that old couplet which reads:

"They still go on from day to day,
Just like they always went."

He was a progressive man, and bent every energy toward making each day contribute something to the progress of his schools.

May his name long be remembered by the teachers and all interested in educational advancement, as the man who taught the first school in Miami County.

FIRST SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS OF MIAMI COUNTY.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

The first school within the present limits of Allen Township was taught by Sarah Bryant, in the year 1839. A lady whose name was Betsey Bailey succeeded Miss Bryant in the following year. These two terms of school were not taught in a house built for school purposes, but in a dwelling that stood near the residence of Matthias Carvey.

The first school house in the township was built in 1840, on what is known as the George Neece farm, and it is said George Wilkinson taught the first school in the new building.

A year later a school house was erected in the eastern part of the township, on what is known as the Waite farm, and about the same time one at

Five Corners. With the increase in population came necessities for more buildings, and there are at the present time two brick and five frame school houses in the townships, all conveniently located and in good condition.

There were two lady and five gentlemen teachers employed during the school term of 1894-95, the ladies receiving an average compensation of $2.12 per day and the gentlemen $2.06. The length of school term was 120 days. The trustee's last enumeration report to the county superintendent shows 261 pupils of school age in the township, 140 of whom are boys and 121 girls. The number of pupils enrolled during the last school year was 235, of whom 125 were boys and 110 girls. Eight pupils successfully passed the examination for graduation from the district schools and received their diplomas.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

The first school was organized in Butler Township in 1842, in a house situated on the land at that time owned by J. Long. No one remembers to a certainty who taught the first school. A very rudely constructed log cabin was built for school purposes near the present site of the Clayton Cemetery in the following year (1843), and a man by the name of Jacob Elliott is said to have been the first teacher. Elliott was succeeded the following year by Margaret Mackey, a lady of more than ordinary ability and a native of Ohio.

The schools of Butler Township are in excellent condition, considering the fact that quite a large per cent. of the pupils that attend the schools are Indians. Strange to say, however, these little Indian pupils attend the schools with almost the same regularity as do the white children, and especially those in the lower grades take a great pride in letting visitors know they are just as capable of preparing their lessons as their fairer neighbors.

Butler Township has ten brick school houses, and during the school term of 1894-95 employed eleven teachers—four of whom were ladies and seven gentlemen. The ladies received for teaching an average daily compensation of $2.12, and the gentlemen $2.04. The length of the last school term was 120 days.

The township trustee's last report to the county superintendent shows 450 pupils enumerated, of whom 231 are boys and 219 girls. Out of this number 195 boys and 166 girls were enrolled during the last term of school, and eleven graduated from the district schools and received diplomas.

Butler Township has a township graded school of two departments at Santa Fe, and Mr. Lavengood, the present principal, is making a good record.

CLAY TOWNSHIP

According to good authority, the first school house in Clay township, was built in 1843 on what was then known as the Hostetler farm, and those interested in the educational affairs of the township will ever remember that Elias Hobaugh had charge of the first school. Another school house was built on the Lewis Hoover farm in 1850, and Henry Murden was the first to teach little urchins their "A B C's" at that place. The good citizens of Clay were anxious to have their children educated, and accordingly, at this time, school houses were erected in nearly every district in the township. There are at present eight school houses in the township, five of which are of brick and

three frame, all conveniently located, and supplied with good apparatus, good furniture, and willing teachers.

During the school term of 1894-95, there were nine teachers employed; eight of whom were gentlemen, and one lady. The gentlemen received, for teaching an average compensation of $2.23 per day, and the lady $2.10. The length of school term was 148 days.

The township trustee's enumeration report to the county superintendent for 1895 shows 460 pupils enumerated, 257 of who n are boys, an l 203 girls. The enrollment record for the school year shows that 212 boys and 167 girls were admitted to the schools. There were nine graduates in the township.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The Indians roamed through the woods of Deer Creek Township, and no white inhabitants came to interfere until 1844. About that time several honest, earnest, energetic men moved to the township, and immediately begun converting the dense wilderness into vast cornfields. They, too, had the education of their children at heart, and in the following year employed a man by the name of Henry Garrett t o teach their first school in a little log cabin built for a dwelling, and situated on the farm of Miller Haines.

The first school house in the township was built in 1846 on the farm then owned by Austin Herrell, and John Truax taught the first school in the new building. There are at present eight brick school houses in the township, all conveniently located, and it is but just that special mention be made of the fact that the township graded school house consisting of three departments and locate l at Miami, is one of the most convenient in the county and constructed after the most modern style of architecture. C. E. Kessler is the present principal and is happy.

There were ten teachers employed in Deer Creek township during the last school term, four of whom were ladies, and six gentlemen. The ladies received for teaching an average daily compensation of $1.98 and the gentlemen $2.28. The length of school term was 133 days. The trustee's report to the county superintendent, for 1895, shows 423 pupils enumerated; of whom 214 are boys, and 209 girls. Last year, there were enrolled in the district schools of the township, 214 boys and 209 girls.

ERIE TOWNTHIP.

The first white man to trod on the soil of "Little" Erie was Samuel McClure, who made his way through forests to that place as ear ly as 1827 for the purpose of establishing an Indian trading post.

Early in the 40s a number of sturdy men—among whom was George Nichelson, now an honored citizen of the City of Peru—located in the township, and in 1844 two new school houses were built—one on the Philabaum farm and the other on a farm at that time owned by Mr. Peer.

Seventeen years had elapsed between the time when the white man first set foot on Erie soil and the time when the first school was taught in the township. This condition was not due to a lack of zeal in educational matters on the part of the settlers, but for a want of a sufficient number of settlers to organize and support a school.

Among the pioneer teachers that first wielded the birch in Erie Township may be mentioned the names of Phœbe Cox, Robert Taylor and John

Corwin Four brick and one frame building constitute the number of school houses in Erie Township at the present time, and during the last term of school (1894-95) five lady teachers were employed, receiving an average of $2.13 per day. The length of school term was 133 days. The trustee's enumeration report for 1895 shows 194 pupils of school age. Of this number 110 are boys and 84 are girls. The number admitted to the schools in 1894-95 term was 133, of whom 78 were boys and 55 girls. The township had five graduates in the spring of 1895.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

The first school in Harrison Township was a subscription school, taugh by a man by the name of Jesse Lee, in 1847, in a small cabin that stood on his own farm. This cabin had for several years been used for a dwelling, but it was at this time fitted up for school purposes, so that it was the same characteristic log school house as was provided for at the schools of Miami County in the good old primitive days

The principle that "licken and larnin'" go together was vigorously carried out by many of the early pedagogues that first taught in the township. Everybody is glad that the old-time method of "flogging" is practically done away with. And yet, the teachers in Miami County sometimes find it necessary, even at this time, to occasionally use the "rod" in order that the best results may be accomplished.

There are at present seven brick school houses in the township, and the schools were presided over last year by eight gentlemen and one lady. The lady received for services as teacher $2.30 per day, and the gentlemen an average of $2.26 per day. The number of days in the school term was 150.

The trustee's report to the county superintendent in 1895 shows 420 pupils of school age in the township. Of this number 213 are boys and 207 are girls. There were enrolled last year in the several schools of the township 340 pupils, of whom 160 were boys and 180 girls.

Harrison Township has a township graded school of three departments at North Grove. H. E. Reese is at present, and has been for a number of years, principal of the North Grove schools, and is giving entire satisfaction to everybody.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson Township was orginized in the year 1846. No sooner was the organization affected than the citizens began to turn their attention to educational matters, and without hesitancy appointed O. H. P. Massey, Samuel Draper, and Thomas Mason, school directors. These three officials immediately began to cast about for a suitable place on which to erect a school building. They decided that the most convenient place was on the Benjamin Davis farm, and in 1848 they there built the first school house in the township; and a short time after built a second on the farm owned by Mr. Gates. David Standfield, Mason Sharp and Thomas Reese were prominent among the first teachers of the township.

Jackson Township equals if not outranks any other township in the state in its number of commissioned schools. There are at present two in the township commissioned by the state board of education, one at Amboy and the

other at Converse. The Amboy school was commenced in 1887 and Converse in 1895. Graduates from these schools are admitted to the state university without examination.

Jackson Township has seven school buildings, all brick and in good condition. During the school term of 1894-95, there were eight gentlemen and three ladies employed to teach in the schools of Jackson Township. The gentlemen were paid on an average of $2.26 per day and the ladies received $2.00 per day. The enumeration report of 1895 shows 367 pupils of school age, of whom 180 are boys, and 187 girls. There were admitted into the schools last school term, 203 boys and 225 girls. There were 125 days of school in the township, and eleven pupils graduated from the district schools.

MACY.

The town of Macy is situated near the central part of Allen Township, on the L. E. & W. R. R. It was first surveyed and recorded under the name of Lincoln and retained the same until 1875, at which time the citizens presented a petition to the county commissioners asking that the name be change to Macy. The first school building was erected in the southwestern part of the town about 1871-72. It was a frame building, entirely too small to accomodate all the pupils, and an addition was built to the house, which afterward afforded ample room for all, until 1880, when a new graded school building, of four departments was erected. A. M. Arnold, one of the most successful teachers in Miami County, has been for many years and is at present principal of the Macy schools. The school board employed one gentlemen and one lady to do school work last year, the lady receiving $2.50 and the gentleman $2.75 per day. The length of school term was 180 days. The last enumeration report shows 132 pupils of school age, of whom 60 are boys and 72 girls. There were enrolled during the last school term 45 boys and 52 girls.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson Township was organized in 1834, and in the fall of the same year, the first school was taught in an old log house that had been used for a dwelling on the Wynkoof farm. This was the second school taught in the present limits of the township, and the first after its organization. William Suewalt is said to have been the first teacher after the township was organized. The first school house was built on the Charles Murden farm about this time, and Joseph Helman taught the first school in the new building. The settlers knew where education is neglected, the children must grow up in ignorance and vice, and it was not long until many houses were erected at public expense.

There are more teachers and more school houses under the supervision of the trustee of Jefferson Township than any other township in the county. There are two graded school houses in the township, one at Denver and the other at Mexico. The one at Denver consisting of four departments and the one at Mexico three. During the term of 1894-95, the trustee employed eleven gentlemen teachers and five ladies. The gentlemen received an average compensation of $2.36 and the ladies $2.07 per day. There were 138 days of school. The enumeration report of 1895 shows that there are in the township 321 boys

and 329 girls of school age, of whom 297 boys and 301 girls were admitted to the schools during the last term, and there were 16 graduates.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Perry Township was organized February 27, 1837, and the school history of the township dates back to that period of time. Although the township was but sparsely settled and the settlers lived several miles apart, it was deemed necessary to as early as possible, provide means for the education of their children, and with this end in view, they built the first school house on what is known as the Benjamin Landis farm, in the same year that the township was organized.

In the following year, 1838, the second school house in the township was built on the farm at that time owned by Thomas Goudy. It is not definitely known who taught the first school, but prominent among the early teachers may be mentioned the names of James Potter, John Gaerte, Peter Smith, Alvin Dunbar, Amanda Doud, C. B. Ash, and James Adams. With the increase in population came demands for better school accommodations and Perry has now conveniently located eight brick and five frame buildings, nearly all of which are in excellent condition. There is one graded school building of two departments in Gilead. D. M. Whitcomb is principal, and has the school well in hand.

There are in the township 510 pupils of school age of whom 264 are boys and 246 girls. Out of this number, 230 boys and 220 girls were enrolled during last school term, and fourteen graduated from the distric schools. Three ladies and seven gentlemen did school work in Perry Township last year, the ladies receiving $1.71 and the gentlemen $2.00 per day. The length of school term was 130 days.

PERU TOWNSHIP.

There can be but little said about the early schools of Peru Township. However, it may be said the first settlers of the township, were not lacking enthusiasm along educational lines, and availed themselves of the opportunity to send their children to the town school which was at that time a part of the township system and under the supervision of the township trustee. The township has at present (not including the city schools) seven brick school houses conveniently located and fairly well supplied with good furniture and good apparatus.

During the school term of 1894-95 there were five gentleman and two ladies employed to do school work, the ladies receiving an average of $2.15 and the gentlemen $2.17 per day. There are 390 pupils of school age in the township, 194 of whom are boys and 196 girls. Out of this number 109 boys and 106 girls were enrolled in the school during the last term. There were 150 days of school and the township had seven graduates.

PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The pioneer settlers of Pipe Creek Township were not slow to believe that education is a sure foundation for good government, and yet they were not quite so early as some of the other townships, in providing means for the education of the children. This was due, of course to the fact, that the popu-

lation was very scattering for a number of years after the first white settlers moved to the township. The first school in Pipe Creek Township was taught in 1843, in a log cabin situated on a farm belonging to Joel Julian, the man who was first to move to its dense forests. It is not definitely known who taught the first school, but several years later Jacob Brant and Eliza Barnett taught in the same community. A school-house was erected a short time after on a farm owned by Samuel Dewese, a Baptist minister and pedagogue. Samuel was a very serviceable man, and was prevailed upon to teach the first school in the new building. Daniel Puterbaugh was another of the early pedagogues and for several years taught in various parts of the township. There are at present six brick buildings used for school purposes, and each year there are as many teachers employed to do school work—teachers that are progressive and ever ready to conform to the new order of things as it presents itself each succeeding year in the school-room.

Last year Pipe Creek Township employed two ladies and four gentlemen, the ladies receiving $2.00 and the gentlemen $2.20 per day. The enumeration of 1895 shows 134 boys and 106 girls of school age. The enrollment for the school year was 124 boys and 106 girls, every pupil in the township of school age being enrolled. There were 140 days of school and 6 pupils graduated.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

"Common schools the hope of our country" early rang in the ears of the pioneer settlers of Richland Township and in 1838, two years after the first white inhabitant made his appearance in the township, and one year after the township was organized, the first school-house was built on the farm at that time owned by Robert Watson. Mr. Watson was himself a pedagogue, and consented to teach the first school in the new building. This he did and had an enrollment of about ten pupils, and these ten pupils represented nearly every family at that time living in the present limits of the township.

More settlers soon came, and not long after this another school-house was built on the farm owned by M. Martindale, and his son was the first to teach school in the new building.

There are at present five brick and seven frame school-houses in the township, one of the brick being a township graded school building of two departments, and located at Chili. During the school term of 1894-95 there were seven gentlemen and six ladies employed to do school work, the ladies receiving a compensation of $1.97 and the gentlemen $2.17 per day. The number of days of school was 144. 434 pupils of school age are enumerated, of whom 221 are boys and 213 girls. Of this number 187 boys and 161 girls were enrolled in the schools of the township during the last term, and thirteen pupils successfully passed the examination for graduation.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union Township was first settled in the beginning of the year 1835, and it is said by the close of the year four sturdy men had staked their fortunes on Union soil. Others soon followed their example, and in 1837 the new township was duly organized. Soon after its organization the all-important question of education began to receive attention, and in the year 1838 the first

school-house was erected on the farm owned by John Plaster. Mahala Scott, a well-known and respected young lady of the township, was thought qualified to take charge of the school, and was permitted to teach the first school in the new building. Her literary attainments were somewhat limited, yet withal, she was a lady of good common sense and did excellent work in the school-room. In 1839 two more school-houses were erected, one on the farm owned by Keplinger, and the other near the residence of Mr. Cross.

Union Township has at present seven frame school-houses, of which one located at Deedsville is a township graded building of three departments. Last school year there were nine teachers employed in the township, seven of whom were gentlemen, and two ladies. The ladies received an average daily compensation of $1.98 and the gentlemen $2.05. There were 120 days of school, this being the longest term held in the township for a number of years. The trustees' last enumeration report shows 159 boys and 145 girls of school age, of whom 158 boys and 120 girls were admitted to the schools during the 1894-95 term of school. Nine pupils graduated from the district schools.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The settlers of Washington Township did not delay the work of providing means by which they might educate their children until after the organization of the township, but, in 1842, almost an entire year before the organization, employed a teacher to teach their first school in a little cabin that had been built for a dwelling on a farm then owned by John Allen. This school was soon abandoned and a new school-house, suited for the purpose, was erected on the farm owned by Patrick Colgan. This was in 1843, and in the same year a small cabin was built on the farm owned by Peter Weckler. Lucy O'Brien taught the first school in the new building, and it is said she was one of the most competent pioneer teachers in the county.

There are eight brick and two frame school buildings in Washington Township, and last year there were three gentlemen and seven ladies employed to teach in them. The trustee believed the ladies should be paid as much for teaching as the gentlemen, and each teacher received $2.00 per day for his services. There were 160 days of school in the township. The trustee's enumeration report for 1895 shows 328 pupils of school age, of whom 171 are boys and 157 girls. Of these 153 boys and 150 girls were enrolled in the schools during the last term of school, and ten of the pupils graduated.

INCORPORATED TOWNS AND CITY OF PERU.

AMBOY.

Amboy is situated in the southeastern part of Miami County, on the Pan Handle railroad. The town was organized in 1867, and from that time the school patrons of the place began to take a marked interest in public school affairs. On the 26th day of December, 1881, it was deemed necessary to organize a joint graded school between the school corporations of Jackson Township and the town of Amboy, and at that time W. C. Bailey, county superintendent, E. K. Friermood, trustee of Jackson Township, and Calvin Edgerton, Albert A. Votaw and Q. A. R. Hotton, trustees of the incorporated town of Amboy, met in the county superintendent's office and ordained and established

a joint graded school to the use of the above named school corporations. The school was remarkable for its success, and in 1886, application was made to the state board of education, to have it incorporated as a commissioned high school, bearing the name of "Amboy Academy." The state board of education considered the application in 1887, and since that time the town of Amboy has had a very successful commissioned school consisting of five departments.

P. M. Hoke, at present superintendent of the Amboy schools, is a graduate from the state University and is doing excellent work. The school is yet under the direction of the trustee of Jackson Township school corporation, and the school board of the town of Amboy jointly, and last year they employed three ladies and two gentlemen to do school work, they receiving an average of $2.00 and the gentlemen $2.67 per day. The trustee of Jackson Township paid for 125 and the school board for 48 days of school. The number of pupils enrolled last year was 237 of whom 116 were boys and 121 girls.

BUNKER HILL.

The town of Bunker Hill is pleasantly situated in the southeastern part of Pipe Creek Township, about eight miles from the City of Peru, on the Lake Erie and Panhandle Railroads. It supports a graded school of four departments, and for years the citizens of Bunker Hill have had the opportunity of sending their children to the best instructors the county affords.

Last year the old school house that had done service so long was considered inadequate and unfit for further school purposes, and W. A. Pavey, at present principal of the schools, and a number of other progressive men of the town put forth every energy toward having a new school house erected, and all join hands in saying we have one of the finest school buildings in the state. The building will be ready for school purposes about Dec. 15, 1895.

During the last school term the school board of Bunker Hill secured the services of four teachers—two of whom were ladies and two gentlemen. The ladies received an average daily compensation of $2 and the gentlemen $2.83. The last enumeration report shows 235 pupils of school age, of whom 135 are boys and 100 girls. Out of this number 104 boys and 77 girls were enrolled during the last school term. The length of school term was 150 days.

CONVERSE.

The town of Xenia (now Converse) is situated in the southeastern part of Jackson Township, a short distance from the Grant County line, in one of the finest agricultural districts of Indiana. It was organized in about 1849, and its growth during the first four years of its existence was not very flattering. Little by little it moved forward, however, and is at the present the most thriving town in the county.

The first school house built by the township trustee, in 1849, was a small frame building, located a short distance west of, but at present within, the corporate limits of town. This building served the school children of Converse until 1872, when the increase in population demanded better school accommodations, and a large brick building of four departments was erected at a cost of $3,000. The citizens were again reminded a few years ago that more room must be provided, and this brought about the present commodious building. In 1894 the superintendent of the schools applied to the state board

of education for a commissioned high school, and after making a careful examination of the condition of the schools the board commissioned them early in 1895.

There were four gentlemen and three ladies employed by the school board last year, the ladies receiving $2 per day and the gentlemen $2.81 The length of school term was 180 days. The last enumeration report shows 417 pupils of school age, 203 of whom are boys and 214 girls, and there were admitted to the schools last year 172 boys and 181 girls. Prof. Bowers is at present superintendent of the schools, and the school continues to be progressive.

MACY.

The description of the schools of the town of Macy should appear in this place. By an error of the printer it was placed on page 114.

CITY OF PERU.

The town (now city) of Peru was organized in 1842. Up to that time the common schools belonged to the township system and were under the control of the township trustee. The condition of the township, financially, was such as to prevent its making extensive preparations for school work, and the citizens, ever anxious that their children should receive an education, secured a little cabin that had been erected for a dwelling and as best they could fitted it up for school purposes at their own expense.

The first school taught in this little cabin was what is termed a subscription school, and each pupil was expected to pay $2.50. In some instances, it is said, this amount was paid in coonskins, in venison, trinkets, or anything that had value. Some of the citizens afterward individually erected and fitted up a school building at their own expense, and it is said, away back in the 30s, the Presbyterian and Catholic Churches were sometimes used for school purposes.

About the year 1837 a collegiate institute was organized for those who cared to do advance work along educational lines. This institute was organized in a building situated where the Presbyterian Church now stands. The very best talent available was secured for the head of the institute, and it soon became popular, and its fame was known for miles around. This brought students not only from Miami County, but from adjoining counties, and the attendance was sometimes so large as to make it entirely impossible to accommodate all in the one building, which necessitated the purchase of a small log cabin on Second street for the academical department.

A man by the name of John Stocker, a profound thinker and Presbyterian minister, was the first principal of the institute, and his wife—an estimable, accomplished lady—was made associate principal. Among those who served as members of the board of directors of the institute may be mentioned the names of James B. Fulwiler, Rev. S. Newberry, William Hood, Richard L. Britton and A. S. Keiser. It is said that Mr. Fulwiler was a member of the board of directors from the organization of the institute to its close. Owing to financial disappointments the institute could not be made a permanent affair, but it did much good, and since its establishment the Peru schools have been

growing in educational interest until they have at present an educational system that ranks well with the school system of even much larger cities of the state. Among the educators that served as superintendent of the city schools may be mentioned the names of Lyman Walker, D. Eckley Hunter, George G. Manning and the present incumbent, W. R. J. Stratford. Mr. Stratford is making a marked success in his present position as superintendent of the city schools and his schools are in excellent condition.

The city has at present four school buildings conveniently located and supplied with good furniture and good apparatus. The state board of education has commissioned the school and its graduates are entitled to admission into the State University without examination. Last year (1894-95) the board employed 6 gentlemen and 31 ladies to do school work. The ladies received an average of $1.88 and the gentlemen $3.59 per day. This low average compensation on the part of the ladies was due to the fact that there were several substitutes employed to do school work The last enumeration report (1895) shows 3,412 pupils of school age, of whom 1.653 are boys and 1.759 girls. The number of pupils enrolled last school term was 1,536, 680 of whom are boys and 856 girls.

Peru city has two parochial schools, Lutheran and Catholic. These were both organized in the early part of the history of the city. The Lutheran schools have at present about 130 pupils and employ two teachers to do school work. Wm. Hocker and Miss Anna Meyer are the teachers at present employed. The Catholic schools employ nine sisters and have an enrollment of 300 pupils. The schools are under the direct supervision of the present Father Meissner.

SUMMARY.

Miami County employed 192 teachers last year, of whom 107 were gentlemen and 85 ladies. The ladies received an average compensation of $2.05 and the gentlemen $2.38 per day. The average length of school term was 140 days. The last enumeration report (1895) shows 9,725 pupils of school age in Miami County, 4.902 of whom are boys and 4,823 girls. There were enrolled in the several schools in the county 7,067 pupils, of whom 3,530 were boys and 3,537 girls, and there was an average daily attendance of 5,267 pupils. The per cent of attendance based on enrollment was 75. This is a good attendance based on enrollment, but it is an alarming condition when we consider that there are 2,658 pupils of school age in Miami County that do not attend the schools a single day.

Miami County is not worse than other counties. Indiana boasts the best educational system in the United States, and yet one-half of our school population do not take advantage of the opportunities offered. Whose fault is it? Without answer, let us as officers, teachers, pupils and parents—nay, more—let us, as men and women who love the cause of education, bend every energy toward bringing the attendance and enrollment nearer the enumeration.

COUNTY MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS.

"In June, 1873, the present system of county management of schools in Indiana came into existence. It was not an accident of random legislation,

but the legitimate and natural result of circumstances—the proper answer to a universal and popular demand

Our state has provided liberally for the establishment and maintenance of public schools, so far as money alone would accomplish the result. There was in our statutes a general provision for a system of public schools, but the system, so far as one had been evolved, lacked in several particulars the elements and conditions necessary to growth, vigor and effectiveness.

So the new law sought to gather up the fragments and co-ordinate them into as many organs, giving them certain functions to perform and the various parts prescribed powers and duties. The county organization is so arranged that its utility depends upon the individual work of its members. The responsibility of setting in motion and rendering effective these implements was placed in the hands of a county superintendent. The crisis in the educational affairs of the state had been reached. Further progress would depend on the work of this officer. The powers and duties conferred upon him, although not very specific, were not guessed at, but were based on the experience which had witnessed the defects and abuses of the old order of things, and had shown the necessity for their elimination. Trustees had made serious mistakes in the building of school-houses, in the purchase of apparatus, and must therefore share a helper and counselor; public officers, prompted by avarice, had withheld funds due the public for school purposes, or had diverted them from their proper channel. Somebody must correct this evil and secure the sacred funds. An army of teachers was at work, costing the state two millions of dollars a year, without any one whose business it was to look after the schools, method of teaching, etc., so that improvements of a practical nature might be made, all proving conclusively that there must be a supervision of this work, or at least an inspection of the same.

With these duties before him the county superintendent began work twenty years ago. Compare the organization and work of the county boards of to-day with that of the primitive ones. Through committees specially qualified for the work assigned them, we have improved the character of our school buildings, and instead of erecting buildings without any conveniences we have been rapidl supplying the places of the old frame and log houses with substantial brick ones, adapted in every respect to the needs of a school, as well as ornamental to the neighborhood, because of the elegant design. In the supply of furniture and apparatus great advance has been made. The absolute necessity for these auxiliaries had long been recognized, but a systematic and economic method of selection and purchase, and of utilizing them in the schools, remained for us to consummate. The progress in another direction has been even greater. Out of the statutory edict, "He shall visit the schools," has grown a system of supervision that has never been equaled in extent and thoroughness and in beneficial results. By the superintendent's visitations and personal observations of the work in progress in the school-rooms, evils growing out of defective teaching and management have, to a great extent, been eliminated. In the work of organizing the unorganized schools, the idea of uniformity in classification had its birth.

Under the stimulus of our system of gradation and graduation our schools have progressed from a mechanical, listless, careless, irregular man-

ner of working, that never accomplished any definite results, to that prompt, energetic, business-like method of taking up a task or line of work and fully completing the same: The county superintendency has run the gauntlet of ten successive legislatures successfully, through its strong appeal to the people as to its nature, purposes and utility, convincing them of its absolute necessity in the school administration."

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF MIAMI COUNTY.

It was in June, 1873, just 22 years ago that the general supervison of the respective counties was given to the county superintendents and W. Steele Ewing was the first regularly elected county superintendent of Miami county. Lyman Walker was a rival candidate for the position, but the vote of the Township Trustee showed a tie and James B. Fulwiler, at that time auditor of Miami County, gave the casting vote in favor of the former. Mr. Ewing showed himself a true reformer, in the prosecution of his school duties, and consequently held the position for three consecutive terms. N. W. Trissal at present county surveyor of Miami County succeeded Mr. Ewing, and on account of the change in the political complexion of the Trustees, was permitted to hold the office but a single term. While in school work, Mr. Trissal regarded nothing as finished as long as anything remained to be done.

W. C. Bailey, at present one of the leading attorneys of Peru was chosen to succeed Mr. Trissal, and held the office two terms. While the schools were under Mr. Bailey's supervision he was never content to leave things as he found them, if he could discover an opportunity for improvement.

A. J. Dipboye succeeded Mr. Bailey and held the effice one term. He had the courage of his convictions and always held firmly to what he thought would better the condition of the school, and his aim was to make each passing day bring better results.

Mr. Dipboye was succeeded by W. A. Woodring, who is at present connected with the Peru Evening Journal, and the Terre Haute Daily Tribune. He held the office one term, and during that time strove deligently to bring about his ideal of exc llence in the school room.

John F. Lawrence, at present of the firm of Bailey & Lawrence, attorneys, was next elected, and held the office one term. Mr. Lawrence was a popular Superintendent, and had there not been a change in trustees, would have been elected the second time. The present incumbent, John H. Runkle, who succeeded Jno. F. Lawrence to the office in 1891, was his own successor in 1893, and again re-elected in 1895. His third term will expire the first Monday of June 1897.

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT BOOKS.

As early as 1853, the state board of education saw the value and necessity of uniformity in the use of school text-books in the common schools of the state, and with this end in view, at that time, adopted a series of books for said purpose. These books were very generally used throughout the state until 1865; at which time local officers began to think themselves competent to make their own selections, regardless of the action the state board had taken in the matter of uniformity, and the legislature in the session of 1865, releived said board of all responsibility and placed this authority into the hands of the

township trustees, where it remained until 1873. The trustees of Miami County exercised the same authorty as did the other trustees in the state, and during that entire period of eight years there was no uniformity in the school system of Miami County. Children moving from one township to another were burdened with the extra expense of securing an entire set of new books before they could enter school.

To do away with this great evil the legislature in 1873 enacted a law providing that the selection of text-books be placed into the hands of the county board of education. This was a great step in advance of the old method, as it brought about uniformity throughout the whole county, and served as a forerunner to the law enacted in 1889, making the use of school text-books uniform throughout the state. Besides unfortunately the cheapness of the books must not be lost sight of, as they now cost from 50 to 60 per cent less than thay did before the passage of the new law. For a family of several children, this means a difference between attending and not attending school, and thus it has been a means of increasing the attendance, and making it possible to classifiy the pupils better than ever before.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Before there was uniformity in the use of school tex-books, it was impossible to have a uniform course of study, and consequently much valuable time was wasted in the school room by the absence of well defined plans. In one district pupils were doing primary work, while in another district, pupils of the same age and school experience were, perhaps, doing advanced work in the same subject. In order to obviate this difficulty, a "state course of study," based on the uniformity of school text-books, was prepared. The teachers of Miami County believing it would be of valuable assistance to them, in the worke of thorough gradation, immediately after its adoption, began to familiarize themselves with all its details, and to put its provisions into practical operation. It is now closely adhered to in every school in Miami County.

GRADUATES FROM DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Since the uniformity of school text-books has been brought about, and a uniform course of study established, it has been thought to prepare bi-monthly examination questions, based on the "course" would lead to a better classification of schools, and instead of teachers preparing questions for the monthly examination of their pupils, as they used to do, the state now prepares and furnishes each year free, three sets of bi-monthly examination lists, which are used in all the schools of the county, on the same day. The teachers grade the manuscripts and record each pupil's grade, for inspection by patrons and school officers.

In the months of February, March and April, the state also furnishes examination lists for graduation from the distric schools. These examinations are usually held at some convenient place in the township, by a disinterested teacher who immediately after said examination forwards the manuscripts to the county superintendent for gradation. If the applicants succeed in making an average of 75 per cent and do not fall below 60 per cent in any branch, they are entitled to a certificate of graduation from the district schools. Miami County had 108 graduates last year.

TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

It was early in December 1883, but twelve years ago that thhe Indiana Teachers' Reading circle was organized and the first course of reading submitted to the teachers of the state. Miami County was not left in the background in this organization, but the teachers voluntarily availed themselves of the opportunity of securing the first set of books selected by the circle. It was only an experiment then, but the teachers saw that it gave promise of serving as a great stimulus to professional growth, giving a larger insight into the courses of general culture, and most of all, it promised aid in acquiring the habit of self directing reading. In the light of twelve years, it may well be said it has done all and even more than it promised. It has been a means of stimulating teachers to a grater work in the profession, it has given them broader views of the world in general; it has served to bring the teachers in closer touch with their pupils, and in sympathy with their efforts and their difficulties. The circle has done much good in Miami County in the way of stimulating progress in our schools and our teachers no more regard it as an experiment, but as one of the educational institutions of the state.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING CIRCLE.

The first steps toward the organization of a Young People's Reading circle were taken in a meeting of the State Teachers' association at Indianapolis in December, 1887.

A committee consisting of W. W. Parsons, Cyrus W. Hodgin and W. B. Owen was appointed to consider the advisability of such an organization, and reported favorably.

The purpose of the organization is to select for the school children of the state the purest and highest forms of literature at the most reasonable terms, thereby enriching and refining the home circle, increasing the daily attendance at schools, and add new and increased interest to dull, dry text-book study.

Although a limited number of the Young People's Reading circle books have been used each year since the organization, Miami county has been behind many other counties in the general use of the books; but this year the school officers and teachers have taken new interest in the work, and the Young People's Reading circle books for 1895-96 are now in every township of Miami county.

OUTLINE OF SCHOOL OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

1. "COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—Elected by the township trustees for two years. Examines and licenses teachers and directs and superintends their work, holds county institutes, compiles educational and financial statistics, and carries out directions of the superintendent of public instruction and the state board.

2. FOURTEEN SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—One for each township, elected for four years. Charged with the ownership and management of school property; levy local taxes, employ teachers, cause township institutes to be held, and make reports to the county superintendent and county commissioners.

3. FIVE SCHOOL BOARDS.—Three members for each town or city, ap-

pointed by the town board or city council for three years. Charged with the ownership and management of school property; levy local taxes, employ teachers and make reports to the county superintendent and commissioners.

4. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Consists of township trustees, presidents of school boards and county superintendent; make rules and regulations for good of schools of county.

5. SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—Elected by the patrons in each school district for one year. Preside at school meetings, are the media of communication between the people and the trustee, and under the direction of the trustees; have the care of the school-houses, make small repairs and provide fuel. They may exclude refractory pupils, subject to appeal to the trustee."

CHAPTER XIV.

CANAL AND RAILROADS.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

"In every age some men carried the torch of progress. Had it not been for such men we would be naked and uncivilized to-day."

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THE old Wabash and Erie canal is a subject of much material interest to the people of this county. It was projected and opened during a period of wonderful progress of internal improvement in Indiana. It was destined to form a great link in the chain of communication of trade and travel from New York City to the Mississippi. The canal did a great deal for the early development of the state When it was opened for navigation emigrants poured into the Wabash valley. Land was taken up, the forests cleared, cities sprang up, and streams of commerce opened all along the canal. A near market was furnished and the price of products doubled.

The first ground was broken for this canal at Fort Wayne Feb. 22, 1832. Thirty-two miles was completed that year. The first contract let in this county was in July, 1834. The first boat, the "Indiana," commanded by Capt. Columbia, was to have arrived in Peru the Fourth of July, 1837. A great crowd had gathered to witness its arrival, but the banks were at first very porous, the water was readily absorbed, and there was not enough water to buoy the boat and it could not reach here. It was gotten, however, within about a mile of the town and the passengers walked in. They were given a royal reception and a dance was held in honor of the event, The "Prairie' was the first boat to pass here, the 6th or 7th of July, 1837.

The digging of this great canal and the building of dams and locks for feeders required a great deal of work. No doubt but that there was enough whisky drank to float a small boat the full length of it. Men would not work then for a neighbor, much less on the canal, without whisky. Intoxicants became such a nuisance that the contractors met at Maumee and resolved to dispense with the use of liquors.

O. P. Webb relates an incident in relation to the old canal. He says that at that time a thief was regarded almost as bad as a murderer. A large sum of money, $75.000, was sent here to pay the men working on the canal. The paymaster's office was on Broadway, opposite to where the Bearss House now is, in James B. Fulwiler's store. The money was brought in a great sack and thrown into one corner of the store. Little was thought of it until the paymaster went to get it to pay the men. It was not there. There was only one man on whom any suspicion could rest. The contractors took this man out on the banks of the river and forced him to tell where the money was con-

cealed. They whipped him until he was bruised and then hung him to a tree until he was almost dead. Then they took him down and told him they would kill him sure if he did not tell where the money was. They offered him a horse, saddle and bridle, $75, and agreed to take him to Dr. Fitch, of Logansport, and have his wounds cured. The man then admitted that he took the money and guided the contractors to the spot where it was concealed. It had been placed in a hole near Shearer's warehouse and a large stone was rolled over it. This is the way thieves were treated in those days.

The Wabash and Erie canal was one of thirteen great public works in Indiana, and it was the policy of the government to prosecute these simultaneously. The great majority of the people were in favor of this, but many were strongly opposed to it. This gave rise to two political parties, one in favor of borrowing a great sum of money to complete the works, and the other against increasing the state debt. The greatest of these public works was the Wabash and Erie canal. In 1838 the state had borrowed $3,827,000. $1,927,000 of which was for the canal. The interest was then $200,000 per year. The aggregate length of the canals embraced in the system in 1840 was 1,160 miles. Only 140 miles was then completed. The amount expended had reached the sum of $5,600,000, and it required $14,000,000 more to complete them. The state had been granted every alternate section of land for five miles on each side of the proposed route of the canal, but much of the best land had been granted to the chiefs and head men of the Miamis. The state was permitted to select from any unsold government land an equivalent in quantity to the reservations. This was done and the sale of these lands was held in Peru, 1844. Lands sold readily, population increased rapidly, little hamlets grew to towns and towns to cities, but the great state of Indiana had undertaken more than it could do. That was clear after four or five years of unparalleled improvement. The canal had been completed to Lafayette, much money was due the contractors, but there was no money to pay them, and they surrendered their contracts to the state. The governor issued to the contractors certificates of indebtedness on yellow paper, which was called "yellow dog." In 1840 bills of $5 and $10 denominations were issued in their stead, and these were called "white dog." The money used to pay the contractors south of Lafayette was called "blue pup." This money was very limited in circulation and was much depreciated. It could be used only in the purchase of canal land and was worth from 40 to 50 cents on the dollar. This was a great loss to the contractors, but a blessing to the poor who wished to buy canal land. It was very clear that the state must abandon its great scheme of internal improvement. But the main course of the canal was completed after working about ten years from time to time.

There were two passenger boats that passed Peru each day, one from the west and one from the east. The freight boats were numerous, but had no exact time to reach a given point and could not be depended upon. The canal was profitable for twenty years or more. When the Wabash railroad was built its great facility of rapid transportation soon lessened the business of the canal. The passenger boats were taken off. The railroad yearly cut down the rates on the canal and the freight boats gradually disappeared one

by one. It was not long until extensive repairs were needed all along the line, but there was no money for the work, and the last boat slowly rippled its waters in the summer of 1872. For several years stagnant, malarial waters filled its course. In most of the cities and towns it has been filled up, and in the country on the site of the old canal are cultivated fields. The canal through the city of Peru lies open and until recently was filled with the deadliest stagnant, malarial water.

RAILROADS.

There are six railroads in Miami County, namely: Lake Erie & Western Pittsburg, Cincinnatti, Chicago & St. Louis; Wabash; Eel River; Peru & Detroit; Chigago & Erie. The total number of miles in this county of main track is 84.23, of side track 27.95. The total value of track, rolling stock, improvements and personal property amounts to $2.075.800, fourteen and two-fifths per cent of the total value of the property in Miami County. For a complete and full report of the assessment of railroad property, we refere you to page 95.

The Lake Erie & Western was incorporated under the name of the Indianapolis & Peru railroad company, January 11, 1846. The board of directors was then elected and this county was represented by J. T. Miller, G. S. Fennimore, William Kessler, R. L. Britton, W. J. Holman and N. O. Ross. In June 1849 a subscription of $20,000 was asked for to carry on the project, and the people readily voted this amount and $10.000 was at once borrowed and placed in the hands of the directors. It was soon found that this sum was not sufficient and many other appeals were made and the road was finally completed to Peru in the spring of 1854, and later to Michigan City, the northern terminus. This road has 32.61 of main track and 9.49 of side track in the county. Peru has been the headquarters for many employes of the road and for much of its rolling stock. Its shops and round-house was built here in 1853, in the southwest part of the city. The road passed into the hands of the I. P. & C. in 1873 and the old shops were torn away and new ones ware built in the northwest part of the city. The buildings and grounds cover about ten acres. The number of hands now employed are 150. The road changed hands in 1878 and was then known as the Lake Erie & Western. In 1831 the Wabash leased it until 1887 when they surrendered the lease to the Lake Erie & Western company, who are the present owners.

In 1852 plans were made to build a road along the beautiful and fertile valley of the Wabash, connecting Toledo and St. Louis. Logansport was a central point on the proposed route and a meeting was called to be held there the 23 of June 1853. A large number of eastern capitalists, contractors, surveyors, civil engineers and business men of the Wabash valley assembled at that place on the appointed day. Among the Peruvins who are now living that attended the meeting were James B Fulwiler and L. D. Adkison. A company was organized and Mr. Fulwiler was elected vice-president. A number of speeches were made by prominent men, among whom were Lew Wallace, the writer of Ben-Hur. D. D. Pratt, an attorney of Logansport, who was later sent to the United States senate, was called to make a speech. He walked to the desk and signed his name for a certain sum of money for the road. He

said: "There is my speech." Others followed with the same kind of speech and a very large sum of money was soon subscribed. A company was incorporated under the name of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad company, whose purpose it was to construct a road from Toledo to St. Louis. Such encouragement was given all along the line that it was commenced at once and was completed in 1856. When the Wabash company leased the Lake Erie & Western in 1883, preperations were soon made to move the head quarters of the western division form Fort Wayne to Peru. A large two story fire-proof building was put up at the station and in 1883 the offices were removed to this place. The officers of this division are: E. A. Gould, superintendent; J. S. Stevens, master of transportation; A. B. Adams, general road master; W. S. Danes, superintendent of bridges and buildings; E. K. Woodward, resident engineer. The chief dispatcher's office is located here.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (commonly known as the Pan Handle) was built through this county in 1867. This road was a great aid to the early development of the south part of the county. A number of prosperous towns have been built along the route. Converse, Amboy, North Grove and Bunker Hill were laid out as soon as the route was surveyed. This road has 17.45 miles of main and 6.08 miles of side track in this county, and is assessed higher than any other road. Though it is not as long as the L. E. and W., yet its track is much more valuable and its rolling stock is much better than any other railroad.

The Peru and Detroit road runs from Peru to Chili. It there connects with the Eel River and runs to Butler, thence over another line to Detroit. A company was organized in 1889 for the construction of the road. C. H. Brownell was elected president, L. B. Fulwiler secretary, and seven directors were chosen, among the number being R. H. Bouslog, R. A. Edwards and J. O. Cole. On the 28th day of May Peru township voted an appropriation of $40,000 and the commissioners then ordered that for the years of '89 and '90 a tax of $1 on each $100 of valuation of real estate and personal property in Peru township be assessed for the construction of the road. By this levy a tax of $43,995.84 was raised. After paying the railroad the amount of money voted the balance was turned into the township fund. Private individuals subscribed $95,000 for the road. It was completed in 1889 and was at once leased to the Wabash for ninety-nine years. The Wabash repair shops and round-house were built in Peru in 1890 and the engines of the Peru and Detroit and Eel River roads are here "stabled" and repaired. The length of this road is 7.26 miles, with a side track of .38 of a mile. The valuation of the track and rolling stock was, according to the assessment of 1895, $711,665. The improvements and personal property of this road are assessed to the Wabash.

The Eel River road has 14.16 miles of main and 1.36 of side track in this county. It was constructed in this county in 1871 and '72. The total valuation of the road in the county is $245,675. It is leased by the Wabash for ninety-nine years and has been the subject of much litigation to recover the lease.

The Chicago and Erie crosses the northeast corner of Perry township. It has only .35 of a mile in the county and the total valuation is estimated at $10,185.

The majority of the citizens of this county may not be aware that at one time Peru was about to become one of the leading railroad centers of the west. It was in the year 1853, when surveyors were running hither and thither all over the west surveying routes for proposed railroads. It was a period of giant schemes in railroad construction. The roads of the east were seeking to unite with the most favorable proposed routes to the great metropolises of the west. A railroad company was organized in Peru in 1853 and was incorporated under the name of the Marion, Peru and Chicago Railroad company. M. G. Mitchell, of Piqua, Ohio, was elected president, L. B. Fulwiler vice-president, and Ira Stanley, N. O. Ross, John A. Graham, Jesse Higgins and L. D. Adkison of this county were elected directors, and also Dr. C. S. Ellis, of Somerset, and M. Pierce, of Marion. Capitalists of New York made the proposition to the directors of the company that if they could form connections with the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana and the Marion and Mississinewa Valley Railroad companies they would furnish money to build the road. This was not a very great task. M. G. Mitchell, the president of the new company, was the director of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana. A Mr. Lomax was the president of the other road. Be it remembered that this new road was to be a trunk line and was to connect the east with not only Chicago but St. Louis and the great west. The proposed route was to connect with the two roads above mentioned at Union City, then run to Marion, thence along the Mississinewa river to Peru; thence to the north and west. Such a scheme, if carried out, would have made Peru a great city in a few years. The people of this county and all along the proposed route were very anxious for the road and a very large sum of money was subscribed. Mr. Fulwiler went to Marion and by a written agreement formed a connection with the two railroads that the New York capitalists had mentioned. He came home loaded with laurels, only to soon learn that his great plans were diverted. Thomas Tyner, an uncle of James Tyner, and a Mr. French of Cincinnati, who represented themselves as capitalists, succeeded in changing the route so as to pass through Cambridge City. A great deal of money and lands were donated for the road, the surveys were made, the land was sold, the money was pocketed, and the road was dropped.

In the spring of 1893 a company incorported under the name of the Chicago, Indiana and Eastern Railroad company proposed to build a road through this county, providing liberal appropriations were made. An election was held in Peru and Jackson Townships on the 2d of June, 1893, and it was decided that Peru Township should appropriate $50,000 and Jackson $15,000. There were 1,003 votes cast in favor of the appropriation and 457 against. Accordingly the commissioners ordered that for 1893, 75 cents on each $100 valuation in the two townships be levied for the appropriation. The company did nothing toward building the road that year, and the levy was ordered to be erased from the books. The company built about ten miles of the road, from Matthews to Fairfield, and then became much involved in litigations in the matter of right of way. In November, 1895, the company passed into the hands of a receiver appointed by the judge of Grant county. Its liabilities are $150,000; assets about $75,000.



THE STANDARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

CHAPTER XV.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE EARLY BENCH AND BAR.

BY HORACE P. BIDDLE. *

I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honor from corruption,
But such an honest chronicler.

—Shakespeare, Henry VIII.

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I AM requested by the publisher of "The History of Miami County, Indiana, to contribute something to its pages by way of reminiscence of an early date.

I became a citizen of Logansport, Indiana, in October, 1839. The courts were over for the fall circuit, except in Carroll County. I went down to the Carroll Circuit with the bar of Logansport about the last week in October, and was then admitted to practice in the Circuit Courts of the state. I had been admitted at Cincinnati in April, 1839, to practice in the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts of Ohio, and at Columbus to the Supreme and Federal Courts, and had "traveled" one circuit of the Common Pleas before I left Ohio, and had tried several cases.

The first case that I tried in court in Indiana was at the spring term of the Miami Circuit Court, 1840. I went up with the Logansport bar to make myself acquainted with the courts and the people, not expecting any business at the first term, but, very much to my surprise, not to say astonishment, I was retained by Capt. Scott, the clerk of the court, to defend him against an indictment for refusing to issue a certificate of election to Daniel R. Bearss as county commissioner. There were at least a dozen attorneys there from the several counties of Cass, Miami, Grant, Wabash, Huntington and Allen. Bearss was the principal witness against Scott. He was in the full bloom of manhood, handsome, plump in figure, earnest and aggressive in manner. Scott was directly the opposite—all bone, tendon and nerve; his actions spasmodic as an electrical machine. Of course such men could never harmonize. During the trial Bearss in his testimony betrayed much dislike to Scott, and in his emphatic way laid himself quite open to sharp comment on the part of the defense; and in the defense we got in some evidence showing a defect in the demand of the certificate. If I remember rightly it was that Bearss had not tendered to Scott his fee for the certificate at the time he made the demand. In my argument on behalf of the defense, not knowing Mr. Bearss

and not having the fear of his influence against me, I took off my gloves and handled his evidence as well as I could. I discovered that the trial had created some excitement. Scott was acquitted. After the verdict was rendered there was much applause for Scott.

My client met me, clothed in a vast overcoat, "a world too wide," with immense pockets in it, reminding me, in the figurative language I had heard when a boy, of "a shirt on a forked bean-pole." He took me around behind the court-house, and, offering me two pistols (there were no revolvers then) and a bowie-knife, "Here," says he, "take these and defend yourself; your life is in danger; Bearss has threatened to kill you." I refused the weapons and told him I thought there was no danger whatever Bearss might do, surrounded by a crowd as we were, and the law officers present. It was some time before I could pacify him.

Mr. Bearss was elected that year to the legislature. On his way to the capital he came by Logansport and stopped at the hotel where I was boarding. He met me in a friendly manner, and, taking me aside, said: "Look here, Biddle, I want you to go to Indianapolis with me." I was much surprised. "For what, Mr. Bearss?" said I. "Why, we want to elect you prosecuting attorney. You gave me hell in the Scott case, and we think you would make a first-rate prosecutor." At that time prosecuting attorneys were elected by the legislature. He was my constant friend from that time to his death.

Mr. Bearss was not a man of broad general views—as very few men are, indeed—but he had the faculty of concentrating himself on any point, and in that way he wielded a remarkable power.

In the winter of 1840-41 the Hon. John W. Wright was elected circuit judge of the 8th judicial circuit, which included Miami County. He served out the term, which was then seven years. He was a remarkable man—a most eccentric character. The good and evil in our common nature in him did not seem to have been well kneaded. When the good was uppermost he was an excellent man in all the relations of life. When the evil was up he was quite the reverse, and the same defect seemed to attend his mental faculties. He would decide cases for days and give correct reasons for the decisions; he would then reverse the same principles, apparently as if he still thought they were the same. He would tell mischievous stories even about his best friends, and sometimes malicious ones, no doubt. He would also tell innocent and harmless stories without any apparent motive and without a single fact for their foundation. I will relate one of the latter kind. He once told his aged father, a Presbyterian divine, and his excellent old mother, that he and myself had taken tea with a certain family in Peru, mutual acquaintances, and that there were certain persons at the same tea from Lancaster, Ohio, acquaintances of the old people—and what they said and all about it. Soon afterward "Father Wright," as we all called him, sent for me. I called upon him occasionally to hear him tell about the early history of Lancaster. I answered the message in person. The old gentleman began telling me about this taking tea with "John Wright," as he always called his son, and with the others, and told me the whole story. I was compelled to tell him that I never had been at such tea, and did not know the other persons mentioned, and

knew nothing about the story. The old father turned toward the old mother and said: "Well, well; we can't always believe John Wright." The longer and better that I knew Judge Wright the more charity I had for his errors. At times he evidently labored under a strange abberation of mind which appeared to be constitutional.

I. R. Smith was the judge of the Probate Court of Miami County during the earlier years of the decade of 1840. He was an excellent citizen of general intelligence, but not bred to the law. The business before the court was generally the settlement of estates which was amicably done by the parties and satisfactorily disposed of.

John Bush, I believe, was the first lawyer that settled in Miami County. I was in Miami County in 1836. We (there were three of us) came in by way of Marion, Grant County, through the Indian Reserve, to Peru, where we stayed all night. I was then a law student. I learned at the hotel that they had one lawyer, and I think there was another lawyer who had lately come in, but I do not remember the name. Afterward, when I became a citizen, I knew John Bush well. He was a robust pioneer, but knew very little law. A good man, made so by nature. He kept the licensed ferry across the Wabash River at Peru. The most famous lawsuit he ever had was when he brought a long bill in chancery to enjoin the Peru Bridge Company from building a bridge across the Wabash River, upon the ground that his licensed ferry was a vested right. He worried himself with it in the Circuit Court for several terms, but was constantly defeated; appealed to the Supreme Court, and was defeated there. He soon afterward left for the farther west—and he was really much missed, for he had many excellent qualities of character.

I would gladly say something of all the resident lawyers of Miami County whom I have known, but away from the records it is impracticable. I dare not trust a memory now more than half a century old.

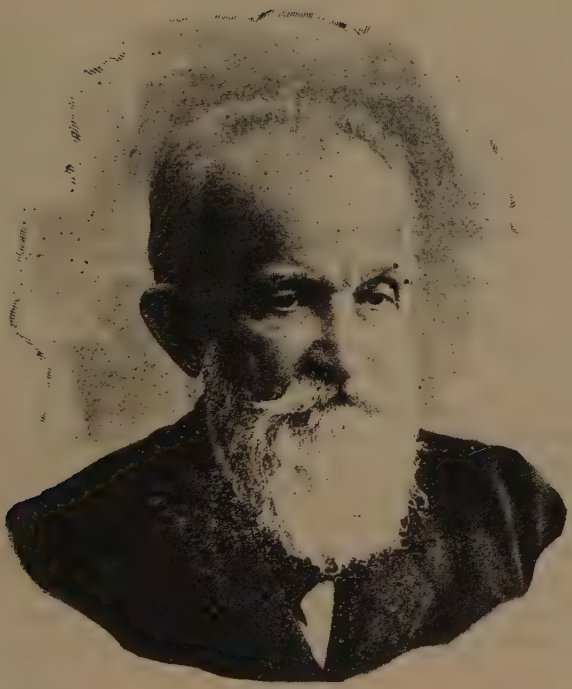
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*[The following brief biography of the author of this article is taken from the pen of Eva Peters Reynolds. It is the introduction of a pamphlet which shows Mr. Biddle's ability as a writer on music and as a musician.]

Horace P. Biddle was born in the state of Ohio in what was then Fairfield County, but which is now Hocking County, on the 12th day of March, 1811. In his boyhood he received an elementary English education. He afterward, however, acquired sufficient knowledge to the eye of the Latin, German, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese languages to translate correctly; and as a student of Sir William Jones he acquired some knowledge of several of the eastern languages. When questioned on the subject of languages he is apt to reply that "his eyes know something of several languages of which his ears, tongue and lips know nothing." Mr. Biddle from early boyhood was not only a lover, but a faithful student, of his books as well as in the great school of the world. In his early manhood he felt a desire to study law and make it his profession; and accordingly took up a line of preparatory studies—natural philosophy, history, DeLolme, Hallam's Constitutional England, etc. At the age of 25 he applied to the Hon. Thomas Ewing,

then a United States Senator from Ohio, for advice with regard to the study and practice of law. He was kindly received by that distinguished man, and, after a careful examination, much encouraged. Mr. Ewing recommended him to H. H. Hunter, an eminent lawyer of Lancaster, Ohio, in whose office he was cordially received; and, after studying over two years, was admitted at Cincinnati to the Common Pleas and Supreme Court of Ohio; and at Columbus to the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States. After his admission Mr. Biddle "traveled the circuit" a year in Ohio, and in 1839 settled and opened an office in Logansport, Indiana. He soon had a lucrative practice, rose to the first rank in the profession, and received the highest judicial honors of the state. He was also a member of the constitutional convention which formed the present constitution of the state. Though Mr. Biddle never neglected his professional studies for any other pursuit, he yet carried on a line of studies in philosophy, science and literature through life. He is of the opinion that these accompanying studies did not interfere with nor lessen his ability as a lawyer, but rather strengthened him in his profession.

Mr. Biddle is the author of several books. In science, "The Musical Scale;" in philosophy, "Elements of Knowledge;" in poetry, "A Few Poems," "Biddle's Poems," "American Boyhood," "Glances at the World," "Last Poems," and a volume entitled "Prose Miscellany." He also has written several other books and pamphlets which have been privately printed but not published; and it is supposed that he had something still in manuscript. In January, 1881, a few weeks before he arrived at the age of 70, Mr. Biddle retired from all active participation in the current affairs of life. During the first year of his retirement he published all the above books except "The Musical Scale" and the first book of poems, though they essentially existed in manuscript before that time—some of them, indeed, for several years. He still resides in his "Island Home," on an island in the Wabash river, amidst his library, which he playfully calls his "eight thousand friends," but Mr. Biddle is not without "troops of friends" beside these."



Horace P. Biddle

CHAPTER XVI.

NATURAL GAS.

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THE southeastern part of this county is in the extreme northwestern part of the great gas field of Indiana. In the spring of 1886 two companies were organized at about the same time for the purpose of drilling for gas or oil, one at Amboy and the other at Converse. The latter struck gas first, but the former has the credit of drilling the first successful well in this county. It was at first thought that there was an inexhaustible supply of gas, and flambeaux were burning all over the town where gas was struck. Excitement ran high and companies were organized in nearly every town for the purpose of drilling for gas. The great gas field is gradually receding to the south, and there is now scarcely any gas at all in the county except right around Converse. It is piped in from Grant and Howard counties.

The Amboy Gas and Oil Company, organized in the spring of 1886 with a capital stock of $50,000, struck the first successful well in the county. Shortly after this Robert Ridgeway drilled three wells, which were piped to North Grove and the surrounding country. A Citizens' Gas Company was then organized on the mutual plan. The sum of $50 placed in the company entitled one residence to a supply of gas as long as it lasted. In 1892 this company had one well, which supplied two factories and forty families. It registered 300 pounds rock pressure, being one of the strongest in the gas field. Amboy had seven wells within its limits in 1892, all of which yielded a liberal supply of gas.

The first well was drilled in Converse in the spring of 1886 by Sweeney & Co., of Kokomo. A company was then organized to pipe the town, consisting of the following gentlemen: Aaron Michaels, L. G. Murphy, C. N. Wales, H. J. Rausman, Roscoe Kimple, John Bond, J. W. Dale and D. O. C. Marine. This company was incorporated under the name of the Xenia Gas and Pipe Line Company. The first well was soon found to be very weak and others were drilled. This company drilled eight wells at an average depth of 950 feet, five of which are within the corporate limits of the town. Two of the wells were a failure from the start; the others are gradually becoming weaker and new wells must be drilled from time to time to keep up the supply. This company supplies gas to the residences, water-works, machine-shops and the planing and saw mill. Aaron Michaels has been the superintendent of the company most of the time since its organization. The present officers are: John Bond, president; William Miner, secretary; Roscoe Kimple, treesurer, and C. N. Wales superintendent. The Xenia Real Estate Company drilled a

well in 1889 within the corporation, which supplies the electric light plant, the Hoop Works and partly the Peerless Glass Factory, which also has three wells of its own. Five or six farmers west of Converse formed a company in 1887 and drilled a well for their own use. The Garrison Bros. drilled a well in 1895 to supply their grist mill. The rate of gas at Converse for cooking stove is $12 per year, heating and office stoves $8, store stove $12.

The first company organized in Peru for drilling for gas was in the spring of 1886, and was called the Peru Natural Gas and Fuel Company. J. O. Cole was president, R. H. Bouslog secretary, and C. C: Emswiler treasurer. The capital stock was $10,000. They drilled three wells, one near the depot, one on Jacob Miller's farm one mile south of the city, and the other on Younce's farm in Butler township. All were failures. A little gas was found on the Younce farm, but not in paying quantities. Then another company was organized, the directors of which were R. H. Bouslog, F. M. Stutesman, P. M. Crume, J. E. Hendricks and J. R. Cox. They drilled one well, two and one-half miles north of Peru, which was a failure.

The Citizens' Gas and Pipe Line Company was organized in Peru, Oct. 25, 1887. J. O. Cole was elected president, R. A. Edwards vice-president, C. C. Emswiler treasurer, R. H. Bouslog secretary and manager. The directors were J. O. Cole, Milton Shirk, R. A. Edwards, C. H. Brownell, R. H. Bouslog, C. C. Emswiler and Louis B. Fulwiler. Capital stock $100,000. They drilled their first well one mile south of Amboy on the Overman farm. This was a fair well. The second one, on David Haifley's farm, was a failure. The next was drilled south of Amboy, on the Abbott place, and was one of the best ever drilled in the county. Several were drilled near this and all were failures. The company then began to drill southeast of Amboy and south of Converse, and have been going in a southeastern direction ever since. After drilling three good wells they commenced to pipe the gas. This work was begun in July and on the 21st of October, 1888, the gas was turned into the mains. There are eighty-five miles of pipe in the plant. Over 8,000 acres in Howard and Grant counties are leased by this company. The territory extends as far south as Sims in Grant county. All of the first wells lasted only two or three years, and all of those now used are much weaker than the first ones were. Peru was supplied the first winter by six wells and now there are twenty-four in the plant.

In May, 1895, the plant was sold to the Dietrich Syndicate, which now owns fourteen gas plants and two or three electric light plants, including the one at Lafayette. Charles F. Dietrich, of New York, is the president, A. P. Jenks, of Logansport, secretary, and S. T. Murdock general manager. R. H. Bouslog is manager of the Peru gas plant.

CHAPTER XVII.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES.

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THREE factors of civilization are the state, church and school. A history of any territory will embrace an account of these. Our forefathers sought the shores of the United States seeking liberty, political and religious. Religion guided all their thoughts and deeds. It was the beacon that sustained them in the trials and hardships of a new country. As our Pilgrim fathers were, so have been the pioneers of the west, of Indiana, of Miami County. How sacred to memory is the little log church! And the minister, what a wonderful man was he! And the plain, common people that loved to meet at worship, how full of good, hard, common sense were they! To hear dear old grandmother, with her face just shining with glory, tell about the old-style religion, fills us with a veneration, an inspiration! And those old songs they used to sing, they would create an ebullition in any soul! But the history which follows is simply a material account—the organization, early members, church buildings, etc. The ministers of Peru were asked to contribute the history of their respective denominations in this county and three have responded.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

BY REV. E. E. NEAL.

In the year 1831 a few Methodists of Miamisport (now an integral part of Peru) requested Col. William M. Reyburn to organize a class of their denomination for religious services. In response to this request Col. Reyburn organized the class, and occasionally preached and held prayer meeting. In 1832 the society was recognized officially and was reported to the annual conference. The society held its meetings for some time at the home of Matthew Fenimore, and Rev. A. A. Tarkington, a local preacher, assisted Col. Reyburn in conducting the services. In the years 1835 and 1836 George Fenimore and John Garrol erected the first Methodist Church in the city of Peru. The church stood on West Third street and was a very plain structure, being ceiled with boards and neither plastered nor painted, and a wooden chandelier was about its only ornament. In the year 1836 the country around Peru was organized into the Peru Circuit and that system of travel and ministerial supply began in this community. The following is a fairly accurate list of the preachers of the early period from 1835 to 1849: Rev. Miles Huffaker, Rev. Burris Westlake, Rev. Mr. Merchom, Rev. Mr. Reed, Rev. John T. Truslow, Rev. Wm. Wheeler, Rev. Wm. Stonax, Rev. Nelson Green, Rev. Mr. Beach, Rev. E. Holdstock and Rev. John F. Donaldson.

On Sept. 24, 1836, the Rev. Jacob Colclazer, so well remembered through-

out Miami County, was licensed to preach in the little Third street church by the great Richard Hargrave. In 1849 the appointments outside of Peru were attached to other charges and Peru was made a station. Rev. W. L. Huffman was appointed as the first station preacher. Plans were at once completed for the erection of a new church and the work was carried to a successful issue.

In 1860 the charge was divided and the Third street charge was formed and a neat brick church was built. This building proved too small and the congregation purchased the Second Presbyterian Church at the corner of Main and Miami streets. Thus Methodism in Peru had two church buildings, one on East Main street and the one just mentioned on West Main. Revs. C. W. Miller, W F. Walker and Charles E. Disbro were among the ministers who served the West Main street church. The East Main street church was served by Revs. C. W. Miller, F. A. Hardin, H. H. Beers, N. H. Phillips, T. Habler, A. S. Lakin, D. F. Stright, W. R. Kistler, J. Colclazer, W. J. Vigus, W. E. McCarty, R. Tobey, A. H. Tevis and W. R. Jordan.

In 1874 the two churches united into one congregation and the Rev. John C. Mahin became the first pastor of the united organization. Rev. Mahin has been succeeded by the following ministers: Revs. H. J. Lacey, J. Colclazer, C. H. Brown, W. H, Daniel, A. S, Wooten, E. L. Semans and Ernest E. Neal. A very fine and beautiful church property, valued at $35,000, is now occupied by the Peru Methodist Church; the membership is about 800, and the work of the church is very prosperous on every line. From Peru as a center the work of the Methodist Church has extended to every part of Miami County. Prosperous Methodist churches are found in every town, hamlet and country-side throughout the county. The well-known doctrines, polity and aggressiveness of this explain why it is the leading and most numerous branch of the Christian church in the county and the nation. The Methodist Church is honored for its true Christian fraternity. The saying of the eloquent Bishop Simpson is one of the mottoes of Methodism: "We live to make our own church a power in the land, while we live to love every other church that exalts our Christ."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF PERU.

BY REV. B. F. CAVINS.

On the 11th day of September, 1866, the First Baptist Church of Peru was organized, the following named persons being its constituent members: Rev. A. Virgil; E. H. Shirk and wife, Mrs. Mary Shirk; H. J. Shirk and wife, Mrs. Minerva E. Shirk; D. DeLawler and wife, Mrs. H. S. DeLawler; Mrs. Sarah Rea; Moses Mercer and wife, Mrs. H. A. Mercer; Moses H. Waters and wife, Mrs. M. V. Waters; F. M. Bacon and wife, Mrs. Sarah Bacon; George Geves and wife, Mrs. Ellen Geves.

The first pastor was Rev. A. Virgil, who served in that capacity until May 5, 1867. In October, 1867, a house of worship was planned and measures taken for its immediate erection. In April, 1868, a building committee was appointed consisting of H. J. Shirk, F. Hackley and George A. Crowell.

Rev. John Trenneman became pastor in July, 1867. The membership of the church increased slowly but steadily under the leadership of Rev. Tren-

oeman. He remained as pastor until June, 1869. During this pastorate the first house of worship was built, but not finished.

In July, 1869, Rev. F. D. Bland became pastor. Under the leadership of this minister the house was finished and dedicated. A great revival was held immediately after entering the new house, when 125 names were added to the church membership roll. Some of these, then new members, have since become leading workers in the church. Rev. Bland remained pastor until November, 1870. Under his leadership the church made great advance in numbers.

In May, 1871, Rev. George E. Leonard became pastor, in which relation he remained until Jan. 1, 1882. Under the wise leadership of this pastor the church made advancement along all the lines of denominational work. The membership was increased until it reached 230. The benevolence of the church was greatly enlarged; its debts were all paid, and it became a great power in the state.

In March, 1882, Rev. B. F. Cavins became pastor and has continued in that relation to the present writing. The membership rapidly increased and the Sabbath-school outgrew the old building. In 1894 the foundation of the present magnificent structure was laid, and the house was completed and dedicated Nov. 24, 1895. The house, independent of the lot, cost $40,000.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, OR DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

BY REV. CHAS. M. FILLMORE.

The Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ, began work in the county in Butler Township. In the winter of 1853-4 Rev. Oren Brown began preaching near Peoria and organized a congregation with nine charter members. This was afterward increased to 175 members, and became a vigorous organization. A large frame building known as "Manna Church," or "Kizer's Chapel," was built about two miles southeast of Peoria, and still remains. The congregation afterward died out, but was revived in 1894, and regular services are now held once a month by Rev. Barzillai M. Blount, of Indianapolis.

At about the same time services were held in private houses and schoolhouses in the village of Miami, in Deer Creek Township. Success attended the efforts, and in a short time a sufficiently large congregation was obtained to erect a substantial building in the town. But death and removals made havoc with the congregation and at present there is no organization or regular services.

In 1865 Elder Wyman began preaching in a school-house in Pipe Creek Township, which resulted in the organization of the Pleasant Hill Christian Church, composed of fourteen charter members. In 1875 a church building was erected and the church has flourished ever since. In 1887 the congregation moved its place of meeting to the town of Onward, just over the line in Cass county.

About 1868 a number of Disciples living in Macy and holding membership at Mud Lake Chapel, in Fulton County, decided that a congregation could be built up in that town. Their opinion was well founded. Aaron Walker, of Indianapolis, was secured as preacher and a substantial organization of

nearly thirty was the result. In 1873 an excellent brick house was erected. The congregation has continued to prosper, and to-day, under the ministry of Rev. M. F. Rickoff, is growing in numbers and influence.

About the year 1868 Elder Henry Olinger organized a congregation of Disciples in Xenia. It flourished and increased in membership until 1872 a house of worship was built. In 1888 a new house was built, only to be destroyed by fire on the day set apart for dedication. With great pluck the congregation set about rebuilding, but their financial strength was so severely taxed by the expense of the two buildings that they have never fully recovered, and are not to-day in as flourishing condition as they might have been but for their misfortunes.

In Amboy there is a small congregation organized a few years ago and possessing an excellent brick church building, but so encumbered with debt as to hinder them from efficient work. Still, they have preaching once a month and will in time surmount their difficulties and grow in power.

About 1870 Elder Hodson held a meeting in California school-house in Erie Township and organized a congregation of twelve or fifteen members. It only survived a short time. In 1886 it was reorganized with seven members and has had regular services ever since. In 1887 a beautiful little building was erected worth about $1,500.

In February, 1888, Rev. C. M. Fillmore, the evangelist for the Christian Church in the district composed of the counties of Fulton, Miami, Cass and Carroll, held a meeting in Bunker Hill. As a result between thirty and forty members were gathered together. Owing to the fact that they were unable to build a house of worship the organization did not survive long, and most of the members remaining in Bunker Hill have come into the congregation at Peru.

The church in the City of Peru is the last one to have been organized in the county by the Disciples, but it is one of the strongest. T. J. Legg, state Sunday-school evangelist, visited Peru in January, 1893, and organized a Sunday-school of the resident Disciples. In October of the same year Rev. C. M. Fillmore was sent by the State Missionary Society to take charge of the work. He began with thirteen members. The work has flourished, so that in a little over two years' time there are 200 members and possessed of one of the best located church-houses in the city.

In addition to the churches heretofore mentioned, services have been held from time to time at Deelsville. Several members are resident there and in time a permanent congregation will doubtless be established.

As a summary, it may be said that the first preaching was done by the Disciples in the county in 1853. Since then work has been done in ten places. Two churches have died out, one moved to another county, one is not yet self-supporting, leaving six working congregations. Their church property is worth about $15,000. The aggregate membership is about 600. Further details concerning the individual congregations will be found in the history of the various townships in which the churches are located.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

This county is a stronghold of the German Baptist faith. Many of the oldest, most substantial and wealthiest families of the county adhere to this faith. A few sturdy pioneer families of Ohio emigrated to this county in 1836 and laid the foundations for the church. Jacob Brower, Peter Fisher, Nathaniel Clingenpeel and their wives have the credit of organizing the first German Baptist congregation in this county. Jacob Brower was the first preacher and the first meetings were held at the home of Peter Fisher. These families lived near Mexico, and this place soon became the principal point of a territory twenty-five or thirty miles in diameter. The people came a great distance in big, heavy wagons to attend services, which were held at the home of the members. Frequently they held meetings in large barns, and in the summer time in the shady woods. After services, which were usually held at about 10 o'clock a. m., all sat down to a big dinner, which was prepared at or near the place where they met. After the frugal meal was served they conversed for two or three hours and then returned to their homes. This character of meetings was common among all pioneer denominations, but more especially among the German Baptists. One order of this denomination to this day hold their annual sacrament in a large barn at the home of some one of the members. The congregation at Mexico soon became very large and several were organized from this one. In 1861 they built a large brick church near Mexico. Its seating capacity was about 700.

The present large frame church, near Mexico, was dedicated in November, 1893. It is 50x80 and will seat about 1000 people. The old brick has been torn down. The present preachers of the Mexico church are: Joseph Brower, elder, assisted by Jacob Fisher, Samuel Myres, Irvin Fisher and Frank Fisher. The trustees of the church are: Isaac Fisher, Levi Eikenbury and Isaiah Miller, recently elected to serve the place of Levi Miller, resigned, who served for over twenty-five years.

A German Baptist Church was organized in Pipe Creek Township in 1852. For a number of years prior they met at the homes of members Elder Samuel Murray was the first preacher. He is now a resident of Mexico and is very old. Elder Abraham Shepler was a co-laborer. Godlieb Keller, an elder, is still living. John Cripe and Benjamin Kinsley were deacons. Samuel and David Puterbaugh were members. These were the majority of the little group that constituted the Pipe Creek Church in 1850. The first church was erected in 1856 on land donated by Daniel Shively. In 1873 the present large brick house of worship, known as the Pipe Creek Church, was built on land donated by Hannah Metzgar. Among the later ministers of this church are John E. Shively, Joseph Shepler, D. B. Shively, Daniel Bowser, Philip Erbaugh, Abraham Rinehart and Daniel Long. The Pipe Creek Church has a membership of about 200 souls and a large and well-organized Sabbath-school.

The present ministers of this church are: D. P. Shiveley, D. L. Long, Isaac Shepler, Godlieb Kellar and Abram Rinehart. The trustees are Aaron Puterbaugh, John Rohrer and Eli Metzgar.

The Mexico and Pipe Creek churches are of the conservative branch.

Until 1882 the church was united. Now there are three branches—the Old Order, Conservative, and Progressive. The division occurred not so much on account of doctrine as from the practice of modern customs. The Old Order claims to prese ve the old orders and customs of the church. They do not believe in ornamentation. But a few years ago they objected to carpets, to carriages, to Sabbath-schools and colleges. In 1883 they built a small frame church in the nor thwest part of Pipe Creek Township on land belonging to Stephen Cripe. Aaron Metzgar and Samuel Stoner are the preachers. They have a membership of about thirty.

Each branch of the German Baptists has several houses of worship in the county, but by far the most important in point and number is the Conservative.

For many years this branch of the church in the Middle District of Indiana felt the need of a benevolent institution, but was not able to build one. Among its wealthy members a volunteer was found in the person of Levi Miller, a venerable pioneer of Jefferson Township, who is still living where he first located in the dense forest over fifty years ago. He furnished the grounds near Mexico and erected the buildings at his own expense, in 1889, on condition that the churches of the Middle District support the institution. It is called the Old Folks' and Orphan Children's Home. At first the children and the old folks were kept in the same rooms, but it was found that this was not a good plan. Other buildings were erected, and now they are kept separate. Superannuated members of the churches of the Middle District and orphans of any or no denomination may be admitted. Orphans are well cared for until good homes are found for them. The Home is managed by a board of five directors selected by the church. Rev. Frank Fisher is the superintendent. Mr. Fisher edits a paper at the Home called The Orphan. It has a large circulation in this and other states and is the means of doing much good for the cause of religion and the church.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PERU.

BY JAMES H. FETTER.

The First Presbyterian Church of Peru, Indiana, was organized on Thursday, Nov. 26, 1835, in the house of Judge William N. Hood, Rev. Samuel Newbury presiding at the meeting. The church at its organization consisted of thirteen members, as follows: Mr. Stewart Forgy, Mrs. Margaret Forgy, Mr. O. P. Jennison, Mrs. M. M. Jennison, wife of O. P.; Mr. Cornelius Vauriper, Mrs. A. M. Vauriper, Mrs. Rebecca Williamson (widow), Mrs. Margaret Sergeant, Mrs. Sophia C. Hood, Mrs. Mary Ann Newbury, Miss Caroline Nesbit, Miss Emily Sergeant and Mr. Frederick W. Sergeant.

These persons presented letters of admission from the churches of which they had been members elsewhere. At that meeting Stewart Forgy was elected and ordained ruling elder. Rev. Samuel Newbury was the first minister of the church.

Rev. F. S. McCabe, referring to the early history of the church, says: "The meetings were held for a time in the dwelling-house of Judge William

N. Hood. Afterward Mr. Newbury purchased a lot having on it a double log cabin, which he remodeled so as to have it in one large room. This room he fixed up with seats and desks and used it for a church. As Mr. Newbury preached in Peru only half the time for the first six months, the Methodists, having no house of their own, used the Presbyterian place of worship every alternate Sabbath during that time."

This log cabin remodeled by Mr. Newbury is supposed to have stood on the south side of West Fifth street, nearly opposite what was later called the "Ewing House." Afterward services were held in the Smith school-house, on West Second street. Mr. Smith built the house and was the first teacher in the county.

On the 28th day of January, 1836, two months after its organization, the following gentlemen were chosen trustees: Judge William N. Hood, Mr. O. P Jennison and Mr. Stewart Forgy. Mr. F. A. Sergeant was appointed clerk.

At a meeting of the church three days after its organization, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1835, Miss Hannah McMasters was received on confession in Christ. She was the first addition to the church on profession of faith, and afterward became the wife of Rev. John Chester, pastor of the Poplar Street Church, Cincinnati, Ohio. At the same meeting baptism was administered to three children of Wm. N. and Sophia Hood. These were the first children baptized in the church.

On the 2d of April, 1836, twenty-seven years before Lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation, a session of the church adopted standing rules on the subject of intemperance and slavery, as follows:

"The session of the Peru Presbyterian Church, believing that the use of intoxicating liquors is for persons in health not only unnecessary, but injurious, and that the practice is the cause of forming intemperate appetites and habits; and while it is continued the evil of intemperance can never be prevented; and believing also that the use of intoxicating liquors is opposed to the doctrine and spirit of the Gospel, a hindrance to the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and a disgrace to the Christian religion, do, therefore, Resolve, that they will receive to the communion and fellowship of this church no person or persons who use intoxicating liquors themselves or provide them for the use of their families, or procure them for the entertainment of their friends, or for persons in their employment, except it be for medical purposes, in cases of bodily infirmities.

"Second. Believing that slavery as it exists in the United States is a great national evil, a sin against God and man, destructive to our social and religious interests, and to our civil and political institutions, opposed to the present and future welfare of the slaves, and to the universal influence of the Gospel, do, therefore, Resolve, that no person or persons holding slaves, or making merchandise of human beings, can be admitted to the communion or fellowship of this church."

The proprietors of the town, Judge William N. Hood, Richard L. Britton and Jesse Williams, presented to the church the lot on which the present church building stands, and the church proceeded to erect a building for a

house of worship in the spring of 1836, which was enclosed in the fall following and occupied a few months later. The carpenters were John W. Timberlake and Henry Robinson. This was the first Protestant house of worship built in the county, and was in constant use from 1837 to 1858, a period of 21 years.

The first Sabbath school in the place was organized by Rev. Samuel Newbury, at the very commencement of his ministry in Peru, and for several years following was the only Sabbath school in the town and county. During his ministry here, which lasted nearly two years from the organization of the church, besides the original 13 members, 11 other persons had been received into the membership of the church. Mr. Newbury divided his time between Peru and Wabash, preaching at both places.

In October, 1837, Rev. Asa Johnson took charge of the church as its second pastor. He says that at that time out of the 24 on the list, 11 yet remained in Peru and vicinity as follows: Stewart Forgy (elder), Mrs. P. Forgy (his wife), Mrs. William N. Hood, Miss Sophia Griffith, Miss Sarah Corbin, Mrs. C. Williamson (widow). Mrs. Caroline Nisbet, Mrs. Samuel Newbury, Miss Emily Sergeant, Mrs. John Stocker.

Rev. Newbury and Rev. Stocker were at this time working in the interest of the "Peru Collegiate Institute," which they continued to do until the former moved to White Pigeon, Michigan, in July, 1838.

In October following Rev. and Mrs. Stocker moved to Illinois, when the church was reduced to seven members, one male and six females. Rev. Asa Johnson, referring to his taking charge of the church in October, 1837, says: "Peru was new and small. Felled trees lay scattered over much of the place. All of the buildings in the town were then situated on and between Canal and Fifth streets, and on and between Broadway and Cass streets, except on Fifth street west of Cass street, three dwellings, and on Fifth street east of Wabash stteet, two dwellings. On Fourth street, east of Wabash, one dwelling. On Canal, east of Broadway, one dwelling. On the east side of Broadway, including the old court house and jail, there were just five buildings. Outside of these all was the dense primeval forest, except on the west, where some cultivated fields. At this time, October, 1837, there was in Peru three organized religious societies, viz: The First Presbyterians, the Methodists and the Roman Catholics. Each had a church edifice enclosed and partly finished." For a while Mr. Johnson preached only on alternate Sabbaths. The Methodist minister did the same, and generally the appointments were on different Sabbaths, so that the people had an opportunity of hearing preaching every Sabbath. By this arrangement Rev. Johnson preached at Wabash, LaGro and Shiloh, all in Wabash county; at Franklin in Kosciusko County; at McPherson (now New Waverly) in Cass county; at Gilead and other places in Miami County.

January 10, 1841, A. H. Bodman and Samuel P. Hopkins were elected elders, and Edmund Morse as deacon. They were installed in their respective offices January 31, 1841. Edmund Morse was the first deecon of this church. In the winter of 1842 and '43 a protracted meeting was held, which proved an invaluable blessing to the church. Rev. Jas. Thompson, of Wabash, and Rev.

Joseph G. Wilson, of LaFayette, assisted in those meetings. Thirty-one were added as the result of this revival, 24 of them on profession of faith.

The court-house having been burned in March, 1843, court was held in the frame church building for about two years. When the basement of the Methodist Church was built court was held there for a time on account of class-rooms, being suitable for jury rooms. Indeed, from the building of the old frame Presbyterian church in 1837 to 1850, it served not only as a court-house but also as a town hall.

Rev. Asa Johnson's connection with the church ceased in 1848, and he was succeeded by Rev. Milton Starr, who commenced preaching in Peru, July 15, 1849. He continued in charge of the church for two years. Under Mr. Starr's ministry, in August, 1849, nineteen persons were received into the membership of the church. In January, 1850, thirty-seven were received. August, 1849, the old church was removed from its position on the foot of the lot, where it had stood for nearly thirteen years, and placed in the rear of the lot and a stone foundation was placed under it. Previously it had stood on blocks of wood. In the early use of the house store boxes answered as steps into it. The pulpit was a store box covered with common goods and later with green baize. At the time the church was removed to the rear of the lot a pulpit was built, seats were painted, curtains obtained for the windows, handsome lamps were procured (taking the place of the tallow candles), and a substantial fence was placed around the lot, which previously had not been enclosed. After the termination of Mr. Starr's ministry, the summer of 1851, the pulpit was vacant about one year, except during a portion of the time. Rev. James Thompson, of Wabash, preached every third Sabbath.

Rev. F. S. McCabe commenced his ministry in Peru, July 10, 1852, which continued until May 20, 1867. March 21, 1853, it was decided to build a new church. Adam E. Rhodes, E. P. Loveland and James H. Todd were then the trustees. James M. Stutesman and D. C. Darrow were appointed to act with the trustees as a building committee. Aug. 19, 1854, the church was commenced, and on July 4, 1858, the church was dedicated. Sermon by Rev. Dr. White, president of Wabash College. During Rev. McCabe's ministry the church was very prosperous materially and spiritually.

Rev. Everett Thomson succeeded Rev. Mr. McCabe, commencing his labors wih the church February 2, 1868, and continued one year. Seven were added to the church during his ministry. The First and Second Presbyterian churches formed a union, April 1, 1869. September 5th of that year, Rev. Henry L. Brown became the pastor and continued one year. This was the year of revival spirit in Peru. April 10, 1870, sixty-two were publicly received into the Presbyterian church. Probably growing out of the general revival spirit in the city, the Episcopal church was organized soon afterward. In all there were about three hundred accessions to the several Protestant churches as a result of this great revival.

Rev. Samuel Wyckoff succeeded Rev. Mr. Brown. During his ministry, the church was considerably enlarged and refurnished. At some of the meetings held for the improvement of the church, quite amusing discussions prevailed

as to the merits and demerits of stained glass for windows, this seeming to call out more opposition than any other feature of the improvement. Rev. S. Wyckoff served the church until July 8, 1874, and in October was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Parmelee, who served the church until April, 1876. Rev. Matthew M. Whitford commenced his labors May 1, 1877, and continued until December 31, 1882. Rev. Leon P. Marshall entered upon his duties as minister of the church July 1, 1883, and served until May 1, 1889. Rev. Sol. C. Dickey succeeded Mr. Marshal in June of that year and had charge of the church until Dec. 1, 1893. Rev. Harry Nyce, the present minister, a scholarly and earnest worker, began his labors here Jan. 21, 1894.

The present membership of the church is about 450. The following are the officers: Ruling elders—Robert P. Effinger, James H. Fetter, Chas. A. Parsons, Horace E. Hathaway, Benj. F. Weimer, Lindley M. Test, Elbert J. Dukes; Deacons—John W. Shields, Henry Reynolds, Thos. M. Kier, John H. Ward, J. Wallace Ellis; Trustees—Chas. W. Leebrick, Frank M. Stutesman, David Irwin, Aaron N. Dukes, Frank M. Talbot, William C. Raymond and Chas. J. S. Kumler; Treasurer—Lindley M. Test.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Catholic missionaries were the first to carry the gospel among the Miamis and Pottawattomies along the Wabash, even before the white traders and hunters had penetrated the forests. They were the first to build a church in the county and have ever been the first in point of numbers.

When Peru was laid out, in 1834, the proprietors donated two lots on the corner of Miami and Fifth streets for a Catholic church. The Catholics commenced at once to erect a house of worship, which was completed in the spring of 1835. For the first two years, services were held only occassionally by missionary priests, who traveled through the pioneer settlements. Father Badin was the first to preach in the new church. Father Corcoras visited here in 1835, took sick, and after a brief illness, died, and is buried in the Reyburn cemetery. Father M. Ruff, of the diocese of St. Vincennes, visited Peru in 1837. The first resident priest was Father M. J. Clark, who remained here from 1837 to '42. The church then had no regular services for three years. During that period occasional visits were made by M. St. Palais, a pioneer priest, whose travels embraced a very large territory in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. From 1846 to 1860, the following priests served the congregation: Fathers Fisher, McDermot, Carious and Zucker. April 15, 1860, Rev. Bernard Force took permanent charge of the congregation and served until January 1, 1864. During his ministry a parsonage was built at a cost of $2,000 and the Catholic cemetery was purchased and consecrated. Rev. Bernerd Kroeger succeeded Father Force, and served the congregation until 1871. The present brick church was built in 1865 at a cost of $21,000.

Father Lamour took charge of the church Oct. 1, 1871. During his ministry the catholic school house (the old church building) was burned and the present brick school house was built at a cost of $16,000. Rev. Henry

Meissner, the present pastor, began his work here in September, 1875. The church was then in debt $16,350. The last note was paid Dec. 23, 1886. Since then a very fine spire was placed on the church, and it has been altered and improved throughout. The membership of the church is about 1600.

A Catholic church was established at Bunker Hill about 1870. Priests from Marion and Kokomo visited the town at intervals and held services at the home of Thomas Gorman. A lot was purchased in 1874 and a house, which had been used as a shoeshop, was refitted for a church. The present frame church on the north end of Elm street was built in 1882 at a cost of $1,300. Services are held once a month by a priest of Kokomo. The members of the church consist of 14 or 15 families. Father Kroeger founded the church at Bunker Hill, and succeeding him was Weichman, then followed Kelly, Twigg, Joy and Grogan.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY JOHN MITCHELL.

The earliest record of this church in Peru shows that on May 2, 1843, a few persons, consisting of M. W. Seely, John S. Twells, Albert Cole, James M. DeFrees, James Douglas, George L. Dart, Jonathan W. Smith, John W. Stone, E. P. Loveland, H. M. Stone, H. J. Rees, D. B. Tyler and O M. Clark, with their respective families and a few others whose names are not given, who adhered to and believed in the doctrines and form of worship of the Episcopal Church, proceeded, under the sanction of the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, then bishop of the northwest, and with the guidance of the Rev. H. L. Laird, a clergyman from Logansport, to organize a parish in Peru, then a small village. The organization was perfected and the parish was called St. James. Unfortunately the records of the parish are so meager that we cannot now find the names of the wardens and vestrymen who were elected at that time.

The records of this parish show that on July 11, 1843, the venerable Bishop Kemper visited Peru and held services, at which Mrs. Mary Cole, wife of the late Judge Albert Cole; Mrs. Sophia Smith and Mrs. John S. Twells were confirmed as members. The Rev. Mr. Laird was the one who persented these persons to the bishop for confirmation. The venerable bishop made two other visitations to Peru—one on Aug. 24, 1845, at which time Jonathan R. Smith and Miss Rachel Aiken were confirmed, and the other on May 27, 1846, at which time Miss Helen Mitchell was confirmed.

The records of said parish show that on April 8, 1844, in pursuance of notice given on March 28, 1844, the members of said parish met at the office of M. W. Seely, in Peru, to elect wardens and vestrymen for said church, which resulted in the election of Henry J. Rees and D. B. Tyler as wardens and James M. DeFrees, Merritt W. Seely and John W. Stone as vestrymen, who all accepted their respective offices. At the meeting of said wardens and verstrymen held on April 8, 1844, Merritt W. Seely was elected clerk of the parish and John W. Stone treasurer. At said meeting M. W. Seely and H. J.

Rees were appointed a committee to draft a code of by-laws for the government of the parish.

On June 20, 1844, in pursuance of proper notice, a parish meeting was held to hear the report of the committee appointed to draft by-laws. They made their report and the by-laws were adopted by the parish and subscribed by the following named persons in July, 1844: M. W. Seely, John W. Stone, Albert Cole, Jonathan R. Smith, H. J. Rees, James M. DeFrees, D. B. Tyler, Henry M. Stone, Alphonso A. Cole, James C. Potter, L. D. Adkison and Samuel Mitchell.

On Easter Monday, 1846, the wardens and vestrymen reported that they had employed the Rev. Fortune C. Brown, of New York, to come here and take charge of the parish. On or about Easter Monday, 1846, the Rev. Fortune C. Brown, of New York, was called as rector. He came here an utter stranger, and by his christian character, exemplified in his daily walk, endeared himself to the citizens. Under his care the church flourished, and numbers of persons who had never witnessed the worship of the Episcopal Church became attached to its services and have adhered to it ever since. His stay in Peru was, however, very short—only about one and a half years. He removed from here to Michigan City, where he was rector for some time, and then returned to New York, where he remained until about the year 1871, when he accepted the charge of a parish in Wisconsin, and died a few years ago.

After the Rev. Mr. Brown moved away, services were continued by H. J. Rees as lay reader for about two years, but he moving away, the services were discontinued, and none were held except occasional visitations by Bishop Upfold and passing ministers until the winter of 1869, when regular services were held for a short time by the Rev. Thomas Taylor, of Delphi. It is not to be wondered at that during the interval of so many years in which no services were held that many attached to the church, feeling the need of spiritual food and christian fellowship, wandered off into other folds, where their daily walk and christian life give ample evidence of their integrity of purpose. A few, however, remained attached to the old faith and yearned for the services of their mother church.

In the spring of 1870 the Rev. E. J. Purdy, of Logansport, hearing of the few who remained faithful, and being full of missionary spirit, visited Peru and held services a few times. By his efforts and the aid of a few earnest ladies, the almost extinct fires of the church were again renewed, and on May 21, 1870, under the sanction of Bishop Upfold, issued the following call:

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the friends and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at their place of worship in the second story of the building situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and Main streets, Peru, Ind., on Thursday evening, May 26, 1870, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing a parish of said church and selecting wardens and vestrymen, in accordance with the canons of said church and

with the act of the legislature of the state, approved March 1, 1855, authorizing such election.

Mrs. J. C. Thompson,	Miss Nellie Davenport,
Mrs. C. R. Mitchell,	Mrs. M. L. Miller,
Mrs. Elizabeth Brownell,	Miss May B. Pyke,
Mrs. Louisa C. Spenser,	Miss Tatt McGregor,
A. C. Fiske,	Milon F. Smith,
C. E. Rutherford,	Mrs. Cora L. Fulwiler,
Mrs. M. Armantrout,	Mrs. Maria Mitchell,
Miss Helen Mitchell,	John Mitchell,
Miss Caroline Mitchell,	Steven Johnson.

The old parish was reorganized by the name of Trinity Church. A. C. Fiske and Milon F. Smith were elected church wardens and C. E. Rutherford vestryman. We regard it as auspicious that the organization was effected on what is known in the church as Ascension Day. It will stand as a beacon light to members, continually pointing out to them the desired haven in which all their spiritual hopes are placed.

On July 1, 1870, the Rev. W. N. Dunham was called as rector of the parish. He took charge of it, and during his ministrations a number of persons joined the church.

Services were held about two years in the second story of the store building occupied at that time by Shirk & Miller, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Main streets. The necessary steps were soon taken to build a church. A location was bought on the northeast corner of Main and Miami streets, where the church now stands.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

On Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1871, the corner stone of the new edifice was laid, in the presence of witnesses, the ceremonies being under the directions of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Talbott, of this diocese. The other ministers present were the Rev. E. J. Purdy, of Logansport; Mr. Roberts, of Indianapolis; Mr. Cunningham, of Crawfordsville, and W. N. Dunham, the rector. At 3:25 o'clock p. m. these gentlemen marched from Trinity Chapel, corner Main and Broadway, clothed in their surplices, and with heads uncovered, by twos, the bishop following the others. On the way they repeated the 122d Psalm. Arriving at the inclosure of the new building, they parted ranks and the bishop passed through. After brief exhortation and prayer the bishop called upon the Rev. Mr. Dunham to read a list of the articles deposited in the box, which he did, as follows:

1. The Holy Bible.
2. The Book of Common Prayer.
3. List of communicants.
4. Names of ministers, wardens and vestry of Trinity parish.
5. Names of building committee.
6. Journal of the proceedings of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Diocese of Indiana, held in 1871.

7. Journal of the last general convention, held in 1868, together with the constitution of the church and a digest of the canons of the same.

8. An act incorporating the town of Peru, passed in 1848.

9. The Gospel Messenger of Sept. 7, 1871.

10. The Churchman of Sept. 16, 1871.

11. A copy of the Peru Republican.

12. A copy of the Miami County Sentinel.

13. Postal script—3, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents. Small coins—One penny, one 2-cent, one 3-cent piece; a 1 cent and a 5-cent nickel, 1871.

14. A copy of the subscriptions to the building fund.

15. The names of the builders and a short history of the parish.

The tin box was then deposited and the corner stone laid in its place by the workmen. The bishop then said:

"Our help is in the name of the Lord."

Answer—Who has made heaven and earth.

Bishop—Except the Lord build the house their labor is but lost that build it.

Then the bishop, striking the stone three times with a hammer, said:

"In the name of the Father and of the Son and Holy Ghost, amen, I lay the corner stone of the edifice to be here erected by the name of Trinity Church, and to be devoted to the service of the Almighty God, agreeably to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in its doctrines, ministry and liturgy, rites and usages. Other foundations can no man lay than that which is laid, even Jesus Christ, who is God over all, blessed forever more, and in whom we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins. Amen."

Bishop—O, Lord, open thou our lips.

Answer—And our mouth shall show forth thy praise.

Bishop—Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning and ever shall be, world without end.

Bishop—Praise ye the Lord.

Answer—The Lord's name be praised.

Selections from the Psalms were then read. The bishop was suffering from a severe cold, from which he was wheezing considerably, and which greatly interfered with his utterance. He therefore, in a few happily chosen words, introduced the Rev. Mr. Roberts, who, he said, would deliver the address with proper dignity and in a manner satisfactory to the audience.

MR. ROBERT'S ADDRESS.

The reverend gentleman coming forward, delivered a beautiful little address, from notes of which we give an imperfect synopsis. He said that while he felt incompetent and unworthy, he must not refuse to stand up for God and bear his part in the service. Ever since intelligences were created God had been worshiped (1st) in heaven, the beautiful city beyond the clouds. Heaven, with its firmament bright and garnished; its jasper walls; its gates of pearl; its golden streets and its beautiful buildings; its light brighter than the sun. Through it flowed the clear and beautiful river. Its trees, that yielded their fruits without fail and whose leaves were for the healing of the

nations. (2nd) God was worshiped in the firmament of the earth; by His first children, who stood by and witnessed His handiwork. They were present at the dawn of light. They saw man created in the image of God. The angels saw this work. They spake and sang. They yielded adoration supreme at every movement of His finger. Thus the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy. (3d) Man worshiped in Eden. Paradise was perfect in earthly beauty. All its forms of beauty were perfect in harmony. The heavens rejoiced and the earth was glad. It was there the human form first bent in Godly worship. The speaker said he need not speak of the tabernacle and the temple, their beauty and perfection, built for the worship of God. From the creation until Christ worship was offered in beautiful houses. After that buildings were set apart as the work progressed. It must be a nice building. If it lacks beauty or is out of harmony it is unworthy the object. The kind of house in which we worship expresses our reverence for God and our love for Jesus. Nothing is too good for His services; money invested in a building for His worship is not wasted. Our house testifies to the importance of the object. To be free with our own houses and penurious with the church of God argues little for our love of God; shows little interest in the sacrifice. They dwell in cedar houses, etc., etc. [A quotation which we failed to catch.] Children of this world render their houses attractive. The hotels, the public halls and the saloons are all adorned and made attractive. So should be the house of God. It should invite the wayfaring man and give him a comfortable home. It is a mistake to say that worship is fostered by a plain, homely building. A beautiful, well-finished church is well pleasing to God, if built for Him. Here you are about to erect a church in which the children of God are to be fed on immortal food; where souls are to be confirmed and strengthened by the laying on of holy hands. While we are building on earth for Christ, let us never forget that he has long been building for us beautiful temples in heaven. He has gone to prepare a place for us. No gift, no service, no building will there be required.

May a temple be raised here for God's honor; in which his truth shall be proclaimed. May Christ adorn it with the trophies of his love. Our Lord is absent now building for us, while we are erecting temporary structures to His honor and in His name here. It is ours to care for his cause. It sometimes seems that God's church is going into decay; that it is neglected by his children. Still, it is His church. It will not be destroyed. He will build no other. This is the only way. It might inspire our zeal while we are slumbering sometimes to remember that God has left His church in our keeping. Here you are building a church. He hoped God would protect them in their work and finally that they all might be raised to that immortal church in which there is no more work, where all that is left is to glorify Him in His beautiful temple.

After the close of this little address the clergy and others sang the "Gloria in Excelsis," and prayer was offered by the bishop and the benediction was pronounced. The bishop then, in a few words, congratulated the parish on the progress and insured success of their enterprise.

The church was completed and occupied by the congregation in the

spring of 1872. It is a frame gothic. The design was drawn by C. C. Haight, architect, of New York City. It has fine stained glass windows, many of them memorial. The chancel windows are very beautiful, and are memorial windows for Bishops Brownell, Kemper and Upfold.

The Rev. W. N. Dunham was succeeded by the Rev. John H. Weddell, who remained a couple of years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, who staid a year or two and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Trimble. After he left came the Rev. Joseph E. Martin, who staid something over two years. After him came the Rev. William Burke, who remained in the parish about two years.

The church is now in charge of the Rev. Otway Colvin, who has been rector nearly seven years and has proved very acceptable to the congregation. Under his ministrations there has been a steady growth in the church.

The present officers are: Richard B. Runyan, senior warden; William F. Daily, junior warden, and Comfort E. Rutherford, Charles S. Dunn, Link Lieurance, James O. Cole, Edward H. Griswold and Frank I. Deibert, vestrymen.

In November, 1895, the Episcopalians commenced to erect a Guild Hall, just back of the church, facing on Miami street. It is a two story brick, in dimensions, 28x49 feet.

The Episcopal church in Peru is the only church of that denomination ever organized in this county.

THE QUAKERS.

The Quakers or Friends have made considerable history in the United States and they form no small part of the solid, substantial christian people of this county. From the time of Fox and Penn, the Quakers have been pioneers of the United states. They have followed in clusters the wake of the hunters and trappers, and founded here and there peaceful, happy and prosperous settlements. Harriet Beecher Stowe in Uncle Tom's Cabin very beautifully and touchingly describes a Quaker home of Ohio, which is typical of a number in this county. Their pure and simple life says: "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Just before the land sale in 1847, a number of Quaker families of Grant and Wayne counties, this state, settled in the south part of this county in the vicinity of Converse and Amboy. Nathan Arnold brought his familly from Wayne county in 1845. John Pearson and his brother Hiram, of Grant county, soon settled near him. The next year a number of families came, among them being Michael and Parker Hollingworth, and the Overmans, six brothers, and Joshua Canaday, Calvin Edgerton and David Reynolds. The first religious meetings were held at the home of the members. A log meeting house was soon erected and here they met for worship until 1865, when the present large frame church was build just north of Amboy. For many years they had no regular preachers. Among the earliest recorded preachers are Zimri Hockett, Mary Malott, Eliza Stanley and Rudolph Ridgeway.

The Quakers or Friends have three houses of worship in the county, all in Jackson township. They number about 500 members.

OMISH MENNONITES.

A very strong organization of the Omish Mennonites exists in the south part of this county in Harrison township. Members of this denomination began to settle in the south part of the county at a very early day. Abraham Hostetler arrived in March, 1848. Peter Stineman in July and Jacob Shrock in September of the same year. In 1848 and '49 many more arrived. Among them were the Hershberger brothers and the Shrocks and Christian Smucker. Emanuel Hostetler, Joseph Troyer. All these came from Holmes County, Ohio, and settled in Harrison township except Joseph Troyer, who located in Clay. But a few of them with later arrivals subsequently settled just across the line in Howard County, where a majority of the members now reside. The first meetings were held at the cabins of the various members and this custom was kept up for many years. The first meetings were conducted by visiting preachers from Ohio and Elkhart County, where a large organization existed at that time. Benjamin Shrock and John Smuck were the first located preachers.

About the year 1855 a general split occurred, which not only affected this organization but all others in this county. The split was caused not so much on account of doctrine as a difference in the practice of modern customs. The old line wing has a small congregation of twenty-five or thirty members in this and Howard Counties, the great majority belonging to the progressive branch. They built a church early in the sixties, which was used until 1888, and then a new frame 36x50 was erected. The membership of this church numbers about 160.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

The religious denominations, the histories of which have here been given, are the most important in numbers and prominence in the county. The history of other denominations will be given in full in the history of the townships.

The other denominations are· The Evangelical Lutheran, which has a large membership and a fine house of worship in Peru; the German Evangelical, which has a strong following in the south part of the county; the African M. E. church, of Peru; the Wesleyan Methodist. The United Brethren have a folfowing in all parts of the county.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

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AN account of the transactions and proceedings of the courts of a county forms one of the most interesting and instructive chapters in its history. In the bench and bar is found the most brilliant men of our country's history. The manner in which courts deal with crime and misdemeanors of the law is an index of the civili zation of the people.

The early history of the Miami circuit court is mainly reminiscence. All the records of the court house, (except one small book, the first record of the commissioner's court) were consumed by the fire of the 16th of March, 1843.

The first term of the Miami circuit court was held in August, 1834, at Miamisport. Gustavus Evarts, of La Porte, was the presiding judge; Jacob Wilkinson and Stephen S. Shanks associate judges. Samuel C. Sample was the prosecuting attorney, who afterward represented the Ninth Congressional district in congress. Benjamin H. Scott was clerk, Jacob Linzee sheriff, James Petty court bailiff. The names of the grand and petit jurors that where drawn for that term of court is given on page 57. They served two days and were each allowed $1.50, but nearly all donated their services.

The second term of court was held in February, 1835, in Peru, at the home of Dr. James T. Liston, who kept a tavern on Second street, just back of where the National Hotel now stands. The officers were the same as at the first court, except the court bailiff, who was Christian Kuchbe. The grand and petit jurors were in session two days. Court was held six days, and Liston was allowed $3 for the use of his fire and a room.

The third sessson of court was held in September, 1835 at the tavern of Hugh A. B. Peoples, who lived in a two-story log house on East Second street that stood for many years. Peru had no resident attorney until 1836, when John Bush ca me and hung out his shingle. For a number of years nearly all the business before the court was done by attorneys of Ft. Wayne and Logansport. Most prominent among these were Horace P. Biddle, Henry Chase, Charles Ewing, John W. Wright, D. D. Pratt, Henry Cooper, David Colerick and Benjamin Hurst.

One can readily imagine the dignity and austerity of the early courts. They were held in a small tavern. The judge, prosecutor and clerk sat around a table, and parties litigant and spectators stood wherever they could find a convenient place. There were no criminal cases before the first three terms of

court. The indictments were misdemeanors of the law, such as selling liquor without license, betting, horse racing, gambling and assault and battery.

PRESIDENT JUDGE AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

In the early days the president judge had a large circuit and his associates settled many civil cases in his absence. But the associate judges always coincided with the president judge. This judiciary soon became very unpopular with the people. The associates were denounced as mere figureheads, whose chief duty was to draw their pay. The offices of associate judges continued until 1852, when they were abolished by the legislature. Jacob Wilkinson and Stephen S. Shanks were appointed in 1834 and served until the election in 1836. Wilkinson was re-elected and served until 1841. George S. Fennimore was elected in 1836 and served until the office was abolished. Albert Cole succeeded Wilkinson, served seven years, and then Daniel Potter was elected and served until 1852.

John A. Graham, in his history in the Miami County atlas. published in 1877, speaks of the early courts with a bit of irony and humor. He says:

"The circuit judges at that time were elected by the legislature, and two associates, in each county, by the people, which gave the court three judges at the same time.

"One almost regrets the absence from the bench of the associates. It is true they were not distinguished, in a general way, for their profundity in legal lore, but they give to the tribunal, especially when in consultation, a look of sapient dignity, and to judicial rulings the moral force of conclusions reached by three persons without division of opinion. Whether their associates sacrificed their own convictions of the law in concurring so uniformly with the president, as they were in the habit of doing, or whether their concurrence was inevitable from an independent understanding of the law, is one of those mysterious questions of fact about which it might be unjust to express an opinion. It was no uncommon thing, however, for the irreverent first settler to speak of them as cyphers, and of supplying their places by wooden men.

"It is not to be inferred from what has been said about the associates that their individuality was merged in that of the president, for they sometimes asserted themselves, and when they did, they were a judicial power not by any means to be contemned, as James B. Fulwiler, of this city, learned at Huntington, long years ago.

"He had a case in that court, as plaintiff—one of those very plain cases, that he thought ought to go to judgment on presentation. The president judge (Borden, of Ft. Wayne) thought so, too, and ruled in his favor on several points raised, but judge Slack, of Huntington, then a young attorney for the defendant, did not think so, and adopted the practice of polling the court on points of law, with the result, every time, of overruling the president judge. The plaintiff's attorney was amazed and speechless at the unusual proceeding of the associates, and the plaintiff himself arose and asked leave to take a non-suit. 'Certainly,' said the judge 'you can take a non-suit.' 'Can take a non-suit, can he?' asked Slack. 'I want the court polled on that motion.' And the court was polled and the presiding judge was again overruled. Slack then moved judg-

ment for the defendant and had the court polled. The result was that the plaintiff, with his very plain case—a note of hand—went out of court with a judgment against him for costs. He thinks to this day that there was something wrong about that suit, but is entirely satisfied that the associate judges could exercise the highest kind of judicial power when properly moved in that direction.

"On the first day of the term of the court, held at the Peoples House, the court, in charging the grand jury, called their attention, among other things, to violations of the law by justices in taxing fees. Squire McGuire, the first justice elected in the county, and the only one in the town at that time, rose from the steps of the stairs in the corner where he had secured a seat, and announced with considerable energy, that he was not one of the kind of justices mentioned. The court stated that the charge was general and had no personal reference, which was received by the squire as a satisfactory explanation, and he resumed his seat.

"Several citizens, one of whom was prominent among us until the time of his death, which occurred a few years ago, were in attendance to answer the charge of gambling, the specification being that the game was old sledge, at twenty-five cents a corner. The prosecuting witness, Alexander Beard, was a contractor, on the canal, who had the section from above the bridge up to the dam. When called to the witness stand, he stated to the court that it was a matter of conscience with him to be sworn on the Bible. The book being procured, the witness laid his hand upon it, and, at the conclusion of the words, reverently pressed it to his lips. T——, the party referred to, who was to be affected by the testimony, had been watching the ceremony with deep interest, and when it ended, exclaimed, 'Well, by ——! that gets me! He'll tell the truth now, won't he?' with several other emphatic words expressive of his poor opinion of the witness. The court told the sheriff he must keep order.

"Old Joe. T——, called Colonel for short, who lived in the brick house that stood near the first lock west of town, was something of a character. Coming up to the crowd that stood about the door, he indulged in an oratorical display. The sheriff was commanded to 'stop that noise.' The colonel did not recognize the authority, and the court ordered him to jail until the next morning. How the order was executed by Sheriff Linzee was a mystery, for there was no jail until some years after."

EARLY PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Miami County, when organized in 1834, was made a part of the Eighth judicial district, which was then composed of the counties of Cass, Wabash, Huntington, Allen, La Grange, Elkhart, St. Joseph and La Porte. And in 1836 the counties of Fulton, Kosciusko, Marshall, Porter, Noble and Adams were made a part of this circuit. The district comprised the whole of the northeast part of the state. It was necessary that the president judge should be a man not only of learning, but also capable of strong physical endurance, as his travels were extensive through heavy forests and swamps—over trails and roads that were often almost impassible.

Judge Evarts, of La Porte, was the first president judge of the Eighth judicial district. Judge Horace P. Biddle speaks of him as follows: "He was a lawyer of great tact and fine address; extremely astute in the management of witnesses and facts; not remarkably studious nor deeply learned in the law. In cases that moved emotion, or touched passion, or appealed to the feelings which stir our common nature, he was very powerful—far more successful than when he attempted to convince the understanding. His peculiar talent made him personally very popular. He was indeed a very prince of good fellows."

Samuel C. Sample, the first prosecuting attorney of this county, succeeded Judge Evarts. He served one term of court in the fall of 1836. He afterward went to congress and was an active worker in that body.

Chas. W. Ewing, the brother of George W. Ewing, the great Indian trader and discoverer of Frances Slocum, was the immediate successor to Judge Sample. He closed his services as judge of the Miami circuit court in March, 1839. Judge Ewing at that time was one of the most gifted orators in the west. He had never studied grammer and attributed his elegance of language to the habit of always reading the best authors. James B. Fulwiler says that he was one of the most polished gentlemen of that day. His grammer and diction were almost perfect. When his thoughts and feelings were aroused on some local or national subject concerning the body politic, he became grandly eloquent. He became intemperate and in the very meridian of life, in the full power of a noble manhood, drank to such an extent as to get the delirium tremens and died by his own hand on the 9th of January, 1843.

Judge Ewing resigned his position as judge in the summer of 1839, and Henry Chase, of Logansport, was appointed by Governor Wallace to fill his place until the legislature should meet.

The legislature of 1839-40 elected John W. Wright as president judge of the Eighth judicial district. A reminiscence is given of him by Judge Biddle on page 134. He served the full length of his term, seven years, and during this period the court house was built and had just been completed when it burned to the ground and all the records destroyed. The history of the circuit court is almost a blank prior to this date, as very little of the records were restored. The legislature of 1843-44, passed an act providing for the restoration of the records, and appointed M. W. Seely, then an attorney of Peru, as commissioner to perform the duty. The title, preamble and first section of this act is as follows:

An Act For the Benefit of Persons Who Are Likely to Suffer by the Destruction of the Records of Miami County by Fire.

WHEREAS, On the — day of ——, 1843, the court house in the County of Miami was burned and all the records of the probate and circuit courts and the recorder's office destroyed; and,

WHEREAS, Many persons are affected by the destruction aforesaid.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Indiana, That for the purpose of perpetuating testimony of, or relating to any judgments, orders, decrees, or other proceedings of the probate or circuit courts of the County of Miami, had previous to the destruction of the records thereof, and for the purpose of perpetuating testimony concerning, of, or re-

lating to, any patents, deeds, mortgages, bills of sale, wills, inventories, powers of attorney, or other instruments of writing of record in the books of the recorder of said county and destroyed as aforesaid, M. W. Seely, of said county, is hereby appointed a commissioner to receive evidence of and concerning any such judgments, orders, decrees, or other proceedings of said probate and circuit courts, and in relation to any patent, deed, will, bill of sale, mortgage, power of attorney, or other instruments in writing by any person who may wish to have such testimony perpetuated.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1843.

The authentic history of the Miami circuit court begins with the September term, 1843. All the records from that date until the present day are in good condition, with the exception of some very poor writing, and are easily accessible.

The first term of court after the burning of the court house, convened at the First Presbyterian church on Monday Sept. 11, 1843. The officers of the court were John W. Wright, president judge; Albert Cole and G. S. Fennimore, associate judges. Benjamin H. Scott was clerk and John A. Graham sheriff. M. W. Seely was prosecuting attorney.

THE JURIES.

The juries for this term of court were drawn on June 7, 1843. The grand jury was composed of the following named persons:

Jacob Flora,	Eli Cook,	Samuel Drake,
Benj. I. Cady.	Jonathan Bishop,	Samuel Fisher,
Enos Baldwin,	Willis Bunch,	Josephus Austin,
Wm. Jones,	Nathan Ranes,	Edward H. Bruce,
Thomas Black,	Matthew Murden,	Wm. Donaldson,
James B. Sayres,	Reuben C. Harris,	Stephen Bradley.

The petit jury as follows:

Samuel Guyer,	Wm. Bish,	Jacob Peer,
Eli Flora,	R. F. Donaldson,	Robert Parks,
Washington Abbott,	Geo. Wilson,	Elias Bills,
Henry Bish,	Chandler C. Moore	Warren A. Sabring,
James Furs,	Benj. Griffith,	Jos. Cox,
James Beard,	Isaac Deeter,	Benj. Graft,
Robert James,	Sam. Adamson,	Nathaniel Leonard,
Charles Cole,	Wm Bane,	John Conner.

CASES IN COURT.

Very little business was accomplished at this term. There were no state cases. On the docket were two cases of divorce, two for slander, one for trespass and seven for accounts. It may be interesting to note that the case of trespass was against Benj. H. Scott, clerk of the court. But it was dismissed and the plaintiff paid the costs.

Two cases which had been carried to the supreme court were reported and recorded. One was by Zachariah Pendleton against the state. It was dismissed before the supreme court on motion of the plaintiff. The other was State against Thomas Smith, for selling liquor without license. He was found guilty by the circuit court, and judgment was reversed by the supreme court.

The most important proceedings at this term of court was a petition, which was known in the common pleas court of that day as "ad quad damnum," which means assessment of damages. This was a part of the proceedings in

the case of the Peru Bridge Company vs. Richard L. Britton et al. It is interesting now to learn that there was a hard fight in the courts which lasted for a number of years to prevent building of a bridge across the Wabash at the foot of Broadway. John Bush the first attorney of Peru, who, at an early date, bought the ferry, was one of the main objectors. He paid the county a license for the privilege of running this ferry, and claimed that he had a vested right, and entered proceedings in court to prevent the building of the bridge. He was beat in the circuit court, went to the supreme court and was beat there. It seems strange now that the proprietors of the town, too, were opposed to the building of the bridge. The bridge matter was a subject of much litigation, the record of which proceedings would fill a large volume.

The petition referred to above is now interesting and instructive as a matter of history. It was presented by the heirs of Francis Godfroy, and asked that a jury of "twelve fit persons" meet on the fourth Monday of October, 1843, and "view the lands proposed for the abutments, toll house and causeways and to locate and circumscribe by metes and bounds the quantity of grounds necessary for the said abutments, toll house and causeways, having due regards therein to the interests of both parties and to appraise the same according to its true value, to examine the lands above and below, the property of others, which may probably overflow, and say what damage it will be to the several proprietors, and whether the mansion house of such proprietors, or the offices and gardens thereunto immediately belonging, will be overflowed, to inquire whether in what degree fish of passage and ordinary navigation will be obstructed, whether by any or what means such obstruction may be prevented, and whether in their opinion the health of the neighborhood will be annoyed by the stagnation of the waters," etc.

MARCH AND SEPTEMBER TERMS, 1844.

The March term of court convened Monday, the 4th. The officers of the court were the same as at the preceding term. The juries for this term were drawn in June, 1843, at the same time that those were drawn for the September term of that year. It is interesting to know who were the early jurors, not so much as a metter of court history, but the list shows the names of many of the early tax-payers of realestate.

The grand jury drawn for the March term was as follows:

James Goudy,	Richard Miller,	Amos Ellison,
Isaac Vandoren,	Wm. N. Butler,	Carleton R. Tracy,
Jos. B. Campbell,	J. R. Leonard,	John Banes,
G. L. Dart,	Wiley Herrel,	Wm. Blackburn,
John W. Miller,	Bradley Witham,	Michael Denison,
John Close,	Jos. B. Campbell, foreman.	

The petit jurors were:

Joseph Ellis,	Andrew Hann,	James Clayton,
James T. Miller,	Willis Fallis,	Reuben Armantrout,
Jacob W. Boon,	Jos. Clingenpeel,	Wm. M. Reyburn,
Hamilton Duff,	James Reed,	Obadiah Brown,
John Jones,	Wm. Smith,	Eli Hoover,
Levi Clymer,	Elijah Cox,	Francis Edwards,
Wm. Clymer,	Alyah Burkett,	Richard L. Britton,
Peter Crispen,	Wm. C. Jett,	David Baggs.

At this term there were a number of state cases—two for betting, five for contempt of court, two for perjury, a number for trespass, one for the violation of the estray law and one for slander. John A. Graham was fined one dollar for contempt of court. William World, Jacob Stroup, Jeremiah Shaffer and Daniel Cloucester were fined like amounts for the same offense, which consisted in disobeying the orders of the court. Isaac and Moses Falk, citizens of the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, were admitted to citizenship of the United States. These were the first of which we have any records that were admitted to citizenship. Later in the term, John Maloney, a citizen of Great Britain, swore allegiance to the constitution and laws of this country and was admitted to citizenship.

The matter of building the Wabash bridge at the foot of Broadway, which had been the subject of so much litigation, was settled at this term of court. The jury which had been appointed to assess the damages brought in the following report:

"That it will be of no damage to the several proprietors along the river, nor the officers, or gardens thereunto, immediately belonging will be overflowed by the erection of said bridge, nor the abutments, toll house nor causeways thereof; and it appearing further to the satisfaction of the court that ordinary navigation or fish of passage will not thereby be obstructed, and that the health of the neighborhood will not be annoyed by the stagnation of the water occasioned by the construction of said bridge, abutments, toll houses and causeways, etc, etc." And it was therefore ordered by the court that the bridge be constructed.

BRIEF MENTION OF LATER JUDGES.

Horace P. Biddle succeeded Judge Wright in March, 1847. He is one of the most distinguished jurists in the state. In his "Island Home" at Logansport, he still lives; surrounded by his "eight thousand friends"—his books, which constitutes one of the finest private libraries in the state. Having been born in March, 1811, he is now past 84 years of age. He was one of the most distinguished civil and criminal lawyers of the west, and served eighteen years on the circuit bench and one term of six years as one of the judges of the supreme court of the state. The judge was very popular with the people and was almost idolized by the attorneys that practiced at his courts. R. P. Effinger says that he would usually meet in court twenty or thirty minutes before it took up, and would tell jokes and anecdotes until court convened, and then all was changed, and to see him sitting on the bench one would think that he never thought of anything but the dry subject of the law. "When court was in session," says Mr. Effinger, "he was one of the most dignified judges that I ever saw."

John Coburn in his history of the old Indiana supreme court in 1843, speaks of Horace P. Biddle as "a small, wiry, active, pale-faced, nervous man, with dark eyes and lofty forehead, with scholarly appearance and retiring habits. But a most genial companion to his friends. Hopeful and ambitious, he looked forward to a great future. A keen and active practitioner, putting his points with great clearness and force; he was a formidable advocate and

became a famous lawyer, a circuit and supreme judge. His poems, like his briefs and opinions, are marked with the taste, point and precision of the student. He could speak with great force on the stump, before a jury or to the court.

A brief biography of Judge Biddle is given on pages 135 and 136.

Hon. Robert H. Milroy was appointed to succeed Judge Biddle, who resigned in 1852, and was elected senatorial delegate to the constitutional convention. Judge Milroy was a lawyer of considerable ability, but is known more to history as a warrior, for which he had an inherent desire for distinction. When quite young he entered a military school at Norwich, Vt., where he became proficient in the theory of military tactics. When war was declared against Mexico, he enlisted a company and was made captain. He raised several companies for the rebellion, and was commissioned colonel, and subsequently major general. Judge Milroy presided at only one term of court in this county, when he was succeeded by John U. Pettit.

Judge Pettit, like Biddle, was a distinguished jurist and a man of letters. Col. Josiah Farrar says: "Judge Pettit was a man of great accomplishments. He had the finest address of any man I ever knew. He used the English language perfectly; was never at a loss for the right word; was the best conversationalist on the Wabash. He was one of the best informed and most interesting men I ever knew." Another has said, speaking of him in 1843: "He was just beginning his career as a lawyer, a young man of delicate features, slender in form and graceful; with excellent powers as a speaker, with admirable preparation as a scholar, he appeared to great advantage in the supreme court, on the stump, and in congress in after years." Prior to his election as judge of this circuit, he had served in the Indiana legislature and had been United States consul to Brazil. Having been elected to congress in the fall of 1853, he resigned his position as judge and served in that body four successive terms, the first three as a democrat and the last as a republican. He was commissioned colonel in the civil war, but did not remain long in the field on account of poor health.

When Pettit resigned for congress, Gov. Wright appointed Hon. John Brownlee, of Marion, to fill his place until a successor was elected. He served only one term of court in this county. At the March term, 1855, Hon. John M. Wallace, of Marion, came to the bench. He was a large, fine looking man, affable, a fair lawyer and juriest. The most of his time was filled by judge Brownlee, by appointment.

Judge Horace P. Biddle was again elected circuit judge, began his duties in April 1861 and served until 1872. In 1861, the circuit was composed of the counties of Miami, Cass, Carroll, Wabash, Huntington and Grant. This was then known as the eleventh judicial circuit. Judge Biddle was succeeded in 1872 by John U. Pettit, who served a full term of six years.

Lyman Walker was elected judge of the circuit court in the fall of 1878. He was one of the ablest lawyers in this part of the state, and was the first from this county to serve as circuit judge. He was a very fine criminal lawyer. Large and commanding in appearance, and a good speaker, he had a wonder-

ful influence with a jury. Judge Walker was early in life thrown upon his own resources, and worked his way through two years at Dartmouth college and later gratuated at Middlebury. He then turned his attention to teaching school and has the credit of establishing the first graded schools in Peru in 1861. In October, 1879, he began his services as judge of the circuit of which Miami was a part.

Upon the death of Judge Walker, which occurred March 5, 1894, the bars of the counties of Fulton, Grant, Wabash and Huntington were adjourned and each adopted resolutions of sympathy, which were placed upon the records of the Miami circuit court.

The following resolutions were passed by the Miami County Bar:

WHEREAS. The mysterious hand of death has suddenly removed from our midst Judge Lyman Walker, who has so long been identified with the Bar of Miami county; it is eminently appropriate we make due recognition of such loss Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the members of the Bar of Miami County. That by the death of our friend and long associate, Judge Lyman Walker, there has been taken from our number one whose eminent attainments, both as a jurist and an attorney, gave him a well deserved prominence in the profession of the law.

RESOLVED. That we hold in grateful remembrance his impartial administration and judicial integrity in the dicharge of the duties of judge during his term of six years upon the bench, and as well the courteous relations with his brother members of the Bar in his professional career both before and after such service.

RESOLVED, That in the late Judge Walker we recognize high professional ability coupled with varied and liberal culture in other branches of learning, which have placed him in the front rank of eminent lawyers, and adorned every walk of social life. That the members of this Bar will ever cherish the memory of our deceased brother, and that we will endeavor to emulate his virtues both at the Bar and in our daily walk of life.

RESOLVED, That this, our tribute to his memory, be perpetuated by placing the same upon the Records of the Miami circuit court, and that a copy of the same be sent to his more immediate relatives.

JOHN MITCHELL,
JAMES M. BROWN,
JOSIAH FARRAR,
R. P. EFFINGER,
JABEZ T. COX,
WALTER C. BAILEY,
ETHAN T. REASONER.

At the October term, 1885, Judge J. D. Connor succeeded Judge Walker. He was considered an able lawyer and a good judge.

In 1873, when John U. Pettit was on the bench, the legislative districts were rearranged and more districts were formed. Miami and Wabash counties were formed into one circuit and was known as the twenty-seventh judicial circuit. The legislature of 1883-83 again redistricted the judicial circuits and the counties of Miami and Wabash were formed into separate judicial districts. This left the bench of the Miami circuit court vacant and the governor appointed James M. Brown to fill the position. Judge Brown has practiced law in Peru since October, 1855. He is an able lawyer, and made an excellent judge.

Hon. Jabez T. Cox succeeded Judge Brown. He was elected in the fall of 1890. Court was then in session, and, having received his commission from the governor, he took the bench. His term will expire in the fall of 1896 Judge Cox has been a journalist, a soldier, a statesman and juror. On the bench he has given entire satisfaction, and but few men even in his position are so universally esteemed.

A FEW OF THE LEADING ATTORNEYS.

It was a number of years after the organization of the courts before this county had a resident attorney. The attorneys that practiced here were residents of Logansport or Ft. Wayne. The most successful among the early lawyers was Horace P. Biddle. D. D. Pratt, of Logansport, appeared before the Miami circuit court in the spring of 1837. He afterward became a great lawyer and statesman, representing this county one term in the state legislature and the state one term in the United States senate. His death occurred in June, 1877.

William Z. Stuart, of Logansport, was admitted to practice in 1837 and soon rose to be one of the most able lawyers in this part of the state. For a number of years he was the principal attorney for the Wabash Railroad Company, and from 1853 to '57 served as a judge of the supreme court of Indiana.

N. O. Ross began to practice in this county at an early period. He was one of eight attorneys that composed the bar in the September term, 1843, the first of which we have any record. For many years he was one of the leading lawyers in this part of the state, and his associates at the bar marveled at the amount of labor he was capable of performing. He was a very diligent student and by many years of practice and study acquired a knowledge of statutes and decisions that but few lawyers possess. He was not a pleader, possessing very little ability as an orator, but was an adviser and counselor, and his reputation was based upon his knowledge of the law. For a number of years he has been living in Logansport, but yet holds his residence here for political purposes.

Alphonso A. Cole was another one of the eight lawyers that composed the bar in 1843. Like Ross he was not a pleader, but a counselor. He was an excellent lawyer in civil cases, and for many years he performed a great amount of the probate business before the courts.

E. P. Loveland, father of H. P. and R. J. Loveland, partners in the practice of law before the Miami county bar, began to practice in this county in 1840. For a number of years he was one of the leading attorneys, and the firm of Loveland & Ross is regarded as one of the strongest that has existed in this county. Mr. Loveland was the founder of the Peru Republican and was very successful as an editor. He was killed at the fire of the Howe factory, Feb. 10, 1871, while trying to save some of the property. He was a lawyer, an editor and a speculator, but he was esteemed mostly as a grand, good citizen and his fearful death was a shock to the entire community. The following resolutions were adopted by the Miami County Bar:

RESOLVED, That the sudden and fearful death of E. P. Loveland, Esq.,

has cast a gloom over the entire community and wrapped his professional brethren in profound sorrow.

RESOLVED, That by this dreaded visitation our county has lost a worthy citizen and the Bar a member who had the ability to have achieved its highest honors.

RESOLVED, That we tender the family of our deceased brother our earnest sympathy in their affliction.

RESOLVED, That the secretary of this meeting present a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family; also that he furnish copies to the press of the city for publication.

RESOLVED, That N. O. Ross be appointed to present these resolutions at the next term of the common pleas court and Col. John M. Wilson at the next term of the circuit court, with the request of this meeting that they be spread upon the records of said courts as a tribute to the memory of the deceased.

N. O. ROSS,
JOHN M. WILSON,
E. T. DICKEY,
H. J. SHIRK.
J. L. FARRAR,
Committee.

John M. Wilson, who was admitted to practice in August, 1845, was for many years a leading criminal lawyer before the Miami County Bar. At his obsequies, which occurred in April, 1876, Judge Pettit said: "In many respects Col. Wilson was a remarkable man. To his last he had the warmth and cheeriness and loving confidence of a child. Here at the bar he is best known. He had, so to express it, a genius of speech—sentences not contrived, measured and modulated, clothed in the drapery of chosen language, warm with thought and feeling, and on proper occasions said with just resentment, were often full of eloquence. If he had any fault of mental character, it was that to natural resources, so ready and always at hand, they were relied on for the occasion, sudden, instead of being husbanded and trained and disciplined for great opportunities."

John L. Farrar was for many years one of the leading criminal lawyers in Indiana. He was very poor when he came to Peru early in the fifties and for two or three years had hard scrambling to live and pay office rent. He read law some, cut a good many cords of wood south of town, hauled it in and sold it. Thus he got his start. In March, 1856, he was admitted to practice and soon rose to prominence. In a few years he accumulated quite a fortune. As a pleader, he had but few equals anywhere. His eloquence was of the Patrick Henry style. A large, portly man, full of sympathy and earnestness, he often, in his pleas, brought parties litigant and spectators to tears. His death occurred Feb. 27, 1893. The following

MEMORIAL

is found on the court records:

The undersigned, appointed a committee to report a memorial on the death of Hon. John L. Farrar, recommend the adoption of the following:

Death having called from us our eminent professional brother, and distinguished fellow citizen, John L. Farrar, we deem it appropriate to commemorate by publication and upon the records of the court our appreciation of



JUDGE J. T. COX.



his many excellent qualities of head and heart, as well as of the many attainments that so well entitled him to the position he acquired and held as a lawyer.

We tender to the bereaved widow and his other sorrowing relatives and friends our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

LYMAN WALKER,
JAMES M. BROWN,
JOHN MITCHELL.
Committee.

It will be impossible to give even a brief mention of the many attorneys who have figured conspicuously from time to time before the Miami circuit court. Among the oldest and most prominent active attorneys at present may be mentioned James M. Brown, John Mitchell, Josiah Farrar, R. P. Effinger, H. P. Loveland, E. T. Reasoner, Chas. A. Cole, Wm. B. McClintic, N. N. Antrim, R. J. Loveland, Wm. C. Farrar, Jos. H. Larimer and Roscoe Kimple.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE COURTS.

THE COMMON PLEAS COURT.

From 1814 until 1848 there were no common pleas courts in this state, but in 1848 one was established for Tippecanoe County and soon after one for Marion County and afterward one for Jefferson County.

In 1852 the legislature established common pleas courts for every county in the state, and the counties were arranged in 43 districts. These courts were virtually probate courts. They also had concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all cases except slander libel, actions for breach of marriage contract, or on official bonds or where the title to real estate was involved, and where the amount in controversy did not exceed $1000. The judge could practice law and received a salary of $300 to $800 per annum. This branch of the court was abolished in 1873, and all the business pending in this court was transferred to the circuit court.

Robert T. Groves was the first judge of the common pleas court in this county, which began in January, 1853. Samuel L. McFadin succeeded Judge Groves in 1857. Then followed Kline G. Shryock, November, 1860; D. D. Dykeman, November, 1862; T. C. Whitesides, July, 1865; James H. Carpenter, November, 1870; D. P. Baldwin, March, 1871; John Mitchell, December, 1872.

PROBATE COURT.

In 1831 a probate court was established for every county. Elections were held the first Monday in August for the election of officers of the court The associate judges of the circuit court were ex-officio judges of the probate court in the absence of the judge of that court. The clerk of the circuit court was also clerk of this court. The fitness of the candidate for judge had to be certified to by the judge of the supreme or circuit court. The judge could practice in all courts except his own and received as compensation $3 per day while court was in session. The early records of this court were destroyed by fire, and the first of which we have any account was in May, 1843. Jonathan R. Smith was at that time judge. In November, 1848, he was succeeded by

Reuben C. Harrison, who remained as judge of that court until it was abolished in 1852. This court had jurisdiction in nothing but probate matters.

When the probate court was abolished, its business was transferred to the circuit court. Hence it was necessary at the same time to redistrict the circuit court districts and increase their number. When the common pleas court was abolished in 1873 and the business of that court was thrown into the circuit court, it was again necessary to redistrict and increase the number of circuit courts. From 1852 to 1859, Miami was a part of a circuit composed of the counties of Cass, Fulton, Wabash and Kosciusko. The salary of the judge was $1,000 per annum. From 1859 to 1873 the judicial circuit of which Miami County was a part was composed of the counties of Carroll, Cass, Wabash, Huntington and Grant.

By the act of 1873, Miami and Wabash counties were united in a circuit. Four terms of five weeks each were held in each county in a year. In 1883 the legislature again redistricted the circuit courts and the counties of Miami and Wabash each constituted a judicial circuit. At that time the court of this county was nearly two years behind with its work. The docket at the close of the September term of 1895 was practically cleared.

SEAL OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

At the September term of court, 1853, Judge Pettit devised and adopted the seal of the court as given in the following order:

I, John Upfold Pettit, Judge of the Miami circuit court, within and for said county and state, do hereby devise and adopt the following as the seal of the said court, to wit: To be of metal circular, in its disk upon the face, of the exact dimensions of the impression thereof at the lower left hand corner of this page and so engraved upon its face as to make the following impression in relief, viz: A dotted circle around and at its margin, just within, the words "Circuit Court Miami County Indiana," the word Indiana separated from the other words at both ends by four leaved roses, said words in Roman capital letter and in direction parallel with the exterior and interior dotted circles. Just within said words a second dotted circle in the same direction and in the open space within said circle a right hand holding a pen in the position of writing, the fingers directed to the left, a true impression of which said seal. I certify the foregoing impression to be and leaving so devised the same, I hereby declare the above and foregoing to be a true discription thereof and to be henceforth the seal of the Miami circuit court.

Done in open session of this said court at Peru, in said county, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1853. JOHN UPFOLD PETTIT.

In 1856 Judge Wallace made an order of importance to attorneys, which was as follows:

Inasmuch as the practice of attorneys testifying in behalf of clients is in many cases of questionable propriety, calculated frequently to give occasion for unfriendly insinuations and grave charges of a criminal character, and generally to prejudice that good understanding which should everywhere prevail among the members of the legal profession, it is ordered that in the courts of the eleventh judical circuit the practice of attorneys testifying in behalf of their clients, at their own instance, or at the instance of co-counsel, will be regarded with great disfavor, unless when it is absolutely necessary to prevent great injury to parties, and when the facts can be established by no other creditable witness.

CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

Miami County has been, no doubt, as free from crime as any other equal territory in the state, and yet within her borders were left many of the aborigines of the forest, who were strongly addicted to the habit of intemperance In the early history there were a great many misdemeanors of the law, and while there have been a number of murders committed in the county, there have been no capital punishments. But one case of mob law has darkened and sullied the history of this county. About ten years ago a man by the name of Christiancy, a foreigner who had lived in the county but a few years, while in a terrible state of intoxicancy, without any cause whatever, shot and killed the surgeon of tee Wabash hospital, a very promising young physician by the name of North. A mob was organized, secured the murderer and hanged him to one of the cross-pieces on top of the bridge at the foot of Broadway.

The misdemeanors of the law, as shown by the early records, consisted in assault and battery, betting, racing, larceny, trespass, violating the election laws, carrying concealed weapons, official negligence, forgery, perjury, keeping gaming houses, selling liquors without license and disturbing religious meetings. At an early day fights were very common, and as late as early in the seventies it was not remarkable to have two or three hard fights in Peru on Saturday afternoons. The fighting was mostly done between the whites and Indians, and was usually caused by intemperance.

The first verdict on record, imposing a penalty of imprisoment in the penitentiary, was in September, 1843. James M. Thompson was convicted of grand larceny and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at hard labor.

In 1845 Philip Hester was found guilty of grand larceny and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor.

Two cases of murder were venued from Fulton County to this court in 1849. The parties tried were Mary Ann Rees and Jesse Washburn. Both were acquitted.

Caleb Faunce was found guilty of murder in the second degree at the September term, 1850. The verdict of the jury was: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of voluntarily killing said Godfroy, as charged in said indictment, upon a sudden heat, without malice expressed or implied, and with deliberation and premeditation, and say and find that the said defendant is guilty of manslaughter, and that he be imprisoned in the state prison, to be there kept at hard labor for the term of two years." It now seems very strange that the penalty was so light for such a crime. A petition was soon after circulated asking for Faunce's pardon, and it was presented to Judge Biddle for his signature, but he refused.

In September, 1853, two men were sent to the penitentiary. James Williams was found guilty of grand larceny, sentenced to imprisonment for two years, disfranchised for the same length of time and fined $40. Nathaniel Myers was convicted of forgery, was imprisoned two years and fined $100. In 1854 Nathan H. Kimball was tried for the killing of Cotomongna, an Indian, by shooting and striking him with a gun. John M. Harlan was the prosecutor

and Biddle and Wilson were attorneys for the defendant. The jury found that Kimball acted in self-defense and was not guilty of murder. David R. P. Owens was tried for murder in 1855 and was acquitted. Abner Dillen was charged with the murder of Margaret Dillen on July 28, 1856, and at the March term, 1857, was found guilty and sentenced to state prison during life. In September, 1856, Harvey B. Coleman was convicted of grand larceny, and his penalty was two years' imprisonment and disfranchisement for five years Wade Blackburn was sent to prison in April, 185), to serve one year for grand larceny.

In 1862 Alexander Blake was convicted of grand larceny and received a two years' sentence. John Sprinkle received two years for manslaughter.

In 1866 Tighlman Harmon and John Fitzgerald were convicted of grand larceny and each sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Three men—John Hamilton, Albert Halt and Abraham Williams—were convicted of grand larceny in 1867 and each received two years. In 1868 John Smith was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. At the September term, 1868, Charles Ager was charged with the murder of John Felzhalb, found guilty and sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary. This case came from Huntington County.

In 1873 Charles Rathburn was indicted for murder. The case was venued to Wabash County. In 1874 Joseph Miller was sentenced to the state prison five years for grand larceny. For a like crime Frank Gahs was sent to the house of correction. Walter Griffith was sentenced to prison one year for petty larceny, Sylvester Leach two years for grand larceny, Edward Barry and George Dingman one year for obstructing a railroad train, Milton Buckley two years for larceny, Joseph Miller five years for grand larceny, Henry Schmidt three years for grand larceny and Henry Aholt three years for grand larceny.

In 1876 William Jones was sentenced to prison one year for petty larceny and Robert Miller two years. George W. Shinn was tried for murder and acquitted. August Nelp and Rudolph Wendland were charged with murdering a man and both were acquitted. In 1877 Joseph Molusk was acquitted of the crime of murder. Thomas Gardner was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to imprisonment for two years. In 1878 Lewis Powers and Charles Love were each sent to prison for two years for grand larceny, John O'Brien for two years, Dennis Haines for one year and Robert Holman for four years; Lewis Cass three years for bigamy and Frank Lee one year for petty larceny.

Eight persons were sent to prison from this county in 1880. George Dailey plead guilty to the charge of grand larceny and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Edward Benner received two years for petty larceny, Harvey Martin two years for grand larceny, James Elwood two years for grand larceny and Frank Peacock two years for gand larceny. Thomas Ward and Michael Earhart was convicted of burglary. The former was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and the latter for three years. Samuel Hinkle was convicted of the crime of assault and battery with intent to kill and was given seven years in the state's prison.

Julia Brooks was the first woman, of which we have any record, that was convicted of crime in this county. She was found guilty of the charge of

grand larceny and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Reformatory Institute, at Indianapolis, for women and girls. This was in 1880.

In 1882 James Ross was sent to prison two years for burglary. Chas. Lively was sentenced to prison for three years, John Kendlesparger for three years and Joseph Miller for one year.

At the September term of court, 1883, Jacob Haber was found guilty of assault and battery, with attempt to commit rape, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment; Frank Gahs, for grand larceny, two years; Robert Horman, grand larceny, one year, and John Boswell, petty larceny, one year.

In 1884 seven persons were convicted of crimes and were sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary. George W. Baker received three years for forgery, Charles Carroll two years for burglary, John Breckenridge at the reform school until twenty-one years old for burglary, Albert Radle one year, Charles Miller one year, George Barrett one year and James Maloney two years. In 1885 Frank Bigley was sentenced to prison for two years and Aaron Reil and Ezra Roberts for two years.

In 1886 Frank Gahs, for grand larceny, was sentenced to prison for four years; Andrew Johnson, for grand larceny, two years; Thomas Smith, for assault and battery with intent to kill, two years; Lawrence Icebrenner, for incest, two years; Thomas Ward, petty larceny, one year; Norvin Parks, burglary, two years, and William Cool two years.

In 1887 Willard Herrell was indicted for the murder of —— Condo, of Clay township. The case was venued to Cass County and Herrell received a sentence to seven years' imprisonment. William Bilby was indicted for murder and the case was venued to Wabash County. The records not being accessible, we do not know how this case was decided. Robert Miller received two years for involuntary murder; Harrison Speitel, for obtaining money under false pretenses, one year; James Brumfiel, for larceny, one year; John Boyer one year. This year the noted murder case of William Green, which was venued from Cass County, was tried in the Miami circuit court, and a jury convicted Green of the crime of killing Brumbaugh, and he was sentenced to prison for life.

In June, 1888, Adelbert Boyer was tried for murder. The case was venued to White County, and there he was sentenced to prison for life. This year there were five sent to the penitentiary from this county. Abe Brown, for assault with intent to murder, received three years; Silas Mygrant, for petty larceny, one year; James Ross, burglary, two years; Cane Brooks, Edward Carroll and John Durken, for entering a house to commit felony and for larceny, each three years.

(It was thought best not to perpetuate the memory of crime of a later date. Let the evil of men's deeds die with their punishment.)

There has been no murder case in this county since 1888. A number of indictments, however, have been made charging assault and battery with intent to kill. The greater number of state cases have consisted in assault and battery, carrying concealed weapons, grand and petty larceny, arson, violation of the liquor laws, etc.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

It is impossible to get a complete and correct list of the prosecuti attorneys of the Miami circuit court. When Miami County way organized a for some years after, the posecuting attorneys of the various judicial distri were elected by the legislature.

Samuel C. Sample was the first prosecuting attorney of this coun Thomas Johnson was the second to fill this office. Spier S. Tipton was t prosecuting attorney at the time the court house was burned. Z. W. Stew succeeded Tipton. Then followed Nathaniel McGuire in 1848; Wm. Potter 1849. John M. Wilson was special prosecuting attorney in 1852; John Co nell in 1853; Isaiah M. Harlan in 1854; Oris Blake, 1856; R. P. DeHart, 18 W. S. Benham, 1860; H. M. Kidd, 1861; Thomas C. Whiteside, 1862; Dudl H. Chase, 1865. Then follows Alexander H. Hess, Nott N. Antrim, Ma Good, Chas. Pence, E. T. Reasoner and F. D. Butler. The present prosecu ing attorney is Joseph N. Tillett.

ATTORNEYS OF MIAMI COUNTY BAR SINCE 1843.

D. D. Pratt, September, 1843.
Horace P. Biddle, September, 1843.
W. Z. Stuart, September, 1843.
E. P. Loveland, September, 1843.
A. A. Cole, September, 1843.
Nathan O. Ross, September, 1843.
Spier S. Tipton, September, 1843.
M. W. Seely, September, 1843.
Williamson Wright March, 1844.
Wm. J. Holman, March, 1844.
—— Palmer, March, 1844.
J. D. Connor, March, 1844.
John F. Dodds, February, 1845.
Mace & Brand, August, 1845.
Joseph B. Underwood, February, 1845.
John M. Wilson, August, 1845.
Gregory & Thayer, August, 1845.
John Bush, August, 1846.
David M. Dunn, February, 1846.
Nathaniel McGuire, March, 1848.
Isaac Hartman, March, 1849.
William Potter, September, 1849.
Harvey J. Shirk, September, 1849.
Augustine O. Nelson, 1850.
E. P. Dickey, prior to March, 1851.
Meredith H. Kidd, September, 1851.
R. P. Effinger, prior to March, 1853.
John M. Connell, March, 1853.
— — Beal, prior to September, 1853.
Dan'l M. Cox, prior to September, 1853.
I. M. Harlan, March, 1854.
J. A. Beal, March, 1854.
E. Walker, March, 1855.
—— Baird, September, 1855.
—— Peters, September, 1855.
Josiah Farrar, March, 1856.
J. L. Farrar, March, 1856.
W. E. Pew, September, 1867.
George H. Williams, April, 1869.
Albert C. Ewing, March, 1869.
Henry T. Underwood, March, 1869.
Edwin Leas, October, 1869.
Alexander Hess, October, 1869.
J. R. McNary, October, 1870.
Thomas B. Miller, April, 1871.
John R. Parmelee, April, 1872.
G. A. Osborn, April, 1872.
F. M. Morgan, April, 1873.
Stephen D. Carpenter, June, 1873.
Wm. M. Waters, October, 1872.
George W. Brizee, October, 1873.
Thomas A. Stuart, March, 1875.
Hood Pratt Loveland, March, 1875.
Orlando McNabb, June, 1876.
Ethan T. Reasoner, October, 1877.
Spear S. Steele, prior to June, 1877.
Lyster T. Pitman, June, 1877.
Joseph A. Faust, April, 1877.
Charles A. Cole, January, 1878.
Thomas E Songster, February, 1878.
Abraham Dipboye, April, 1878.
William J. Smith, June, 1878.
David W. Curtis, January, 1879.
Wm. B. McClintic, January, 1879.
Henry T. Helm, January, 1879.
George E. Ross, January, 1879.
Jay H. Neff, June, 1879.
Lynn Helm, June, 1879.
Wm. E. Mowbry, prior to June, 1879.
Samuel F. Winter, October, 1879
C. M. Emerick, prior to October, 1879.
Clem J. Kern, December, 1879.
Charles S. Dunn, April, 1880.
N. N. Antrim, prior to April, 1880.

Orris Blake, September, 1856.
James A. Stretch, September, 1856.
R. T. St. John, September, 1856.
J. Carvin, March, 1857.
J. M. Brown, March, 1857.
—— Christy, prior to September, 1857.
R. P. DeHart, April, 1859.
John R. Coffroth, April, 1859.
W. S. Benham, April, 1859.
James M. Talbott, October, 1859.
John M. Washburn, October, 1859.
James N. Tyner, prior to April, 1860.
J. M. Robinson, prior to April, 1860.
—— Goodwin, October, 1860.
S. W. Robertson, October, 1860.
Lyman Walker, October, 1860.
Calvin Cowgill, October, 1860.
—— Peterson, April, 1861.
—— Nicklin, April, 1861.
B. F. Williams, April, 1861.
—— Shuler, April, 1861.
T. C. Whitesides, September, 1863.
John Mitchell, March, 1864.
Henry A. Brown, March, 1864.
Nelson Perdham, March, 1865.
W. W. Sullivan, April, 1867.
A. B. Charpie, September, 1867.
Robert J. Loveland, April, 1880.
George F. O'Byrne, April, 1880.
William C. Farrar, April, 1880.
Joseph H. Larimer, April, 1880.
Alfred H. Plummer, April, 1881.
Hiram S. Holt, October, 1881.
Michael S. Effinger, October, 1881.
Will Brenton, April, 1882.
Charles R. Pence, June, 1882.
Jabez T. Cox, May, 1883.
John W. O'Hara, June, 1888.
Philip H. Wilkinson, December, 1888.
Authur L. Bodurtha, April, 1889.
Frank D. Butler, June, 1889.
Noah W. Trissal, October, 1889.
John B. Joyce, September, 1890.
Joseph N. Tillett, September, 1890.
Avery P. Carvey, March, 1891.
John P. Spurgeon, April, 1891.
John F. Lawrence, June, 1891.
Martin A. Quinn, September, 1892.
James F. Stutesman, October, 1893.
John O. Frame, November, 1894.
McClellan McDowell, December, 1894.
T. D. W. Manchester, January, 1895.
David E. Rhodes, September, 1895.
Clark R. William, September, 1895.

PRESENT ACTIVE ATTORNEYS.

N. O. Ross,
James M. Brown,
John Mitchell,
Nott N. Antrim,
E. T. Reasoner,
Wm. C. Farrar,
Jabez T. Cox,
Lyman Sullivan,
Frank D. Butler,
Arthur Bodurtha,
McClellan McDowell,
R. P. Effinger,
Josiah Farrar,
W. E. Mowbray,
Chas. A. Cole,
H. F. Underwood,
H. B. Jamison,
Elmer S. Morris,
Milton Kraus,
Noah W. Trissal,
James Stutesman,
Joseph H. Larimer,
John W. Eward,
Walter C. Bailey,
W. W. Sullivan,
H. P. Loveland,
W. B. McClintic,
J. H. Neff,
Roscoe Kimple,
John W. O'Hara,
John F. Lawrence,
John P. Spurgeon,
D. E. Rhodes.

CHAPTER XIX.

PERU.

"Ye Eastern men and ladies fair,
Who wish to emigrate,
If you do not like your country there
Just come to the Hoosier State;
And should you pass through Michigan,
And not like Kalamazoo,
Then push ahead—we know you can
Find homes about Peru."

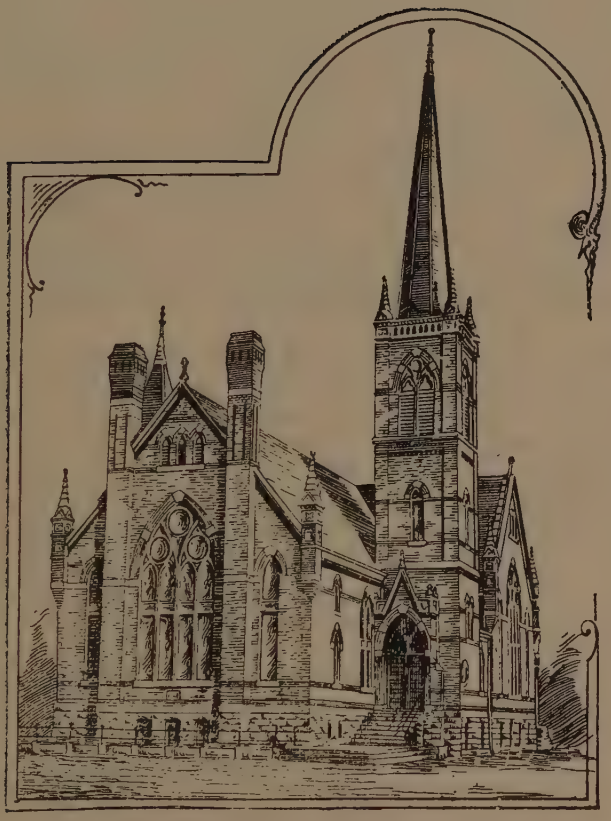
—Peru Forester, July, 1837.

"Look now abroad: another race has filled
These populous borders; wide the wood recedes,
And towns shoot up, and fertile realms are tilled;
The land is full of harvests and green meads;
Streams numberless, that many a fountain feeds,
Shine, disembowered, and give to sun and breeze
Their virgin matins; the full region leads
New colonies forth, that towards the western seas
Spread like a rapid flame among the autumnal trees."

—Bryant.

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AT the junction of the Mississinewa with the Wabash, on Oct. 23, 1826, a treaty was made between the Miami Indians and the United States. The old civil chief of the tribe, John B. Richardville, was granted several sections of land, along the Wabash, one of which was located where the original plat of Peru now is. Richardville and his wife, Peme-se-quah, signed a deed Aug. 18, 1827, conveying this section to Joseph Holman. The consideration was $500. One square rod would bring that much or more in some favorable locations now. And it is traditional that Holman did not pay all cash, but that a thrifty trade was worked in the bargain. He sold 210 acres of the east end of this section, Jan. 7, 1829, to William N. Hood, for the same sum that he had paid for the whole section. In February, 1827, four months after the treaty of 1826, John McGregor, built a little cabin on the west part of Richardville's section, and he has the credit of being the first permanent white settler in this county. Prior to this, traders and trappers had found temporary homes with the Indians, or erected their own tent or hut for a season, but McGregor was the first who came to found a home, and "grow up with the country."



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF PERU.

MIAMISPORT.

Joseph Holman was ambitious to found a town that would be the county seat of a new county, that would soon be formed out of Cass County, which then embraced a territory now including the counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, Fulton, Marshall, Kosciusko, Elkhart and St. Joseph, and parts of La Porte, Starke and Pulaski. Mr. Holman employed David Burr as surveyor and platted a town on the southwestern part of his possessions on March 12, 1829, and it was recorded at Logansport July 15, 1830. The new town was called Miamisport. There were four streets running east and west, namely: Water, Jackson, Market and Canal; six running north and south, namely: Clay, Cherry, Produce, Main, Walnut and Richardville. In the plat there were provisions made for a market place and a public square, and the lots were laid out 70x152½ and 70x160 feet. The business lots about the public square were 53½x80 feet. The site of the town is now included by the following boundaries in Peru: Main street on the North, Holman on the west, the river on the south and LaFayette street on the east. The eastern boundary of the site is five squares west of Broadway. Nearly all the houses of the town were of round, scutched or hewed logs and were located near the river. The subsequent location of the canal took most of the dwelling houses that were first erected.

Thus John McGregor soon found himself surrounded by neighbors, but the date and order of their settlement can not now be determined. John A. Graham says: "About the time the town was laid off we find the names of Louis Drouillard, Benj. H. Scott, Andrew Marquiss, Isaac Marquiss, Abner Overman, Zephaniah Wade, Z. W. Pendleton, Walter D. Nesbit, and Joseph Holman and Wm. N. Hood, the proprietors. Of course there were other persons who lived at this and other points in the county before its organization, who are equally entitled to share whatever fame attaches to being a first or early settler, but accident has not been so propitious in preserving their names.

"Joseph Holman built a cabin on the banks of the river, below Miamisport, and lived there until some years later, when he built the stone house standing near the corner of Main and Holman streets, and afterward, a comfortable frame dwelling on the site, on his farm proper. Andrew Marquiss first started the tanyard at Miamisport, G. W. Holman—who owned the original Tillett eighty, and lived on it—becoming his successor.

"G. W. Holman, mindful of the soles of the early settlers, tanned their hides and furnished their leather at this point, while John McGregor, equally thoughtful about their bodies, opened a tavern. He also looked after their letters as postmaster, and regulated their morals by holding the scales of the blind goddess in exact equipoise, as justice of the peace. Capt. Louis Drouillard was one of the 'merchant princes.' He lived at the east end of Water street, where he had a store for trade with the Indians, and supplied the modest wants of the people at low prices, and never dreamed of being offered

A silver pound
To row us o'er the ferry,'

which he kept at the point, for the price fixed by law was, for a man, six and a fourth cents, and a man and horse, twenty-five cents.

"Joseph Holman was the owner of the west and Wm. N. Hood of the east half of the section, the division line, north and south, running about the east end of the Peru woolenmills."

In the spring of 1828 James Oldham moved from the Salamonie onto the Louis Godfroy Reserve, five miles below Peru, on the north bank of the Wabash, and in 1829, John W. Miller moved on the same section from Preble County, Ohio. Geo. Miller, his son, was born there in March, 1832, and is among the first white children born in the county. Joseph Oldham, now a resident of Deer Creek Township, son of James Oldham, is among the oldest citizens, having come with his parents in 1828.

Walter D. Nesbit came in the spring of 1832 to Miamisport, voted there while our territory was attached to Cass, and was a voter in the county until his death in April, 1895.

Brief biographies of these patriarchs of the village would be interesting, but they died as humble pioneers, and very little is known of their history. Most prominent among them is Joseph Holman, the founder of the little village. He was a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1788, and in 1820 came to Indiana and located in Wayne County. He was land commissioner at Fort Wayne during the administration of John Quincy Adams. He was an active politician and represented the counties of Cass and Allen in the legislature, when they included nearly all of the northeast part of the state, and was a delegate of the convention which framed our present constitution. He returned to Wayne County in 1839 and there died in 1872 at the age of eighty-four years.

William N. Hood, the founder of Peru, was a native of Ohio, born in 1791. In 1819 he located at Fort Wayne, where for a number of years he carried on a successful mercantile business. He moved to Miami County in 1831 and in 1836 represented Cass and Miami counties in the state legislature, and was again elected in 1838, but did not live to take his seat.

One of the most excentric characters in the early history of the Wabash valley was Benjamin H. Scott, the first clerk of the Miami circuit court. He was raised in one of the very best families in Boston—"the hub of the universe"—and was capable of moving in the select society of that distinguished city. An inherent love for the sea led him to be a sailor and he bacame an officer of a vessel. But his genius of eccentricity, which at times bordered on insanity, destined him to become one of the first settlers of a primative village among the Indians of the great west. He was all bone and sinew, capricious at all times, "spasmodic as an electrical machine." Of course such a disposition was not in harmony with his fellow men, and he was frequently in trouble He dressed oddly, wore great heavy boots, and tied his pants at the bottom with a string. A story used to be frequently told about Scott meeting the clergyman on the bridge He first told it himself. He was known to be a very close fisted man and when asked for alms or donation, never had any money about him. But one day he was met on the bridge by a dignified clergyman, who in language that seemed to come from the sepulcher, asked for a donation to his church. Scott in his nervous and spasmodic manner

yelled out that he had but a nickel and that he was keeping it to buy pills for himself. He rammed his long and bony fingers nervously about his capacious pockets and producing the coin, said: "Take it, if I never have an operation." Scott was clerk of this county from its organization until June 6, 1848, when he was succeeded by James B. Fulwiler. He soon left for Boston, and, after a number of years, there died.

Walter D. Nesbit, who lived in this county continuously from 1830 until his death in April, 1895, was a native of Ohio, born in April, 1811. He was somewhat of a romantic turn when a boy and anticipated a life in the wilds of Indiana. His father died when he was about six years old, and at the age of 19 he and his mother and a sister emigrated to the west and settled at Logansport. There were then three or four houses between Ft. Wayne and Miamisport, one at Wabash and one at the mouth of the Salmonie. They remained at Logansport two months, then moved to Miamisport. It was late in the fall of 1830 when they arrived, and they hastily erected a rude log shanty to protect them from the winter. There were then seven or eight families in the town. While this territory was embraced in the County of Cass, he served as deputy sheriff. He was the first supervisor of this county and cut out Main street from the court house to the Still House branch, and afterwards east through Holman's field. In April, 1832, he was united in marriage to Miss Lonana Riley, and she is still living.

Of the other patriarchs of the village we know but little. Louis Drouillard lived here until his death, which occurred in 1847. He, as well as his neighbor pioneers, were frequently selected to sit on the jury. There were but few in the early days that were qualified to act as jurymen. Z. W. Pendleton, a tavern keeper, was somewhat of a character in the little village of Miamisport. He was then considered an accomplished violinist, and of course was the leading spirit at all country dances. He moved away at an early day and has not been heard of since. Andrew and Isaac Marquiss died at an early date in the history of Peru, and a number of their descendants are living in this county. J. W. Marquiss, a resident of Pipe Creek Township, was born in Miamisport in 1831. Abner Overman, another patriarch of the village, became the first treasurer of Miami County. He moved away some time in the forties.

The two most influential men in the early history of Miami County were Joseph Holman and William N. Hood. The latter was determined to found a town in the unbroken woods on his land east of Miamisport. A bitter strife grew us between the two men, which was the absrobing topic of that little community. Wm. M. Reyburn owned 200 acres west of Holman, and it is tradition that they were planning to build up the town in that direction. This hurried Hood's action, and in 1834 he employed Stevens Fisher, an engineer on the canal, to survey the plat for a new town on his land just east of Holman's. James T. Liston and Walter D. Nesbit helped carry the chains and set the stakes. Some one of the surveying party asked Hood what he was going to call his town, and he replied that he didn't care, so it was a short name. A number of names were suggested and they finally agreed to call the new town

PERU.

Hood's liberality was unbounded. Providing the county seat of the new county that was organized out of Cass County, would be located on his land, he offered a public square; to build a log jail equal to the one at Logansport; a two-story brick court house, forty feet square; to buy the blank books for the county; to give $125 towards a county fund. In addition he offered one lot free to each of the churches, wherever they might choose, and also one to any skilled mechanic who would locate in the town and to the first merchants, lots at very low prices. To the families that lived in Miamisport, he gave lots free, providing they would build on the lots and move there. These promises were all fulfilled and his liberal and energetic measures accomplished their purpose. The county seat was moved to Peru, which has since grown far beyond and includes the plat of Miamisport. "By this decision, a bright young life, full of hope and promise, was forever blighted, and when the playful south wind of that direful day, on which the doom of Miamisport was sealed, crossed at the ferry, as was its want, and looked in at the tavern and disported itself in frisky gyrations through the tanyard and found no sympathetic response to its merry gambols, it was filled with sorrow and crept away to the surrounding forests to chant the mournful monody of the stricken town:

"'I have touched the highest point of my greatness,
And from that full meridian of my glory,
I haste now to my setting.'"

The commisssoners met in Miamisport until May, 1835, and June 9, 1841, by the request of parties interested, the town was vacated.

Soon after Peru was platted, Hood enlisted additional influence by selling one-third of his land to Richard L. Britton, a man of considerable wealth in those days, and one-third to Jesse L. Williams, one of the leading civil engineers of the west. The deeds of transfer were made on July 26, 1834, and each paid $3,000 for his interest. A letting of a portion of the canal and the building of the dam and feeders, was made this month at Peru, and quite a crowd of speculators and men of means were attracted here. The proprietors of the town took advantage of this and made their first sale of lots.

The lots sold readily, those near the canal bringing the highest price. The canal trade, the Indian traffic, and the prospects of the little village becoming a flourishing city attracted a swarm of enterprising business men.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

of Peru were for the most part educated in the east. They were men and women of culture and refinement. Full of life and hope they had come to cast their fortunes in a new country. Such a settlement was bound to flourish. In the summer of 1834, three business houses and a number of dwellings were erected. The first residence within the original plat was a large double hewed log house, erected by Dr. James T. Liston, on the corner of Second and Cass streets, opposite where Pliny Crume now lives. James B. Fulwiler, Bearss & Cole and Alexander Wilson all began to build business rooms at about the same time in 1834, and they were completed that year ready for occupancy. Fulwiler's store was located on the corner of Broadway and Third streets, where the Blue drug store now is; Bearss & Cole where the post office stand

was north of the alley on the west side of Broadway, between Second and Third streets; Wilson where the old Wallace livery stable is. C. R. Tracy that year erected a dwelling on west Canal street, in the front room of which he kept a store. Mr. Fulwiler paid $175 for his lot, and the ground to day would be worth about $4,000. Daniel Bearss gave $150 for the lot 60x132 fee on the corner, where the Bearss House now stands.

Prior to the opening of the canal from Ft. Wayne to this point, the merchants had great difficulty in obtaining their goods. They were hauled by teams of horses or oxen from Cincinnati or Dayton, over primitive roads to their destination. Great hopes were entertained of steamboat navigation up the Wabash to this point. Two or three boats reached here from Cincinnati in the spring when the water was high loaded with goods, but they were liable to strand on their return.

During the year, 1835, a good many residences were built and several business rooms. The most notable event of this year to the people of the little village occured on the 4th of July. It was the first Fourth of July celebration they ever had and no doubt was one of the biggest that Peru has ever seen. It was well advertised, especially by the traders among the Indians, whose presence was solicited. Nearly every Indian in the nation came, on horseback, dressed in gorgeous colored garments wrought in beads, and they marched about the town and through the woods in single file, making a most remarkable demonstration. James B. Fulwiler delivered the address on the occasion, and when the whites would applaud, the Indians sent out a yell that would reverberate through the woods and fairly ripple the waters on the Wabash.

THE YEAR OF 1837

is one of the most memorable in the history of this city. The Wabash and Erie canal was completed ready for traffic to Peru in July of this year, and industries at once began to spring into existance. East of the town, a dam in the Wabash and a feeder to the canal, was completed. Extensive mills that were being built went into opperation in the fall. We learn from the files of the Peru Forester, a newspaper which was establish in the spring of 1837, by Samuel Pike, that the population of the county was estimated to be 4000 whites and between eight and nine hundred Indians. Peru then contained one hun dred good buildings mostly frame, seven drygoods and one grocery store, three taverns, one cabinet maker, one tinner, one saddler, one tailor, one lawyer, three physicians, two blacksmiths, two shoemakers, one chairmaker, two bricklayers, four milliners, eight carpenters and joiners, three churches, a college, a newspaper and about 500 inhabitants.

THE MARKET REPORT,

as published in the Forrester, October 14, 1837, is as follows:

1. Green peaches and apples have been abundant.
2. Flour—Scarce and at high prices. Good brands from $11 to $11.50 per barrel.
3. Corn meal—New just coming in at 75 cts. to $1 per bushel.
4. Beef—Plenty and brisk at from 5 to 6½ cts.
5. Pork—Scarce, price unsettled; small parcels selling at 6 to 7 cts.
6. Butter—None, worth from 18 to 25 cts. per pound.
7. Eggs—None, hens don't lay, worth 12½ cts. per dozen.

8. Fouls—Chickens worth 37½ cts. per pair; turkeys worth the powder and led to shoot them.

9. Venison is deer meat, but can be had by anyone who will take the trouble to shoot the "varmints" in the woods.

Peru was becoming the rival in prosperity of many rising western towns. In the Kalamazoo Gazette of July 1838 was found these lines:

"Come all ye Yankee farmers,
Bid your barren hills adieu,
And settle in the fertile west,
Come settle at Kalamazoo.

A young poet seeing the above expressed the spirit of the Peruvians in the first two verses, which are at the head of this chapter.

HARDSHIPS OF THE PIONEERS.

"The merchants gave a year's credit, and the customer took all the time over he wanted, and neither made anything in the operation. The first settler had no money to spare in settling store bills, the great end and purpose of his life being to get enough money to pay for his land. To secure this he would make the journey back to Ohio or Pennsylvania on foot to borrow twenty-five or thirty dollars he lacked of the necessary amount.

The money, in the early days, came from the construction of the canal, immigrants, Indian payments and from the sale of deer, coon, beaver, otter, mink, wolf, fox and bear skins. It was not an uncommon thing for a good hunter and trapper to have a hundred dollars worth of skins and furs to sell in a season."

A very important document has fallen into the writer's hands, which should have been noticed previous to this in the general history of the County. The early settlers will remember the unparalleled sickness, suffering and destitution throughout the Reserve during the years of 1845 and '46. The entire means of the settler had been absorbed in improvements, sickness and failure of crops. The "Miami Indian Reserve, containing 900 square miles had become celebrated as "the prospective garden of the state." And in view of the immense value attached to it, congress refused to embrace this reserve within its pre-emption laws, until the year 1845. In June 1847, the President issued a proclamation for the sale of these lands for money down. It struck the distressed people like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. They spontaneously laid aside their implements of husbandry and congregated together at the town of Peru for the purpose of imploring at the hands of the executive a postponment of the sale.

There were gay-haired men there, bowed, not so much with weight of years as by excessive toil to acquire a home in the wilderness for their declining years, who wrung their hands and cried, "Alas! too late to began again!"

An adjorned meeting was held on the 12th day of June, 1847, to pass upon petitions. Sundry petitions were presented and read. One by the Hon. John U. Pettit, who was then a candidate for the State Senate; one by the Hon. Andrew J. Harlan, a member of congress from the Grant County district.

and one by James B. Fulwiler. The last named petition was adopted by the meeting.

THE PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

To His Excellency, JAMES K. POLK,
President of the United States:

We, the undersigned, beg leave respectfully to represent to your Excellency, that we are settlers upon the lands known as the "Miami Cessions," in Indiana; that we are not ignorant of the extraordinary costs of these lands to the government, mainly owing to extravagent representations of their value by distinguished men whose foot-prints never tracked the soil; that to the serious prejudice of settlers it has continued to be represented as immensely valuable and surrounded by a highly developed and densely populated country; thus creating and fostering that bitter sectional prejudice which manifested itself in unwonted hostility to the passage of the late proclamation. That these representations have been made at random and without a knowledge of the country, and that the impression which prevails abroad with regard to the worth of the lands is incorrect, must sufficiently appear by reference to maps and field notes of their surveys. Instead of meriting the reputation of being the "garden of the state," a cognomen gained for it by strangers to its quality and strangers to the surrounding country, it is in fact a body of ordinary land; the choicest portions thereof having been reserved by individual Indians, by treaty stipulations, and these together with numberless tracts selected by the state for canal purposes, comprise nearly all the best land and most desiable locations.

That the adjacent country around instead of being densely populated and valuable, is in truth, sparsely settled, and the unimproved lands will scarcely command the minimum government price. That a large majority of the present occupants of this territory settled thereon prior to the passage of the pre-emption law, knowing that in the event of its becoming state land they would have the benefit of easy and extended payments, and hoping, should it remain federal lands, that their improvements, in case of their inability to purchase would not be taken from them without remuneration. That, were it possible to blot out these improvements and transform the country into its primeval state, the condition in which we found it, our honest conviction is that not one half the tracts, now rendered valuable by our labor, could be sold at their present minimum rate.

Permit us further to represent that the number of families occupying this territory as actual settlers, is nearly two thousand, the value of whose improvments will probably average three hundred dollars each, and of this number not more than two hundred will be prepared to avail themselves of the benefit of the pre-emption law unless the sale shall be postponed until the fall of 1848, affording time to realize the proceeds of the labor of the present and succeeding years.

Unless the sale shall be thus deferred, the consequences will be, that two hundred settlers will be able to secure eighty acres each, which will bring into the treasury the inconsiderable sum of 30,000 dollars.

Eighteen hundred will be unable to buy and must necessarily lose 540,000 dollars expended in improvements, while the sale of these, on account of the improvements, will add to the national treasury, 288,000 dollars, selling at the minimum price of two dollars per acre, which may be the case, when the settler has not the means to compete with an organized band of speculators.

That in view of this state of facts the proclamation of your Excellency designating so early a day for the sale of these lands, has given rise to the most lively emotions of regret in the breasts of those for whose benefit the late pre-emption law was enacted, and we have spontaneously laid aside our implements of husbandry and congregated together for the purpose of imploring, at the hand of your Excellency, a postponement of this sale. We came here as pioneers of a country usually come, in humble circumstances; many of us having large families claiming support at our hands, have suffered the privations incident to a settlement in a new country, our labor and the products thereof have been absorbed in opening our fields and erecting our cabins, and the general sickness which prevailed to a fearful extent last season, producing an incalculable amount of human suffering and destitution, has swept away the means that otherwise might have been spared to secure at this time our wilderness homes which are dear to us, not on the account of the superiority of the soil, nor in view of their desirable localities, but because we have reclaimed them and rendered them valuable by the sweat of our brows—because by our labor highways of communication now traverse the vast wilds where a short time ago the trail of the Indian ventured not—homes rendered dear by social and domestic ties, and thrice sacred as the burial ground of departed friends.

Yet if this application for postponement fails, the homes of eighteen hundred families who have thus contributed their toil and treasure to render them valuable, will pass into the hands of heartless speculators, and these families will become homeless, dispirited wanderers after new fields of labor for a subsistence.

In concluding this appeal, your Excellency will permit us to say, while we are sensible that no ordinary circumstances, at this crisis, should be allowed to check the flow of money into the national treasury, we, at the same time feel confident that the voice of humanity, though it comes from the wilderness, will not plead in vain.

Therefore, we ask, if within the scope of Executive discretion, that your Excellency may cause the sale of the "Miami Cessions" to be postponed at least until the fall of 1848, or until after the next congress shall convene, and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Miami Reserve, June 12, 1847.

This petition was rapidly circulated and four thousand names were obtained in Miami, Wabash, Grant, Cass and Howard counties. It was not permitted to find its way into the keeping of a subordinate officer at Washington, but was delivered into the very hands of the President himself The sale was postponed in pursuance of the petition."

THE PERU COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

was established in 1836. William N. Hood subscribed $2,500, and many others



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PERU.

smaller sums for its support. The school at first met in the Presbyterian church until they were able to erect a seminary building. Alfred Keiser was president and James B. Fulwiler secretary of the board of trustees. They employed Rev. Samuel Newbery, the first Presbyterian minister as principal at a salary of $600 per year, and Rev. John Stocker and his wife as assistants. A bill passed the legislature in the fall of 1837 to charter the institution as a college. Largely on account of Francis Godfroy's influence the bill was passed. But he refused to meet his promised donations and after three years, in 1839, the school sank never to raise again. The failure of this institution has been the subject of much regret. The common branches and natural philosophy, chemistry, algebra, Latin and Greek were taught. The tuition of the common branches was $3.50 per term and $5 if the higher branches were included. J. Omer Cole, George Rettig, Caroline Zern, Geo. R. Bearss, Jesse Zern, David Hood and Joseph Holman, whose names have become frequently associated in the history of this county were pupils of the school.

Rev. Samuel Newbery, the principal of the school, was a gentleman and an excellent scholar, but yet he had a strange and indeed an easy and sometimes a profitable way of forgetting some things. He was known to have bought a load of apples from a farmer, and when they were unloaded he could not be found. One time he became in debt to a citizen and in payment gave him a title bond for a lot that he never owned. He had a peculiar faculty for borrowing books and never returning them.

A MASS MEETING OF THE VOTERS

of the town met on the 26th of March, 1842, and formed an organization for its government. Joseph L. Reyburn was chosen president and James DeFrees secretary of the meeting. The town was divided into five districts by north and south alleys, and one trustee was elected for each. The following were selected trustees: John Lowe, Samuel Glass, Joseph L. Reyburn, John Coulter. At the first meeting of the board the chairman and secretary of the mass meeting were made permanent and William R. Mowbray was elected treasurer; Samuel Hurst, lister; John Gregg, marshal. The board met three times in six years. At the first session they organized and passed a number of ordinances, and the next meeting held about a year later was "to provide measures for the purpose of arresting the ravages of fire." We learn from the minutes of the session that the trustees were ordered to purchase five ladders, twenty-four feet long and five fourteen feet long; five roof ladders fifteen feet long; three hooks with poles twenty-two feet long. These were furnished by Alexander Porter for $52. The board met again May 8, 1843, and elected John Lowe president, and that was the last session. The town governed itself for nearly five years. By special act of the legislature, March 1, 1848, the following were appointed as councilmen: Albert Cole, Jacob Fallis, James M. DeFress, George W. Goodrich and Edward H. Bruce. They met and elected Albert Cole mayor, Ira Mendenhall recorder, and C. R. Tracy Treasurer. An election was ordered to be held on the 13th of that month and Wm. A. McGregor was chosen mayor. "For nearly two years the legal learning, the broad statesmanship and the burning eloquence of our city fathers boiled and seethed around the question of hogs, to impond them or let them run. Ordinance after

ordinance was framed, but there always seemed a crack through which a pig could crawl. The no-hog party seems finally to have conquered." The subject of greatest importance, that occupied the attention of the "Town Fathers" for a number of years, was that of street improvement. In 1850 Broadway was graded at a cost of $387.59 and the next year was partly paved. The city was incorporated February 25, 1867 and was divided into four wards. Orris Blake was the first mayor of the new corporation and was succeeded at the first regular election by Josiah Farrar.

The city has been well governed. Its officers from its organization has been of the most conservative and progressive citizens. A complete roster of the city officials, from 1867 to the present time will be found at the close of this chapter.

ADDITIONS TO PERU.

The additions of the first proprietors were made a part of the orginal plat. By the treaty of 1826, Frances Godfroy was granted a section of land joining on the east the one granted to Richardville, which was sold to Joseph Holman. The original plat of Peru extended on the east to the line of Godfroy's possessions. The old war chief in a codicil to his will, dated May 5, 1840, provided that his executor, "lay off within three months after his decease, on the quarter section immediately adjoining the town of Peru, town lots and streets in continuation and corresponding in size and width with the lots in Peru, etc." This was the first addition and is the largest. The plat was entered for record by Allen Hamilton, the executor of Godfroy's estate, in June 1840. The names of the north and south streets in this addition have been changed with the exception of Clay. The next addition, Ewing's, was laid out in 1842, east of Broadway, just noth of the original plat. It contains thirty-nine lots on each side of Ewing street, which extends east and west from Broadway to Clay, the third street east of Broadway. Hood's addition, containing six blocks, between Main and Canal and Hood and LaFayette streets, was laid out in 1849. Whistler's sub addition, containing one block, between Sixth and Seventh and Broadway and Miami streets was recorded in 1863 The next addition was made in 1863 by E. H. Shirk on a portion of the old Hood farm, from Main to Eighth and from Hood to Grant street: Ewing's partition addition in 1864, containing sixty-four lots, located west of Broadway, north of Fifth and east of Hood street. Brownell's addition containing 147 lots, in 1866, located between Main and Eighth and Holman and Forest. Then follows Shirk's second addition in 1868; Smith's addition between LaFayette and Hood, Eighth and the railroad in 1869; Dukes' addition from Grant to old Logansport road and Seventh to railroad in 1870; Smith's second addition east of Grant and north of the railroad, in 1870; Sterne's addition containing seventy-six lots, from Grant two squares west and from Main to Seventh in 1871; Shirk's third addition, between Seventh and Eighth, Fremont and Hood in 1871; Dukes' second addition, west of Grant and north of Boulevard in 1872; Smith's third addition from Canal street north to railroad, east of Godfroy's section, in 1872; Runyan's addition north of Boulevard to Thirteeth and between Runyan and Freemont street, in 1873; Brownell's addition in 1872, containing 111 lots, between Union and Walnut streets, and one tier of lots

south of Fifth and one north of Seventh. Within the last ten years several large additions and many subdivisions have been made to the city. In 1873, besides Runyan's addition, there was recorded Darrow's subdivision of six lots; A. C. Brownell's addition of four lots; Davis and Shirk's subdivision of six lots; Ellis' subdivision of three lots. This year South Peru was platted by the Armstrong and Erwin heirs. The original plat contained thirty-eight lots, extending from the river north just east of Broadway. Two months after the original plat was recorded, E. H. Shirk made an addition of sixteen lots; in 1874, Brandon's subdivision of seven lots was recorded; Shirk's subdivision of fourteen lots in June; Shirk's subdivision of seventeen lots in December; Bouslog and Harrison's subdivision of seven lots in December, 1875; Coles' subdivision of twelve lots, January 1879. Bouslog's addition of nineteen lots on east Eighth street was recorded in 1880; Ownes' subdivision of tweenty-three lots in May, 1880; Shirk's second addition of tweenty-nine lots to South Peru in May 1881. Farrar's addition of thirty-three lots between Third and Main, east of Grant was recorded in 1881. Ridgeview, just north of city and west of the Mexico pike was incorporated in May, 1884. The principal additions to city made since 1884 are as follows: Bouslog's addition of twenty-seven lots to South Peru was recorded July 1886. Milton Shirk and R. A. Edwards recorded their addition of East Peru, October 1887. It contains 117 lots between Canal and Main and Smith street on the west and East street on the east. Beck, Reilly and Faust addition of thirty-two lots was recorded December, 1887. A. N. Dukes' North Peru addition, containing 214 lots and ninteen out lots, east of Chili pike and north of railroad was recorded May, 1890. Bouslog's Elmwood addition of forty lots, east of the L. E. &. W. railroad and north of Godfroy's addition in 1890; Levi & Falk's addition of eighty-four lots, between Canal and Main and Smith and Lincoln streets, June 1891; Stutesman's addition of six lots to South Peru, December, 1891; Brownell's North addition of nineteen lots, east of Elmwood addition, January 1891; Stutesman's addition of nineteen lots, north of Boulevard and west of Mexico pike, October, 1892; Brownell's addition from Holman to Forest and from Canal to one tier of lots north of Main was recorded June 12, 1895.

NEWSPAPERS.

Many papers have been established in Peru, but few have been recognized very long as "long felt wants." The press of Miami County has been in advance of the progress of the people. In no other county of the state, having about the same population, are better edited newspapers.

One of the essentials to the growth and development of a town is a newspaper. The early citizens of Peru realized this and a few of them formed an association, bought the press and material used for the publication of the Richmond Palladium and moved them here. Samuel Pike, who came from Leesburg, Ohio, to Peru in 1834, with a stock of merchandise for James B. Fulwiler, was the principal mover in this enterprise. He had been an editor in Ohio, was a "jack of all trades," but was considered a weighty man with a pen and the association put him in charge of the outfit. On July 22, 1837, the first paper in Miami County, called the Peru Forester, was published. It

was governed by the "eternal principles of truth and justice," but ceased to exist in January, 1839. But Samuel Pike went on and established many newspapers in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, became celebrated as a founder of papers, and many local historians have paid tribute to his memory.

The press and material of the Forester was left in Peru and from 1839 to 1848, six papers in succession were printed with them. The Peru Gazett, whig in politics, was first published July 20, 1839, by James B. Scott and Augustus Banks, and was continued by the latter until April 16, 1842. Then John H. Scott bought a half interest in the plant and a paper, half whig and half democratic, called the Peru Gazette—Peru Democrat was established, and continued six months. Shortly after this, the Cork Screw, a humerous paper was published anonymously by Nehemiah, Hesekiah and Obadiah. It was a paper of considerable merit, but in a few months suspended. On June 8, 1844, the Peru Observer was started by James B. Scott. It was a whig campaign paper and continued until June 28, 1845. Next the Peru Herald, democratic, published by John H. Scott from November 28, 1846, until May 1848. The old outfit of the Peru Forester did not rest long. John A. Graham bought the plant and founded the

MIAMI COUNTY SENTINEL.

The first number was published June 28, 1848. During Mr. Graham's management it was one of the leading county papers in the state. It was a model typographically, was ably edited and wielded a strong influence as a democratic organ. In 1850, the office was entirely refitted, with the exception of a press. A daily paper, called the Daily Miami County Sentinel, was started in connection with the weekly, the 19th of June, 1854, and continued until the 25th of July of that year. This was the first daily paper established here, and failed because the town was not large enough to sustain it. Mr. Graham run the office until August 16, 1861, and publication was then suspended. He was not a practical printer, but learned to fold papers, "roll the forms" and "play the devil" generally. Though not learned in all the details of the business, he knew perfectly well when the work was done right. His printers undertook to do the "bossing" and run the whole business, and after considerable trouble and when his patience was exhausted one evening he announced to his workmen that the last number of the Sentinel, under his management, was issued. Wilson B. Loughridge suceeded Graham, but soon sold to T. J. McDowell. In 1867 Loughridge again became the owner, and in 1874 took J. C. Foley as a partner. In 1875 the paper was run by Foley, Jameson & Conner. The latter two sold to J. A. Miller, and for a few months the firm's name was Foley & Miller. Then Foley sold his interest to J. C. Maxey. The daily and weekly founded by T. J. McDowell & Sons in November, 1874 was consolidated with the Sentinel and run for about a year, by Mexey & McDowell when the firm dissolved, each party retaining his paper and its name. The Sentinel was continued by Ewing & Maxey, who were succeeded by Samuel F. Winter, a veteran newspaper man, who continued as the owner and manager until 1881. Louis B. Fulwiler and Richard A. Cole, two prominent citizens of Peru than bought the plant and continued in charge as proprietors and man-

agers until April 1889. During these seven years, the paper was popular with the people and was a power for the democratic party in this county. C. N. Kenton succeeded Fulwiler & Cole, and run the paper from April to November, when he sold to F. D. & F. A. Haimbaugh. They continued as partners for about a year and a half when F. A. Haimbaugh and T. J. Finch bought F. D. Haimbaug's interest and the style of the firm has since been F. A. Haimbaugh & Co., R. J. Conner represented Mr. Finch's interest until his death, which occurred July 21, 1895.

THE SECOND PRINTING PRESS

was brought to this county in 1852. The first paper printed on it was the Free Press founded by J. H. Smith. In 1853, E. & E. R. Trask purchased the plant and published the Wabash Olio. The Republican Argos, by J. H. Shirk & Co. succeeded the Olio in 1854. Then followed the Peru News.

THE PERU REPUBLICAN

was founded by E. P. Loveland, a distinguished member of the Miami County bar, in 1856. It was establish as a republican organ and has ever been a tower of strength for its party in this county. Mr. Loveland sold to W. S. Benham and S. C. Chapin, who continued the paper until March, 1858, and it was then sold to G. I. Reed and James M. Brown. At the end of one year Mr. Brown sold his interest to Mr. Reed, who was sole proprietor and manager until May, 1873. He then sold a half interest to M. R. Sinks. W. W. Lockwood bought Mr. Sinks' interest in March, 1878 and took possession the following May. Mr. Reed left for Kansas City in 1886, leaving the entire management to Mr. Lockwood, but retained a one half interest until 1887. He held a small interest until 1890, since which time W. W. Lockwood has been the sole propritor and manager.

DAILY PAPERS.

Besides the daily which run a little over a month in 1854, was the Daily Times by T. J. McDowell & Sons, established in 1874. It was still found that a daily could not be supported. The Times had a very short life. Another attempt later to start a daily failed. In the summer of 1884, Crowder & Miller founded the Peru Evening Journal, the first successful daily paper in Peru. Miller soon sold his interest to Ezra Roe. Richard Kilgore later bought the paper and run it about a year. On the first of January, 1887, C. F. Crowder, one of the founders and Wm. Brenton bought the Journal. W. A. Woodring bought Brenton's interest in January 1891, and in April of that year Arthur Bodurtha bought Crowder's interest and the Journal firm has since remained Woodring & Bodurtha. The plant was moved to its present quarters, No. 8 West Second street, about eight years ago. It is now considered as one of the best newspaper properties in the county.

Many attempts have been made within the last ten years to establish a second daily. The Daily Herald was started by Ed Cox in 1887. It run about three months and failed. The press and material was moved to Marion and was used in the publication of the Jeffersonian. From September 1890 to April 1891, the Sentinel issued a daily, and again in December 1892 and continued until July 1893. The daily Bulletin, a morning paper, was published for some-

time by Brenton & Holman. It was a good newspaper but the town could not support two dailies. The first number of the Peru Daily Chronicle was issued June 28, 1894, by J. H. Moore and Charles Winter.

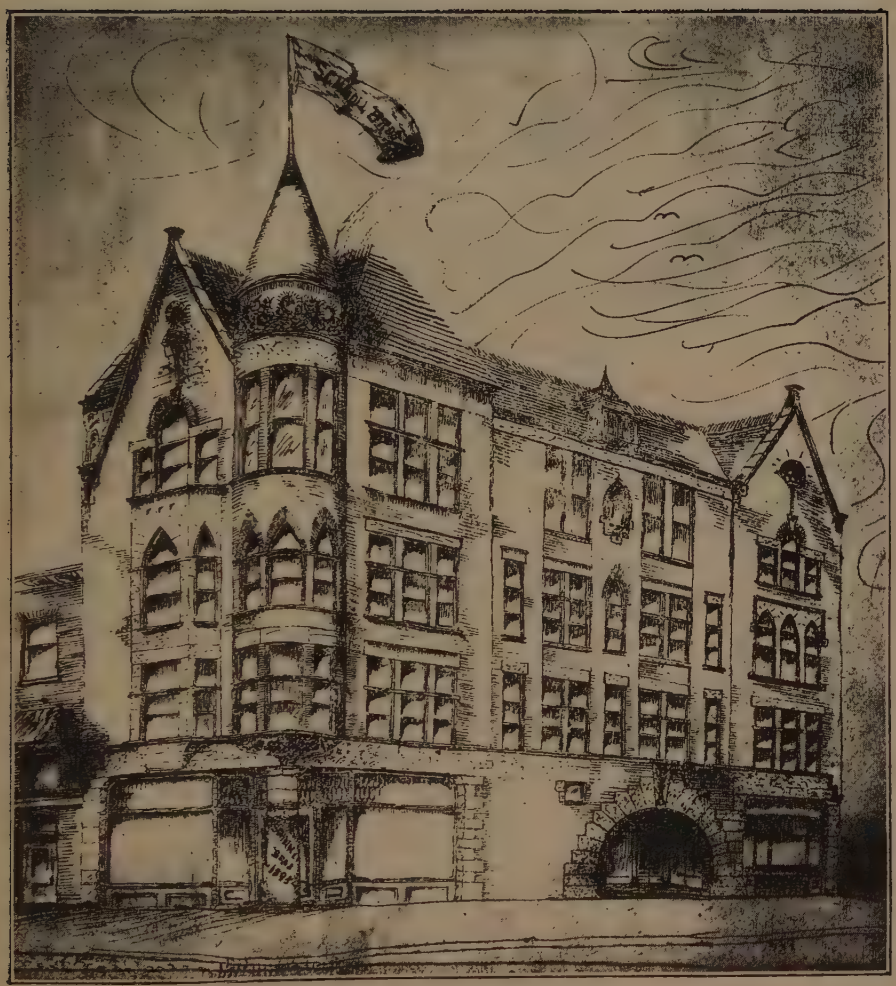
THE MIAMI COUNTY RECORD

was founded by John H. Stephens. The first number was issued July 3, 1894. It was a continuation of the Bunker Hill Press, which was published in 1874. Mr. Stephens bought the Press in January, 1892, supplied the plant with a large cylinder press and new type. The Record had a large list in the south part of the county to begin with and is recognized as one of the leading papers of the county. This book was published at the Record office.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

For many years the fire department was very weak. At a special meeting of the council, held March 25, 1843, provisions were first made against destruction of property by fire. The town was then divided into five districts by north and south alleys, and in each district, at a convenient place was one ladder twenty-four feet long, one fourteen feet long, one roof ladder fifteen feet long and a hook with pole. When an alarm of fire was given, citizens shot from every direction to the nearest hook and ladder and buckets were procured from the neighbors and with these pioneer means vigerous efforts were made to drown the fire. The ladders were usually left where the last fire occurred and at the next one they could not be found and when the new government was organized in 1848, the marshal was ordered to hunt the "fire department." A number of incendiary fires in 1856, occassioned the appointment of special police, and the subject of better fire protection was agitated, a committee was appointed to find out the cost of ladders, etc., and in January 1857 an order was made to purchase an outfit of ladders, hooks and buckets. In 1860 a number of citizens petitioned the council to send F. G. Hackley, as their agent to several large cities to examine the fire departments, with a view of putting in a good one at Peru. In May of that year a hand fire engine was purchased and the contract for the engine house was awarded. The engine, hose and apparatus cost about $2,300, and the engine house $1,100. The expenses of the department for the next twelve years was from $50 to $75 per year. An ordinance was passed November, 1872, to establish a fire department, and a new fire engine was purchased. Another ordinance was passed in July 1888, providing for a more efficient organized department. It provided for a chief, two assistants, one regular organized hose company of sixteen men and a hook and ladder company of eight men. In 1888 the present fire-engine building on North Miami street was erected at a cost of $3,200. In 1889, protection against fire was made still more efficient by the establishment of a paid department. March 24, 1892, an ordinance was passed fixing the fire limit to one square on each side of Broadway from the south to the north boundry lines of the coporation. The ordinance provides that all buildings or additions to same, erected within these limits be fire proof.

The fire department of Peru is now in excellent condition. The engine house, hosecart, horses, apparatus and the competent and efficient employes will compare favorably with any other city in the state. Besides the main



THE NEW SCHMOLL BUILDING.

house located on Miami street, there are two reel and hose houses—one at the hospital and the other at the Indiana Manufacturing Co's factory. There are no steamers or hand pumps, power being supplied direct from the pumps at the water works and force can be furnished to throw six streams from 50 to 75 feet high. During the year of 1895, the department made twenty-four calls and the total loss did not exceed $1500. The paid branch of the department at present consists of Isaac Bozarth, chief; Timothy Doud, pipeman; Richard Pernee, driver; Eugene Jameson, plugman; Wm. Parry and John Shireman, minutemen. The chief receives $50 per month; and the pipeman, driver and plugman each $40 per month; the minute men $5 per month. The hook and ladder company consisting of fourteen men, receive $25 each per year.

The following is a list of the chiefs since 1872: George Crowell 1872; Josiah Farrar, 1873; George W. Chamberlain, 1874; Alfred A. Ream, 1877; Chas. A. Parsons, 1879; Alford A. Ream, 1880; Alex Apple, 1881; Wadsworth Roe, 1884; A. J. Parks, 1885; Alex Apple, 1886; Isaac Bozarth, 1894.

COST OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

April 30,	1872, to April 30,	1873	$	2,251.24
do	1873, " "	1874		659.46
do	1874, " "	1875		1,756.52
do	1875, " "	1876		2,359.97
do	1876, " "	1877		2,078.29
do	1877, " "	1878		1,833.06
do	1878, " "	1879		1,600.02
do	1879, " "	1880		930.51
do	1880, " "	1881		1,674.54
do	1881, " "	1882		2,238.34
do	1882, " "	1883		1,149.88
do	1883, " "	1884		1,138.55
do	1884, " "	1885		1,545.85
do	1885, " "	1886		3,741.58
do	1886, " "	1887		1,526.64
do	1887, " "	1888		3,818.33
do	1888, " "	1889		1,820.99
do	1889, " "	1890		5,036.82
do	1890, " "	1891		3,190.62
do	1891, " "	1892		3,012.31
do	1692, " "	1893		3,274.26
do	1893, " "	1894		3,579.36
do	1894, " "	1895		3,787.26

WATER WORKS.

The subject of water works for the city was first brought before the council in 1871. Public sentiment was then not in favor of them. The State Legislature passed an act, March 7, 1873, authorizing cities constructing water works to issue bonds and dispose of the same in aid of the construction of such works. Shirk, Dukes & Co. proposed in 1875, to build works under

a franchise, but the council took no definate action about the matter. An election was held in July 1877 for the purpose of getting the sentiment of the people, and it was found that a large majority were in favor of the works. The city passed an ordinance April 10, 1878 for the issue and sale of bonds, but that was repealed by another ordinance passed June 7th of that year. That ordinance provided that the city issue bonds to the amount of $110,000 and of the denominations of one thousand dollars each, payable to bearer twenty years after date, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable at the banking office of Winslow, Lanier & Co. in New York city. The bonds were to have been sold in the market at the best price they would bring, not less than ninety-seven cents on the dollar. The bonds were mostly sold at a small discount, but were soon at par and are now at a premium. The "water works" bonds now outstanding amounts to $75,000. In 1895, $5,000 worth of these bonds were redeemed on which a premium of $1,200 was paid.

After the sale of bonds, the council took steps at once toward the work and contracts for different parts were let to different parties in October, 1878, and in May, 1879, they were completed.

The pump house, corner of Canal and Wayne streets, is a handsome brick structure, located on a plat of ground of about three acres. The pumping machinery consists of two engines, run by steam, which have a combined capacity of two and a half million gallons per day. The reservoir is located south of the river on the hill, about one half mile from the pump house, and by its pressure alone, six streams can be forced to a height of from fifty to seventy-five feet. The machinery at the pump house has been keept in good order and repairs and a new boiler has just been placed. The city now has about fifteen miles of water mains and about 900 consumers.

Until May, 1880, the works were under the control of a committee of three of the council. At that time under a legislative enactment, a board of water works trustees, consisting of thee persons were elected by direct vote of the people, and this committee continued in control until 1895. This year, on July 23, in accordance with an act of the legislature, the council passed an ordinance. This law places the water works under control of the council, and is inspected and investigated by a standing committee of four of its members. A superintendent and engineer is elected by the council the first Monday of May each year.

GAS WORKS.

The gas works were built by H. E. and C. F. Sterne & Co., owners of the woolen mills. The works were commenced in June 1874 and were completed November 15, of that year. A contract was made with the city to run twenty-five years from the date the gas was burned on. Three and a have miles of mains were laid. The gasometer has a capacity of twenty thousand feet. The Peru American Gas Co. of Philadelphia bought the plant, July 27, 1886 and has since controlled it. The plant was considerably enlarged, but electric lights has largely taken the place of gas lights.

THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The telegraph connected Peru with the world before the first railroad reached it. The first line ran along the canal from Teledo to Indianapolis by way of Crawfordsville. In 1855 the Wabash line along the railroad was established and the canal line was abandoned. There is now a telegraph line along each railroad. The office was moved into Citizens' Bank building in November, 1886. Miss Allice Dunlap has been the operator for a number of years.

The telephone exchange was established June 13, 1881, with forty-five subscribers. The exchange is located in the Citizen' Bank building. It now nas ninty-seven subscribers. The long distance telephone was placed here in December, 1893. It extends to points in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, and from Kentucky to cities on the Atlantic coast. There are now seven long distance instruments in the city. Miss A. K. Porter is the manager of both exchanges.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

The electric light plant was placed in Peru in October, 1885. The Thompson—Huston Company, of Boston, put in a twenty-five light machine as a trial and it was operated by power furnished by Miller's mill. V. Q. Irwin purchased the plant, ground and building where it is located, on the 1st of July 1886. He put in an eighty-five horse power engine a two hundred and twelve horse power boiler and two twenty-five light dynamos, with an actual capacity of fifty lights.

The plant has been gradually enlarged and perfected and it is considered by experts to be equal to that of any other city of about the same population in the United States. The plant now has three arc machines, with a capacity of one hundred and sixty-five lights and an incandescent alternating machine, capacity of two thousand lights. There are twenty miles of arc and five or six miles of incandesent circuit. The plant has been owned and operated since November 1894 by the Peru Electric Light and Power Company, V. Q. Irwine, president; P. F. Covington, vice-president and Nat Covington, secretary and treasurer.

BANKING CORPORATIONS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

was organized by E. H. Shirk in April 1864 Mr. Shirk was the first president and was re-elected annually until his death in 1886. The first directors were E. H. Shirk, Robert Miller, James Hollenshade, Jacob Kreutzer, George L. Dart, W. W. Constant, Abraham Leedy. The capital stock was $75,000, since increased to $100,000 and the surplus fund considerably exceeds that amount. The bank was first located in a small frame building between Third and Main on the west side of Broadway. Soon after it was organized, it was moved to

its present location, on the corner of Main and Broadway. The old building was torn away and a handsome new one was erected on the same ground in 1887 and on the 4th of December of that year the bank was moved into its present quarters.

The officers of the bank are: Milton Shirk, president; E. W. Shirk, vice-president; R. A. Edwards, cashier; G. R. Chamberlain, assistant cashier; G. W. Kenny and V. S. Jackson, tellers. The directors are: Jacob Krutzer, Alice S. Edwards, E. W. Shirk, Milton Shirk and R. A. Edwards.

CITIZENS' BANK.

The Citizens' Bank of Peru, is the outgrowth of the private bank of Bonds, Hoagland & Co., organized, February, 1867. This, in July, 1871, was changed to the present corporation and the present name, under the banking laws. The first board of directors was D. C. Darrow, A. C. Brownell, Wm. Smith, N. O. Ross, C. D. Bond, R. F. Donaldson and M. F. Robinson. Mr. Darrow was the president until 1883, when he was succeeded by C. H. Brownell, who has since held that position. M. S. Robinson has been cashier continuously since the founding of the bank in 1871. The bank was located at No. 6 South Broadway until September 1886, when it was removed to the building it now occupies. No. 16 North Broadway. The following are the directors: Levi Miller, Wm. Rassner, E. A. Gould, F. I. Deibert, M. S. Robinson and C. H. Brownell. The capital stock is $100,000, and the surplus is quite a large sum.

THE MIAMI COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

The Miami County Loan and Savings Association was incorporated Jan. 15, 1891, with a capital stock of $500,000. It commenced business February 2, 1891, and at the end of the first eleven month's business the assets were nearly $27,000. In spite of the panic of 1893, and the subsequent business depression the association met all obligations and has enjoyed a steady and continuous growth, the assets January 1, 1896 being over $176,000, and up to this date the association has distributed over $26,000 in dividends to its depositors. The present board of officers are: Willard Griswold, president; C. R. Cox, vice-president; E. L. Miller, secretary and treasurer; W. C. Bailey, attorney. The directors are G. R. Chamberlain, C. R. Cox, Willard Griswold, Marvin S. Lane, J. H. Lohmyer, W. S. Mercer and F. M. Stutesman.

MANUFACTURING.

"Ti's the master's hand, with cunning and craft, adopts the beauties of nature to our requirements."

There is no more interesting study than the adaptability of nature's resources for the use and benefit of mankind. Nature has endowed her superior being—man, with sufficient material to stimulate his energies and afford him resources for utilizing and adopting her gifts to his own uses and benefits. A piece of wood is about the most interesting material to draw a sermon form, but when the possibilities and uses are seen in the manufacturer's hands, wonder and astonishment are produced at the varied and numerous evolutions the tree passes through to the beautiful results obtained. A walk through the manufacturing establishments excites at every turn wonderment.

STANDARD CABINET MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in January, 1893, with a capital of $25,000. The officers are: Jacob C. Theobald, president; John G. Killinger, vice-president; John Knuchel, treasurer; E. G. Huber, secretary. The directors are Jacob C. Theobald, John G. Killinger, John Knuchel, Amzi A. Moorehouse, Walter Wilkinson and Felix Calambach. This is a stock company, and the majority of the stockholders work in the various departments. The factory is fitted with all modern appliances and machinery for cabinet work.

MIAMI FLINT GLASS WORKS.

These works are located in the north-east part of the city near the Wabash and L. E. & W. railroad tracks. They were completed for operations in October 1889 by John J. Kreutzer & Co., the present proprietors and managers. The moving spirit of the concern is John J. Kreutzer, whose practical knowledge of the art and business capacity has placed the firm on a solid financial footing. The capacity of the works is eight pots, which means an output of several hundred gross per day.

A description of the process of manufacturing glassware will be interesting in this connection.

But very few people who use a tumbler, a chimney or any of the thousand and one things of which glass is made, know what the component parts of the transparent and brittle substance are and how it is made. After seeing the process, and the deft, manner in which an article is turned out, the process seems easy but like most things appearances are deceiving and it is only by severe exertions and strict application that any dexterity can be attained

The principle constituents of glass are sand, lime, soda, ash and nitre. Each of these articles are pulverized until they are like fine powder. Great care is taken that the material is of the finest quality. This is especially the case with the sand and each "batch" is critically inspected. Curious as it may sound, it very often happens that sand taken from the same hill will vary so markedly that one "batch" will have to be rejected. The raw material, afte being sifted and resifted is then placed in large wooden boxes, in layers, and these layers are turned over and over until they are thoroughly mixed so that a single pound taken out haphazard will contain the exact amount of each component. The mixing department is probably one of the most important in the factory as, if there be anything wrong, it will show in the smelters, where the glass may be to "gritty" or discolored and the "pots" would have to be cleaned out, stopping the work and losing the whole material, entailing a loss of several hundred dollars.

On the other hand, the "pots" need replenishing only when the material runs low and they may be kept running for an indefinite time before a "cleaning out" is requisite. At the Miami Flint Glass works, Mr. Ephraim Miller is in charge of the mixing department, and he has met with such success that he has had but one cleaning out in his three years of service in the establishment.

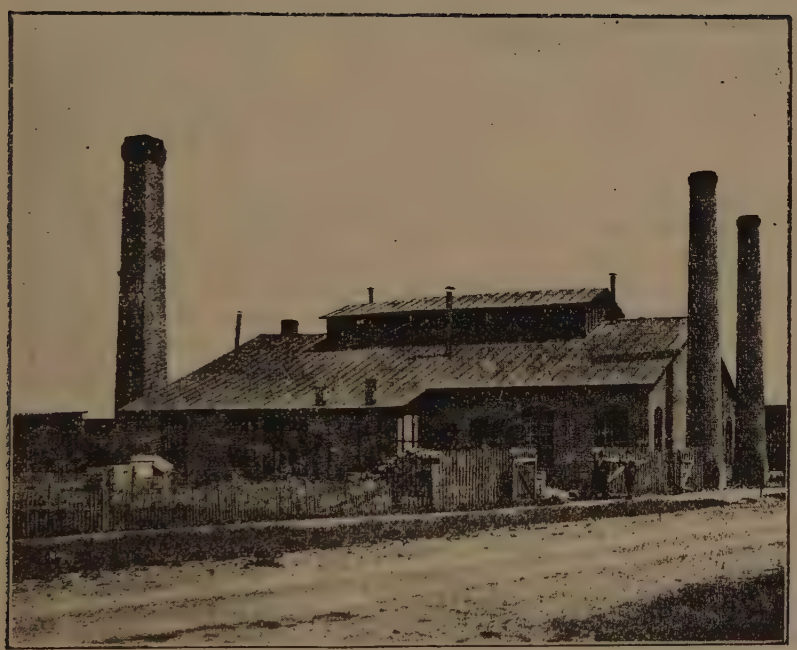
Pass into the artificers' room where the scene can only be likened to a page of Dant's Inferno. Here and there, everywhere, numbers of boys begrimmed and perspiring, hurry about with long iron rods, which the imagination

can easily construe into pitchforks, occasionally getting a dash of ruddy light from the holes of the smelting pots; the artificers juggling a ball of molten substance in the air at the end of their blow pipes, everything apparently confusion, but most systematic confusion and where all seems chaos, there exists only the regularity of clock work. The brilliant red of the fires, and their reflections on the workmen, the snowy films of the glass as the bubbles bust from the moulds, filling the air with irridescent sparkles of light, against the sombre back ground of the grimy walls, construe a picture worthy the brush of a Turner.

The room, or apartment more properly speaking, extends the whole length of the great building and the roof is away up over head to afford the very best ventilation and a copious supply of fresh air to counteract in some measure the intense heat given out by the smelting pots. These "pots," as they are called, are sunk beneath the level of the ground and covered with brick work to a height of six feet above the ground and they resemble huge baker's ovens. In these large receptacles the raw materials are placed and a fierce continuous fire keeps roaring in them day and night melting and fusing the sand with the other ingredients, until, looking in through the small apertures for withdrawing the glass, the whole looks like a thick molten sea. At the mouths of the little apertures stand two glass blowers. A little to one side sets a smooth iron slab, slightly inclined, and by this sits a boy with the mould. The mould is made of two blocks of iron, hinged together, with two handles on the opposite side. The centre of these two blocks is hollowed to the desired shape of the article to be manufactured, while there is a hole at the top for the use of the blower. A large iron can stands by the side of the mould with another boy in attendance. Now the glass blowers are ready. They take one then the other, a blow pipe which is made of iron about three or three and a half feet long with a little knob at one end. Thrusting this into the little aperture, with a few turns of the wrist he collects just sufficient of the molten glass,—which has the consistency of soft putty—on the end of the pipe. He withdraws it, and swinging it in the air, blows a small bubble of air in it, and then rolls it on the slab until it assumes a pear shape. The boy holds the mould open while the blower carefully but quickly inserts the glass—slap goes the mould, a little blowing from the man, and a large bubble appears through the hole in the top of the mould, growing larger, until you hear a pop and shimmering films of glass finer than silk glint and glitter like hoar frost in the air. The boy at his side takes the pipe, scrapes off the residue of glass from the end into the can and the pipe is ready for further use.

Meanwhile, the glass blower's partner has been going through the same evolutions, and no sooner does one release the slab or mould but the other is ready to use it, and so they go on with the measured regularity of a pendulum.

The glass in the mould hardens rapidly, and another boy stands ready with a pair of iron tweezers in one hand, and a long iron rod, with a pan the size of the bottle and three quarters its length, to pick up the bottle, put it in the holder, and off he goes to another man. This man sits by an open fire where there are rests for the bottles just permitting the mouths to be in the flames. Here the mouths are heated red hot and they are then withdrawn and



MIAMI FLINT GLASS WORKS.

the man, holding a pair of curiously shaped tweezers in his right hand which he holds at the mouth, gives a few rapid twirls with his left and the mouth is finished.

But this does not complete the bottles. They are taken on long iron blades and thrust into a large oven which has a continuous "carrier bed." They go in at one end, travel along the entire length—about fifty feet—and are taken out at the other end and stacked in racks for the shipping room. While traveling through this tempering oven whatever imperfections exist in the blowing are sure to result in the bursting of the article and of course, into waste barrels it goes.

To the unitiated it would appear that there is a great amount of waste material, but this is not so. There is nothing lost except perhaps the time used in making the article. Every night all the scraps of glass are collected and thrown back into the "pot" where they are ready the following morning to go through the same course perhaps this time to pass the careful scrutiny and be shipped abroad.

THE INDIANA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Wholesale manufacturers of sewing machine wood work, of refrigerators and of wooden rims for bicycles. This is one of the most important and ably conducted manufacturing establishments in the state of Indiana. Peru, in this great corporation, has a factor and element of commercial progress that from the nature of its product extends trade relations all over the United States, Europe and Australia, and brings this city into prominence as one of the most important manufacturing centres in the middle states. The works of the Indiana Manufacturing company were originally built by the Howe Sewing Machine Company in 1870. The first buildings had been completed but a short time when a fire occurred, destroying them almost entirely and occassioning the loss of two lives, E. P. Loveland and John Cummings, who were caught by the falling roof while assisting to save the property.

July 1, 1875, the Indiana Manufacturing Company was duly incorporated and became sole proprietors. Its officers are M. Shirk, president; A. N. Dukes, vice-president and treasurer; A. J. Hoffman, secretary. The directors are M. Shirk, A. N. Dukes, R. A. Edwards, E. W. Shirk and A. J. Huffman. The capital stock is $500.000, the majority of which is owned by M. Shirk and A. N. Dukes. Under the skill and experienced supervision of Mr. Dukes the product of the factory has achieved an interesting reputation for superiority from every point of view. Mr. Dukes was born in Miami County and has been a permanent resident of Peru for nearly a half century. He possesses superior executive abilities, sound judgment and is noted for enterprise and energy and unquestioned probity, contributing materially to Peru's permanent prosperity and being one of the most public spirited citizens. Thus it always is that the history of any great institution or cause, or achievement lies largely within the biography of one moving spirit. When Mr. Dukes first took charge of the factory fifteen years ago, there were but one hundred men employed, but aided by the financial backing of Mr. Milton Shirk, it was not long until the capacity of the works was increased to six hundred. Ever alert to extend and increase the business of the firm, Mr. Dukes in 1895 added a building 150x60 feet, two

stories and attic, each floor in one room, which is probably the largest single room of any building in the country. In this addition is manufactured wood rims for bicycles. Every room, every branch of work in this vast establishment, it's buildings covering five and three-fourth acres of floor space, has a headman who is responsible for the men under his charge, to the general manager. System and discipline are very rigidly enforced, and indeed it is absolutely indispensable if success is to crown the undertaking, and irremediable disaster averted. This little army of workmen with their families form one of Peru's principal mainstays.

WOOLEN MILL.

The Woolen mills were established in 1865, on West Canal street by H. E. & C. F. Sterne. In January, 1853, the entire building, and contents burned being a loss of $100,000, on which the insurance was $30 000. M. Oppenheimer was then taken into the firm as a partner and in 1869, on their present location they erected a building 300x66 feet and two others, which together are 300x44. In January, 1874, L. Mergentheim became associated in the business. Hary W. Strouse took the place of Henry Sterne in February, 1876. The present firm of Mergentheim, Stern & Strouse was organized in 1886. They afford employment to about 150 hands.

MANUFACTORY OF TELEPHON BOOTHS.

In 1884, C. H. Brownell purchased the plaining mill which had been started by John Muhlfield in 1879, on Cass street near the railroad. Mr Brownell gradually relinquished the plaining mill business and devoted his attention to sound-proof telephone booths, now his exclusive article of manufacture. The booths are built in any desired ornamental wood and are beautifully decorated with wood carving. They are built principally for the long distance telephone system and public telephone pay stations. The factory now employs about forty-five hands. C. R. Cox, is the superintendent and general manager.

BASKET FACTORY.

The Basket and Hoop factory was established in 1872 by Gardner, Blish & Co., who moved from Antioch in consideration of a donation by Peru. The firm failed in 1878 and James M. Brown was appointed receiver. It then passed into the hands of the Citizens' Bank, and after standing idle for two years, Lewis Benedict rented the buildings and continued the manufacture of baskets. Henton & Talbot purchased the interest of Benedict in April, 1882 and after eighteen months Henton withdrew and Frank M. Talbot continued the business until the spring of 1893, and then moved his machinery away. In June, 1893, the present company leased the building and soon after began operations. For about a year they run a hoop factory in connection with the manufacture of baskets. The capacity is two thousand dozen baskets per week. The factory employs sixty-six people. The company consists of the following officers: J. J. Keys, manager; G. R. Chamberlain, president; Azro Wilkinson, secretary.

PERU ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO.

In 1893 the Peru Electric Manufacturing Company was organized and purchased the plant and buildings of the Carbon and Glass Company. The

officers of the company are: J. O. Cole, president; C. H. Brownell, vice president; R. H. Bouslog secretary, treasurer and manager. The directors are J. O. Cole, R. A. Edwards, C. H. Brownell, W. B. McClintic, L. Mergentheim, F. N. Talbot and R. H. Bouslog. They have a paid up capital of $100,000.

The company employs a force of from eighty-five to one hundred men and are now running full capacity. They manufacture carbon batteries in very large quantities, as also porcelain good for all electric appliances, wiring, dynamo fuse boxes, etc. They make a specialty of order work and prepare special dyes for proclain insulators. Their goods are shipped all over the United States, a good proportion of Canada, and some exported through buyers. They have a capacity of three porcelain kilns per month.

R. H. Bouslog is the directing spirit of this large concern, and to his management of the company's affairs is undoubtedly due the eminence to which they have attained, for they are one of the largest manufacturers of their class of goods in this country.

In addition to the factories described is the L. E. &. W. and Wabash shops, the Peru Flax mills, the Brewery, Reed's Bottle works, the Alluminum—Alloy Works, Ice Factory, two foundries, two planing mills, two elevators, three flouring mills, two wagon factories, two buggy factories and many other smaller shops and factories.

CHURCHES.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, OR DESCIPLES OF CHRIST.

By Rev. Charles M. Fillmore.

The Christian church is the youngest religious organization in Peru. On the third Lord's day in January 1893 a Sunday school was organized by Elder T. J. Legg, State Sunday School Evangelist of the Christian church. The place of meeting was the basement of Odd Fellows' Temple. The Sunday school continued its work until the following year when Chas. M. Fillmore was sent by the State Missionary Board to take charge of the work of organizing and building up a congregation. At the first call for members, thirteen persons responded. Mr. Fillmore continued revival services for five weeks, resulting in the addition of many more names to the roll of membership. It soon became evident that if permanent success was to attend the effort a more desirable place of meeting must be secured. Negotiations were set on foot resulting in the purchase of the old Congregational edifice on the corner of Main and Miami streets. It was greatly in need of repair and concerning the changes made by the Christian church, the Peru Evening Journal had the following to say: "Those who pass the corner of Main and Miami streets hardly realize that it is the same old corner. In fact, it is a new corner. Great changes have been wrought there. What was a few days ago a dilapidated old eyesore and a disgrace to our pretty little city has been transformed into one of the handsomest buildings in Peru. No improvement that has been made in our city within a year has added more to its beauty than the transformation of the Congregational church by the congregation of the Christian church."

The services of dedication were conducted by the veteran L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, on October 15, 1394. Subscriptions were obtained in suffi-

cient amounts to cover the cost of the building and there was much joy in the little congregation. Things moved on prosperously and at the end of the second year the following record had been made: During the two years one hundred were added and fourteen lost making a net membership of ninety-nine. The Sunday school has an average attendance of six-five; Endeavor society forty-six; Ladies Aid twenty-one. The church raised for working purposes $576.55. The Missionary society contributed $487.06; the Sunday school raised $161.03; Endeavor society $102.17; Ladies Aid $304.12. On the building fund there was raised $1,946.60. Total for all purposes over $3,200.

The third year was begun with a revival conducted by Evangelist W. J. Wright, of Cincinnati, assisted by A. L. Fillmore and wife, gospel singers. There were over one hundred accessions, thus doubling the membership. All departments of the church are in excellent working condition, and the outlook for a steady growth in the future is very promising.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist congregation has had a remarkable growth. July 18, 1866, E. H. Shirk and wife, F. M. Bacon and wife, M. H. Waters and wife, David DeLawter and wife, Moses Mercer and wife, H. J. Shirk and wife, Geo. Geves and wife and Rev. A. Virgil met and formed a Baptist conference, adopting articles of faith and a convenant. Rev. Virgil was chosen pastor. He also acted as a missionary to the Mexico church, holding services there in the afternoon. On October 3d of the same year in response to a call a meeting of various churches to recognize the conference as a church was held. Those attending were the minister and representative members of the Huntington, Logansport, Warsaw, Antioch, Mexico, Bunker Hill, Chili and Deer Creek churches. Rev. Virgil served until May 5, 1867, and during that time nine more members were added. Rev. John Trenneman was chosen pastor July 5, 1867, and remained in charge till July 1, 1869, when he resigned. Eleven more names were added to the roll during his time.

The brick church building that was torn down last year to make room for the present structure, was begun in 1868, during the pastorate of Rev. Trenneman. A building committee, consisting of Harvey J. Shirk, F. S. Hackley and George A. Crowell had its erection in charge. The lecture room on the lower floor was completed and occupied New Year's day, 1869. When Rev. Trenneman left, a call was extended to Rev. F D. Bland, of Indianapolis. He responded at once, starting his labors with a congregation of twenty-eight members. He was the first minister to occupy the parsonage of the church. The building was completed and dedicated January 2, 1870. Rev. O. B. Stone, of La Fayette, delivered the sermon and $3,000 were raised by subscription at the service. The first church represented a value at its completion of more than $22,000, by far the greater amount of which was furnished by the late E. H. Shirk.

Rev. Bland held a very successful three months' revival in the new church during the early part of 1870 and a hundred and twenty-two names were added to the congregation record. He resigned and left the charge Nov. 21, 1870. A call was made to Rev. George E. Leonard, of Warsen, Ohio, April

13, 1871. He accepted and took charge on May 5th. He served very successfully and he and his family greatly endeared themselves to the entire congregation. The church debt was entirely canceled during his service. Rev. Leonard offered his resignation October 23, 1881, to accept the more important position of superintendent of missions of the Ohio Baptist convention. His resignation was accepted and resolutions of regret were adopted at his departure, which was some months later.

A call was then extended to Rev. B. Cavins, the present pastor, then at New Albany. He arrived February 27 1882 and preached the first sermon here March 5th. The congregation increased steadily with each succeeding year and as far back as six or seven years ago it was found the increase was such as to demand a larger edifice. Estimates were secured on a suggested addition and enlargement of the building but it was found the expense would be too great for the result. June 8, 1892, a congregational meeting was held in response to the call of the trustees, Milton Shirk, Willard Griswold and G. G. Manning, and a new building was discussed. The result was an almost unanimous decision for its immediate erection

A very important incident happend about this time and to it is mainly due the elegance of the present structure. It was the offer of the heirs of the late E. H. Shirk, one of the leading members of the first congregation, to pay half of any expenditure necessary up to $30,000. This liberal offer led to greatly increasing the value of the contracts over what they would otherwise have been. Plans were advertised for and in March, 1894, those of E. N. Lamm, of Cincinnati, were accepted. The contract for construction was given to the Armstrong, Landon & Hunt Co., of Kokomo, and sublet to Goodall & Co., and John Clifton. It was decided to utilize the valuable lot of the first building and accordingly the structure was razed. The construction of the new church building was begun May 1, 1894, and the corner stone was laid in July. E. N. Lamm, the architect, superintended the work from the first to last.

The present church officers are: Wilard Griswold, John L. Miller, T. E. Ream, Jerry Hardwick and George Blue, trustees; Avery Tudor, clerk; Wm. H. Rife, treasurer; and R. H. Bouslog, J. O. Ward, T. J. Sullivan, L. E. Clements, George Redman, E. L. Miller, W. H. Rife, George W. Kenny and D. H. Shutt, deacons.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

By W. E. Mowbray.

The first organization of this society was soon after the founding of the town. About the year 1835 a class was formed, but an accurate statement of all the names cannot now be given. The following are some of the names of the original class: William M. Reyburn and wife, Geo. S. Fenimore and wife, William R. Mowbray and wife, John Lowe and wife.

There was no regular preacher appointed here until 1844. In 1844 Peru was taken into a circuit with H. B. Beers as pastor. The society worshiped in a small house on Third street, which has long since been removed. In 1849 a lot was purchased at the corner of Main and Wabash streets, and the building now occupied by the I. O. O. F. was erected. After the year 1844 and

until 1854 the following pastors were assigned: 1845, Ancil Beach; 1846, Enoch Holstock; 1847 and 1848, John S. Donaldson; 1849 and 1850, Walter L. Huffman: (when Peru was made a station). In 1851, Charles W. Miller; 1852, Milton Mahin; 1853, Frank A. Hardin.

In 1854 there was a division of the society, one part of the members remaining at the Main street church, the other worshiping on Third street south of the site of the present new church building. The following were the assignments of pastors, up to 1859:

Main Street:—1854, Milton Mahin; 1855, H. B. Beers; 1856, Thomas Stabler; 1858, S. T. Stout.

Third Street:—1854, A. Kinnan; 1855, N. H. Phillips; 1856 '57 Charles Martindale; 1858, A. S. Lakin.

In 1859 the two congregations united, and the following pastors were stationed here: 1859, Samuel N. Campbell; 1860, D. F. Stright. During the year 1860, the church was again divided and pastors assigned as follows:

Main Street—1861, V. M. Beamer; 1862, Milton Mahin; 1863, William Wilson; 1864-65, W. R. Kistler; 1866-'67, Jacob Colclazer; 1868-'69, W. J. Vigus; 1870, H. C. Waltz; 1871, W. E. McCarty; 1872, R. Toby, A. H. Tevis; 1873, A. H. Tevis.

Third Street:—1861, W. R. Edmonson; 1862, W. R. Edmonson, 1863, A. Greenman; 1864, W. K. Hoback; 1865 F. T. Simpson; 1866-'67, F. T. Simson; 1868-'69, J. E. Ervin; 1870, Charles W. Miller; 1871, Charles W. Miller; 1872, W. F. Walker; 1873, W. F. Walker.

During the year 1873 W. F. Walker went as missionary to China and his place was filled by C. E. Disbro. 1874, W. R. Jorden, and C. E. Disbro

It was during the year that the churches again united under the present organization, C. E. Disbro continuing in the pastorate the remainder of that conference year. The subsequent appointments have been: 1875-'76, John C. Mahin; 1877, H. J. Lacey; 1878-'79, Jacob Colclazer; 1881-'83, C. H. Brown; 1883-'84, W. H. Daniel; 1885-'87, A. S. Wooten; 1888-92, E. L. Semans; 1893-96, E. E. Neal.

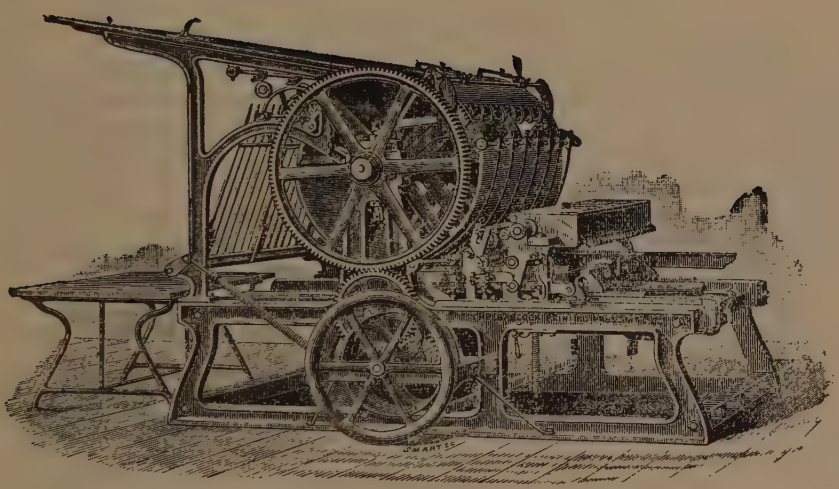
The first class formed had eight members; the present membership is about eight hundred. The enrollment in the Sunday school is about four hundred and fifty. The value of property is:—

Church at the corner of Main and Cass streets	$ 35,000.00
Parsonage corner of Main and Hood streets	3,000.00
Total	$ 38,000.00

The church is out of debt. During the construction of the new church, the Ladies' Society of the church subscribed and paid $6,500.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

This denomination held services in Peru as early as 1849. The members at that time consisted of Paul Kleemann, Thomas Hetzner and his father, L. Kolk, Charles Koederer, John Bazner and Adam Waltz. They and their families first met for worship in a little frame school house, on West Second street, which is yet standing, but has been changed to a dwelling and is own by Frederick Walppe. Rev. C. Stueken was the first to preach to the little



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congregation. Then followed Revs. H. Horst, J. H. Jox, John Streetor, C. A. Germann, H. Diemer and the present minister, E. H. Scheips. It was in 1861, while Rev. Stueken was pastor, that the first house of worship was erected. It is a small brick located on Second street, near Hood, now used by the Lutheran school. The congregation grew. In 1861, C. Smith, Peter Fishbach, Michael Reubner, John Greenburg and others were added to the membership. During Rev. Germann's pastorate, in 1874, work was begun on the handsome, new church. The corner stone was laid May 22, 1875 and the church was dedicated April 2 1876. It is located on the corner of Main and Fremont streets. It is a brick building forty feet wide, seventy-five feet long with a spire one hundred twenty-five feet high. The entire cost of building, seating organ, etc. was about $11,000. The trustees of the church at that time were Jacob Miller, John Rentz and Valentine Smith. The church now has about eighty members.

A. M. E. CHURCH.

The first meetings of the African M. E. church were held in the old engine house on South Miami street, by Elder Patterson. The present brick church, on the corner of Third and Tippecanoe streets, was built in 1873 and was dedicated in 1874. Rev. Robert Jefferies was then pastor. The trustees of the church at that time were Alexander Moss, Robert Watkins and Albert Moss. On account of the congregation being small, the church had not a resident pastor until about two years ago. Prior to that the minister of Logansport or Kokomo preached to the congregation. The church has had about sixteen different ministers since its organization. Rev. Zachariah Roberts is the present pastor. The membership is now very small, containing only about eight members.

A full and complete history of the First Presbyterian, Catholic and Episcopal churches will be found on pages 144-154. In addition to the churches above is the Wesleyan Methodist of North Peru and the Wesleyan Methodist on Flax hill. Rev. B. L. Couch, assisted by Jas. Chapin conducts services at these churches.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Peru is well supplied with secret societies, benevolent orders and trade and labor organizations. There are thirty-one of such organizations in the city.

The Masons were the first to establish a secret order. They organized in June, 1844. The charter members were familiar characters in the early history of this county and all their names have been mentioned in some connection in this history. Wm. M. Reyburn was the first Master; Isaac Marquiss, the first senior warden; Richard L. Britton, the first junior warden; George L. Dart, secretary; John M. Jackson, treasurer; John Bush, senior deacon; James Douglas, Judge Potter, Albert Cole and Matthew Fennimore were among the charter members.

The I. O. O. F. organized a lodge January 13, 1848. The charter mem-

bers were: James M. Reyburn, David Charters, Brown McClintic, John Reed Augustus Hunter, John Pasmore and M. R. Crabill.

No other lodges were established for a good many years that are here now. In point of number, the I. O.O.F., Maccabees and Masons stand first.

SECRET SOCIETY DIRECTORY, JANUARY, 1896.

PERU COUNCIL No. 58, R &. S M. meets 2d Tuesday in each month in Masonic Hall, in Peru. Andrew Wey, I M John Ream. D I M; C. N. Hetzner. P C W; Wm. B. McClintic, treasurer; Louis Affelder, recorder

PERU CHAPTER No. 62. R A M meets 1st Tuesday in each month in Masonic Hall, North Broadway. John F. Days, high priest; Eli J. Jamison. king; Jno. A· Ream, scribe; W. B. McClintic, captain of the host; Louis Affalder, Principle sojourner; W. F. Daly. royal arch captain: Max L·vi, 3d veil; Pierce Pontious, 2d veil; C. R. Cox. 1st veil: Andrew Wey treasurer; Jos. H. Larimer. secretary; Wm. R. Sotcher. guard.

MIAMI LODGE No. 67, F & A M, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays of each month in Masonic Hall, North Broadway. John Holsinger, W M; A. K. Clarke. S W; Polk Pontius, J W; Charles Worden, S D; F. M. Shutzbaugh, J D; Charles McElhaney and James Moore. Stewards: Charles Matthews, Secretary; P. B. Nichelson, Henry Lohmyer and Sol Melcher, trustees; Marvin S. Robinson, treasurer; William Sotcher. tiler.

PERU LODGE No. 482 F. & A. M., meets first and third Friday in each month in Masonic hall, north Broadway. O. L. Miner, W. M.; J. W. Bowman, S. W.; W. E. Mowbray, J. W.; M. W. Hamaker. S. D.; William Demuth, J. D.; Louis Affelder, secretary; James H. Fetter. treasurer; William Sotcher, tiler; Henry Graff and John F. Days, stewards.

RUTH CHAPTER No. 120, Eastern Star Lodge meets 2d and 4th Saturdays in each month in Masonic Hall n b'way. Mrs. Henriette Karthol, W. M: John Runkle, W P; Mrs. Lucy Fetter, A M; Mrs. Cordelia Ream, C; Miss Louise Shearer, sect; Miss Carrie Zern, organist.

PERU CANTON No. 20, PATRIARCHS MILITANT meets. second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in I O O F hall, south Broadway. O. H. Will, captain; R. M. Brooks, lieutenant; J. O. Bozarth, ensign; V. R. Hays, clerk.

PERU ENCAMPMENT No 58, I O O F, meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in I O O F hall, south Broadway. John Clickard, C P; W L Church, H P; M W Ream, scribe; Michael Bappert, V R Hays and Eli J Jamison, trustees.

EUREKA ENCAMPMENT, No 187, I O O F, meets first and third Fridays of each month. C O Gustin, C P; George Shanabarger, S W; J B Kunse, scribe; Leroy Shauman, Carl Betzner and P E Whitehill, trustees.

MIAMI LODGE No 52, I O O F, meets every Monday in I O O F hall, William Toll, N G; R M Brooks, V G; J T Armitage, recording secretary; James Talbot, financial secretary; A T Miller, treasurer; Michael Bappert. V R Hays, Walter Wilkinson, trustees,

LESSING LODGE No 452, I O O F, (German) meets every Thursday at I O O F hall, South Broadway. Frederick Radstaedter, N G; Richard Leithold,

V G; Emanuël Tereba, rec sec; Charles Steinbach, treas; William Ganske, perm sec.

PERU LODGE No 539, I O O F, meets every Tuesday in I O O F Temple, corner of Main and Wabash streets. A S Clark, N G, J Bozarth, V G; J T Smith, sec; Leroy Shauman, Ed Dubbs and William H Petty, trustees.

STAR LODGE No 100, D of R, meets first and third Friday of each month in I O O F hall, South Broadway. Delora Trippeer, N G; Nora Evans, V G; Etta Smith, R S; Carrie Green, F S; Mary Hoover, treas.

PERU LODGE No. 293, D of R, meets every Monday in I. O. O. F. Temple, corner Main and Wabash. Addie Krise, N G; Kittie Elliott, V G; Lizzie Metzger, secretary; Nellie Woods, treasurer

HERCULES LODGE, No 127, K OF P, meets every Friday in K of P hall, South Broadway. W H Dean, C M; Erb Morse, V C; Aaron B Zook, prelate; Charles Harrison, K of R S; W B Taylor, M of F.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month in I O O F Temple, corner of Main and Wabash streets. Charles Naylor, C R; W Woolpert, V R; Wm Moore, sec; T J Corcoran, treas; F Hubbard, fin sec.

ALDEBARAN COURT No. 16, Tribe of Ben Hur, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month in I. O. O F. corner of Main and Wabash streets. (Officers January, 1895) Rev. M. F. Rickoff, P C; Rev. C. M. Fillmore, C; Lindley M. Test, J; Rev. B. F. Cavins, T; H. H. Young, S; Harry L. Miller, K T; H. C. Haas, captain; C. J. S. Kumler, G; F. M. Kier, K I G; A. O. Stant, K O G.

MISSISSINEWA COUNCIL, No 462, ROYAL ARCANUM, meets second and fourth Fridays in each month in I O O F hall. Reuben S Gleason, R; John Killian, V R; W F Daly, orator; Chas A Parsons, sec; Geo B Sheldon, col; J A Fetter, treas; Michael W Ream, chaplain; Jacob C Walter, guide; Christopher Fitz, warden; Frank M Stutesman, sentry.

BEE HIVE TENT No. 8 K O T M, meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays in each month in I O O F Temple, corner of Main and Wabash. F. L. Davies, C; Alex Osburn, L. C; George Sheldon, R K; J D Oates, F K; W. M. Reyburn chaplain; Hal Clark, sergeant; Fred Goodall, master at arms; E. B. Morse, first master at arms; Ben Black, second master at arms; Henry Merley, sentinel; J. B. Kunse, picket; A. J. Harter, past commander.

SUCCESS LODGE, No 1227, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meet on the fourth Friday of each month in I O O F Temple, corner of Main and Wabash streets. W F Daly, D; Wm A Gibney, V D; Wm A Rogers, A D; T J Sullivan treas; W E Shadinger, R R; F H Watkins, F R; Geo Redmon, chaplain; D H Armantrout, J J Keyes and W B Miller, trustees

PERU HIVE No 33 LADIES OF THE MACCABEES, meets second Friday and fourth Thursday of each month in I O O F Temple, corner of Main and Wabash streets. Mrs Caroline Williamson, P L C; Mrs A J Harter, L C; Mrs. Rebecca Geedling, L R C; Mrs William Drumm, R C; Mrs Ida Linville,

F K: Mrs Minnie Thomas, chaplain: Miss Susie Sharp, sentinel: Miss Della Geeding, picket: Miss Nora Bryan, seargent; Miss Katie Reyburn, M at A.

PERU LODGE, No 160, ORDER OF THE WORLD, meets every Wednesday evening at Trades Union hall. Michael Bappert, pres; Aaron B Zook, vice pres: C O Gustin, sec.

W. B. REYBURN POST, No. 56, G. A. R., meets 2 1 and 4th Wednesdays of each month in G. A. R. Hall. W. F. Gibbons, C: James Hosman, S V: John Cooper, J V M: Jonas Foss, chaplin; J. C. Reyburn, Q M: W. H. Reyburn adj: Elijah Roe, officer of the day: Perry Iliff, guard.

MISCELLANEOUS

PERU MANNERCHOR, meets first Wednesday in each month at 72 South Broadway. ————————, pres; Oscar Wapler, vice pres: Frederick Rasstetter, sec: F H Fouke, treas; Jacob Wolter, Joseph Terreba and Wentzel Kaukusch, trustees: Charles Steinbach, archivar; Gustave Weiser, derigent.

MIAMI COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, meets last Friday of each month in the Academy of Medicine. G C Maughmer, pres; L O Malsbury, sec; J O Ward, treas: J O Malsbury, W H Brenton and O P Litzenberger, censors.

GERMAN AID SOCIETY, meets first Monday of each month at 104 South Broadway. John Slender, pres; Blausiws Brenkle, vice pres; John Bauer, sec; Philip Graff, treas; Wm Andres and Gus Buchman, fin com; John Kreig, John Huber and A H Kalbfleisch, trustees.

Besides the above societies there are the Sons of Veterans, (at present disbanded) the Women's Relief Corps of the G. A R., a number of benefit orders, and several trade and labor organizations. The cigar makers, glass blowers and printers each haue strong organizations.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY, JANUARY, 1896.

AERATED WATERS.

Reed, A. T. 13 w Canal

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Barnhart, Joel, 111 s b'way
Puterbaugh Bros, 66 s b 'way
Matthews, B W & Son, 5 s b'way
Shirk & Miller, 14 w main

BAKERIES.

Dubbs Ed, 11 e main
Schram, E A, 54 s b'way
Mitchel & Soatebrier 107 s b'way

BANKS.

Citizens' National Bank, 16 n b'way
First National Bank, 2 n b'way

BARBERS.

Brown, Lizzie, 65 n b'way
McElwee Harry, 120 s b'way
Shepler & Rhue, 19 s b'way
Rush Willard, 53 s b'way
Leets, Chris, 56 n grant.
Moss, Chas, 54 n b'way
Taylor, C M, 106 s b'way
Weaver, B O, 71 s b'way

Redmon, Wm, main, w of grant
Redmon, Walter, wayne hotel
France James, w second
Hultz, Chas, e main
Dunlap, Wm, opp depot

BASKETS.

Peru Basket Co, cass n r r

BICYCLES.

Beck, John H, 7 n b'way
Hetzner, J L, 18 e Third
Eagle, Wm, 15 e canal
Dukes & Son, 23 e Third
Shirk & Miller, 6 n b'way

BLACKSMITHS AND HORSESHOERS.

Armantrout, D J, 16 w fifth
Fletcher & Long, 27 e canal
Silberman, A P, 310 w fifth
Drumm & Tate, s miami
Hays & Volpert, 30 w second.
Stanley & Remmek, 171 n b'way

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Crume, Pliny M, 56 s b'way
Wampler, W, 11 s b'way

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ellis, A T, 60 s b'way
Hale, John S & Co, 16 s b'way
Meinhardt, Henry, 8 s b'way
Weimer, B F, 32 e main
Falk, Julius, 1 & 3 s b'way
Kittner, D & Sons, 52 s b'way
Shirk & Miller, 6 n b'way

BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS.

Elvin, W. J. 7 s Lafayette
Kuch, Daniel, 29 w second
Koob, Jacob, e second
Miller, W H, 62 s b'way
Tully, John 278 w sixth
Wiltman, Wm, e main
Huber, Geo, 24 e canal
Kuch, Jacob, 6 n b'way
Lintner, John, cor 8th and b'way
Sotcher, W R, 8 w third
Walpe, Chas, 10 west second
Wolma, B, 54 n grant.

BOTTLING WORKS.

Peru Brewery, s Peru
Reed, A T, 13 w canal

BRICK YARDS.

Bruck, Joseph & Sons, dukes, cor 13th
Clifton, John & Son, s peru

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Miami County Loan and Savings association, 18 s b'way

BILL POSTERS.

Brown, Albert G, at Crume's book store
Stutesman, Charles W, at Wampler's book store

CARPETS AND RUGS.

Hale, John S & Co, 16 and 18 s b'way
Shirk & Miller, 6 n b'way
Meinhardt, Henry, 8 s b'way

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

Ager, U A, 4 s b'way
Ellis, Styles & Co, 18-20 w 5th
Barnhart, Joel, 111 s b'way
Gray, E T, 55 n b'way

Silberman, A P, 310 w 5th
Ulrich, Fred, 313 w 8th
Spitznagle, John sr, 26 w 2nd
Sullivan & Eagle, 15, 17, & 20-24 w 2nd

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Lohmyer, Henry, 51 s b'way
Coyle, John, 121 s b'way
Keener, Chas, 209 w 6th
Smuck, John, 61 n grant
Blue, Sam, 61 n b'way
Edminster, Wm, 190 n b'way
Melcher, Sol, 28 e main
Drumm: Geo, w 6th

CLOTHING.

Falk, Julius, 1 and 3 s b'way
Kittner, D & Sons, 52 s b'way
Hall & Loewenthal, 68 s b'way
Shirk & Miller, 6 n b'way

COAL.

Raymond, W C, 152 n b'way

COLD STORAGE.

Peru Ice and Cold Storage (J O Cole), e 8th

CONFECTIONERY.

Dubbs, Edd, 11 e main
Wey, Charles, 63 n b'way
Rosenfeld, Geo W, 70 s b'way
Webb, Frank, 114 s b'way

DENTISTS.

Hartpence, F E, 104 s b'way
Huff, W A, 52 s b'way
DeHaven, W H, 14 s b'way
Hatheway, Mills, 12 n b'way
Nordyke, J L, 3 s b'way

DRUGGISTS.

Blue Drug Store, 26 s b'way
Hamaker, M W, 104 s b'way
Porter, 12 n b'way
Chickasaw Pharmacy, 6 s b'way
Opera House Drug Store, 51 n b'way
Thiebaud & Co, 74 s b'way

DRY GOODS.

French Bazaar, Felix, Levi 56 s b'way
Hale, John S & Co, 16 and 18 s b'way
Meinhart, Henry, 8 s b'way
Gregg A H 6 s b'way
Kittner, D & Sons, 52 s b'way
Shirk & Miller 6 n b'way

DYE WORKS.

Bell, J C, chemical dye works 6 w third

ELECTRIC POWER.

Peru Electric Light and Power Co, 118 s b'way

ELEVATORS.

Wabash, (Mercer & Neal mgrs) n of r r
Shear, D L, canal, near b'way

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Pacific Express Co, H. H. Young, mgr, 55 n b'way
United States Co, H H Young mngr 55 n b'way

FEED STABLES.

Miller, R B, foot s b'way
Fishback, Peter & Son, 42 w canal

FLAX MILL.

Peru Bagging Co, Flax hill



THE PERU BREWERY

FLORIST.

Tinker, F B, 351 w main

FOUNDRIES.

Peru Foundry & Machine Works, s peru

Reynolds. Henry, 213 e canal

FURNITURE.

Fetter, James H., 18 w main, 33 e 3d

Lenbart & Sons, 51n b'way

GENERAL STORE.

Betzner, J A, 57 w main

Chicago Fair. 71 s b'way

Shirk & Miller, 6 n b'way

GENTS' FURNISHERS.

Falk, Julius, 1 & 3 s b'way

Hall & Loewenthal, 68 s b'way

Kittner D & Sons, 52 s b'way

Kaufman & Merner, 19 s b'way

Shirk & Miller, 6 n b'way

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Miami Flint Glass Co, (John J. Kreutzer & Co). 310 e 6th.

GROCERS.

Andres, H, 12 s b'way

Betzner, J A, 57 w main

Deibert F I, 75 s b'way

Devine, John, 302 e main

Goldsbarry, Lawrence A, 162 n clay

Holland, Dennis. 152 n grant

Knuchel, John, 269 e main

McCaffrey, Hugh, 13 e main

Miner, O L, 10 s b'way

Ord, David & Son, 124 n grant

Petty, A J, cor b'way & Second

Ream A A, 28 e main

Ryan J P, 62 n grant

Schmoll Bros, 26 n b'way

Schram, E A, 54 s b'way

Schumacher, Jacob, 2 n grant

Shirk & Miller, 12 w main

Shiveley, S L, 286 w main

Weimer, B F, 32 e main

Smith, C, 124 s b'way

Whittenberger, R S, 22 s b'way

Shauman, Leroy, 7 e third.

GUNSMITH

Comer, H, 8 w 3d

HARDWARE.

Barnhart, Joel 111 s b'way

Beck, John P 7 s b'way

Matthews, B. W. & Son, 5 s b'way

Pickard & Caple, 15 e main

Puterbaugh Bros. 66 s b'way

Shirk & Miller, 14 and 16 w main

HORSE FURNISHINGS.

Ager, U A, 4 s b'way

Gray, E T, 55 n b'way

Morse, H M, 53 n b'way

Reyburn, W H, 113 s b'way

HIDES, LEATHER AND JUNK DEALER.

Levi, Samuel, 112 s b'way

HOTELS.

American House, 180 n b'way

Bearss, (W V Turpen) 23 s b'way

Bender House, 36 w canal

Clark Hotel (C E Clark) opp depot.

Wayne Hotel (John Coyle,) opp depot
Tremont House (Mrs M McGrady), e 8th
National House (John Trippeer)22 w, 2d

INSULATORS.

Peru Electric Mf'g Co, Elmwood

JEWELERS.

Hetzner, C N, 9 s b'way
Troster, Fred, 67 s b'way
Kratzer, John 69 s b'way
Martin, H W 122 s b'way

LAUNDRIES.

Fashion Laundry, 14 e 5th
Chinese Laundry, w 3d
Peru Laundry (Ream Bros & Co) 20 e 3d

LAWYERS.

Antrim Nott M, r 7 and 8 2 n b'way
Brown, J M, r 9 and 10, 1 s b'way
Cole, Chas A. r 15, 1 s b'way
Farrars & Morris, 4 s b'way
Loveland & Loveland, r 5 & 6, 1 s b'way
Mitchell John r 7 and 8, 2 n b'way
Reasoner & O'Hara, 14 n b'way
Sullivan, W W, 24 s b'way
Larimer, Jos H, r 8 2 n b'way
Sullivan, Layman, r 1, 2 n b'way
Spurgeon, John P, in Brownell blk
Bailey & Lawrence, r 13, 1 s b'way
Butler F D, r 1, 2 s b'way
Effinger, R P, 35 e main
Jamison H B, 62 s b'way
McClintic, W B, r 7 and 8, 2 n b'way
Mowbry, W E, r 4, 2 n b'way
Stutesman, James F r 9 and 10, 1 s b'way
Underwood, H F, 30 e main.
Rhodes, D E, r 8, 2 n b'way
Kraus Milton, r 9, 2 n b'way
Cox, J T, (Judge) in Brownell Blk

LIQUOR DEALERS.

Coyle, John, wholesale 121 s b'way

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

Geves, Geo H, 60 n b'way
Murden, G L, cor miami and 2nd
Reed, Court, n b'way
Kohles, Julius, 8 n grant
Reed Bros, 60 w main
Teel Bros, 34 w 2d

LUMBER DEALERS.

Brownell, C H, cass and 8th
Raymond, W C, 152 n b'way

MARBLE WORKS.

Troyer, M S, 200 n b'way cor 8th

MEAT MARKETS.

Demerle, Jack, 17 s b'way
Levy Bros, 30 e main
Nelp, Lewis, 15 w 3d
Seisler, John, 16 w canal
White. A H, 24 e 3d
Devine Bros, e main
Miller & Wilson, 5 w 2d
Ord, David & Sons, 124 n grant
Steinmetz Bros, 26 n grant
Zabst, J E & Co, 318 e main

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Bell, J C, 60 w 3d
Days, John F, 51 s b'way
Kaufman & Merner, 21 s b'way
Wertheim, A, 53 s b'way
Griggs Bros, 54 s b'way
Kantzer & Munson, 10 s b'way
Reisecker, A, 12 s b'way
Clark, A K, Opera house blk

MILLINERS.

Amsler, S, 57 s b'way
French Bazaar, 56 s b'way

Hale, John S & Co, 16 and 18, s b'way
Miller, Mrs J C, 63 s b'way

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Crume, Pliny M, 65 s b'way
Dukes & Son, 23 e 3d
Wampler, Wm, 11 s b'way

NEWSPAPERS.

Chronicle, (Evening Daily), Opera blk
Journal, (Evening Daily), 10 w 3d
Miami County Record, (weekly), s b'way
Miami County Sentinel, (weekly), 22 e 3d
Republican, (weekly) 26 e Main

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

Cannon, John F, 133 w 2d
Fox, W W, 425 e 5th
Frick, H E, 116 e 5th
Gemmer, J T, 121 e 8th
Melson, D O, 120 w 2d
Ross, N O, 202 w 5th
Talbot, F E, 507 w 3d
Stebleton Bos, 295 w 2d

PENSION AGENTS.

Holman, L P, 11 s b'way
Underwood, H F, 30 e main

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Fisher, Mrs L E, 14 n b'way
Leas, J O r 12 and 13, 2 n b'way
Lentz Bros, cor b'way and main

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Alford, Henry, 51 n b'way
Brenton, W H, over First Nat Bank
Bloomfield, E M, 85 w 3d
Eikenberry, A A, 52 w 3d
Graham, B R, over Postoffice
Griswold, E H,———
Hass, H C, 76 e 3d
Helm, C J, 153 w 3d
Kalbfleish, A H, 35 w 6th
Malsbury J O, 74 s b'way
Malsbury, L O, 74 s b'way
McDowell, H P, 104 s b'way
Passage, H V, 62 s b'way
Pence Rawlen, 78 w 6th
Ridenour, D C,———
Spooner, Jared, 67 w main
Taylor, Mrs Clair, 28 e 3d
Ward J H, over First N Bank
Watkins, T H, 21 e main
Wainscott,———
Linville, L M, 9 s b'way
Miller, L A, 53 w 3d

PLANING MILLS.

Wilkinson & Pomeroy, 36 e 8th
Kunse & Demuth, s Peru

PLUMBERS,

Beck, J H, 7 s b'way
Picard & Caple, 15 e main
Reily, Ed E, 105 s b'way
Reily, M, 71 s b'way
Shirk & Miller, 14 and 16 w main

PRINTERS (JOB).

Pressler Printing Co, 20 e 5th
Journal, 10 w 3d
Republican, 26 e main
Record, s b'way
Sentinel, 22 e 3d

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Adkison, L D, 13 e 3d
Armitage, J T, 2 n b'way
Holman, L. P, 11 s b'way
Henton, J T, 3 s b'way

Mohler, O P, 14 s B'way
Deibert J A. 16 n b'way
Test & Breckenridge, 11 s b'way
Stewart, Thos G, over F N Bank
Elder & Gustin, 11 e main
Underwood. H F, 30 e main
Myers, Ira B, over Postoffice
Oates, J D, 51 n b'way
Smith, G W, s b'way
Cooper, John, 51 s b'way
King & Dunbar, 26 e main

RESTAURANTS.

Andres Jos & Co, 10 n b'way
Dubbs Ed, 11 e main
Fleger, Ed, 59 s b'way
Clark's hotel, opp Union depot
Wayne hotel, cor b'way on r r
Hofferberth. John, 9 w 2d

SALOONS.

Andres, Jos, & Co, 10 n b'way
Bender, R, 126 s b'way
Devine, John, 302 e main
Hansman. Wm, 22 s b'way
Hofferberth, Bros, 9 w 2d
Kieley, Frank, opp depot
Meyers, R C, 67 s b'way
Opp, Jacob, 108 s b'way
John Krieg, 2 s b'way
Beck, Lou, 78 s b'way
Nickel, Valentine, e canal
Clark Hotel (Chas T Clark). opp depot
Moeck, Frank, w 2d
Bearss Sample Room 23 s b'way
Benham, Frank, 102 s b'way
Graf, George, 14 s b'way
Helderle, George F, 110 s b'way
Hotel, Wayne. opp Union depot
McCarthy, D F, 15 s b'way
O'Brien, Mike, 123 s b'way
Purcell, M A, 11 w 2d
Shea & Lamme 64 s b'way
Kaukusch & Son, cor canal and Wayne
Miller, Jacob, s Peru
Shumacher, Jacob grant st
Schmoll Bros cor b'way and 5th

SAWMILLS.

Brownell, C H, cass and 8th
Lewis & VanDoren, s peru

SECOND HAND GOODS.

Daily & Will, 122 s b'way
Starke, Conrad, 116 s b'way

SEEDS.

Shauman, Leroy, 7 e 3d

SEWING MACHINES.

Daniels, W M, 12 w 3d
Dukes & Son, 23 e 3d

STUD STABLES

Stevens, John & Son, 5 w canal

TEAS AND COFFEES.

Kraus, L, 14 n b'way

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Central Union Telephone 16 n b'way
Western Union Telegraph 16 n b'way

TRUNKS.

Ager, U A, 4 s b'way

UNDERTAKERS.

Fetter, Jas H, 18 main
Lenhart, & Sons, 53 n b'way

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Childress, Chas L, Clark's hotel — Upshall, J, 34 Boulevard
Watson, J W, at Porter's

UPHOLSTERING.

Starke, Conrad, 116 s b'way — Daily & Will, 122 s b'way

WOOD WORKERS.

Indiana Mfg Co, canal & s Benton — Standard Cabnet Mfg Co, 151-159 canal

WOOLEN MILLS.

Peru Woolen Mills (Mergentheim, Sterne & Strouse) 19 w 2d.

LIST OF TOWN AND CITY OFFICERS.

SPECIAL ELECTION, MARCH, 1367.

1867.

Mayor, Orris Blake.
Clerk, Ira B. Myers.
Treasurer, William F. Hauk.
Marshal, Street Commissioner, } John C. Owens.
Assessor, Martin Swauger
City Civil Engineer, James M. Brown.
City Attorney—— ——

COUNCIMEN.

First Ward—Gotlieb Conradt, Jacob Weist
Second Ward—R. P. Effinger, Alpha Buckley.
Third Ward—William Deniston, Samuel W. Ream.
Fourth Ward—Henry Deibert, Eli J. Jamison.

SOHOOL TRUSTEES.

James T. Henton, Henry Dutton, James B. Fulwiler.

1867.

Mayor, Josiah Farrar.
Clerk, Ira B. Myers.
Treasurer, William F. Hauk.
Marshal, Street Commissioner, } John C. Owen.
Assessor, Lincoln P. Pond, Henry Stanley.
City Civil Engineer, James M. Brown.
City Attorney, W. B. Loughridge.
Chief Engineer,—— ——

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Menton Bradley, Jesse S. Zern.
Second Ward—Alpha Buckley, R. P. Effinger.
Third Ward—Samuel W. Ream, William H. Deniston.

Fourth Ward—Eli J. Jamison, Josiah Felix.

John C. Owens resigned July 2, 1867, and Isaac Burnett was elected to fill the vacancy. Isaac Burnett resigned July 9, and Thomas J. McDowell was elected to fill the vacancy July 12.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

James T. Henton. Henry Dutton. James B. Fulwiler

1868.

Mayor, Josiah Farrar.
Clerk, Ira B. Myers.
Treasurer, William F. Hauk.
Marshal, Benjamin B. Taggart.
Street Commissioner, John Mehl.
Assessor, —— ——
City Attorney, Col. John M. Wilson.
City Civil Engineer, James M. Brown.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Jesse S. Zern, Menton Bradley.
Second Ward—James O. Cole, R. P. Effinger,
Third Ward—Robert S. Whittenberger, Samuel W. Ream.
Fourth Ward—James J. Swift, Eli J. Jamison.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

James T. Henton, Henry Dutton, James B. Fulwiler

1869.

Mayor, William A. McGregor.
City Clerk, Joseph Kartholl.
Treasurer, John F. Whittenberger.
Assessor, John H. Griggs.
Marshal, Benjamin Taggart.
Street Commissioner, John Mehl.
City Attorney, Edward T. Dickey.
City Civil Engineer, James M. Brown.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Jesse S. Zern, U. P. Fobes.
Second Ward—William Rassner, James O. Cole.
Third Ward—Henry Lohmyer, Robert S. Whittenberger.
Fourth Ward—Eli J. Jamison, James H. Swift.

Jessie S. Zern resigned September 24, 1869, and Moses Falk elected to to fill the vacancy.

SCHOOL TUSTEES.

Sherman E. Sterne Darius C. Darrow, James M. Brown.

Tax levy, 90 cents on each $100. 50 cents—Poll.

1870.

Mayor, William A. McGregor.
Clerk, Ira B. Myers.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PERU.

Treasurer, John F. Whittenberger.
Marshal, Benjamin Taggart.
Street Commissioner, John Mehl,
Assessor, John H. Geggs,
City Attorney, Office Abolished May 27, 1870.
City Cilvil Engineer, James M. Brown.

Benjamin Taggart resigned and William Jenkins elected by the Council to fill the unexpired term Novnmber 18, 1870.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—U. P. Fobes, John C. Kratzer
Second Ward—William Rassner, James M. Stutesman,
Third Ward—Henry Lonmyer, Robert S. Wittenberger.
Fourth Ward—Eli J. Jamison, Jacob Deibert.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Herman E. Sterne, Darius C. Darew, James M. Brown.

Tax levy, $1.85 on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

1871.

Mayor, William A. McGregor.
Clerk, Ira B. Myers.
Treasurer, Thomas M. Crume.
Marshal, Emanuel H. Cable.
Street Commissioner, John Mehl.
Assessor, John H. Griggs.
City Attorney, Nathan O. Ross,
City Civil Engineer, James M. Brown.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—John McKenna, John C. Kratzer.
Second Ward—Jonathan Stutesman, James M. Stutesman.
Third Ward—Henry Lohmyer, Robert S Whittenberger.
Fourth Ward—Eli J. Jamison, Jacob Deibert.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

William H. Deniston, John Mitchell, Josiah Farrar.

Tax Levy, $1.41 on each $100. 65 cents Poll.

1872.

Mayor, William A. McGregor.
Clerk, Ira B. Myers
Treasurer, Thomas M. Crume.
Marshal, Emanuel H. Cable.
Street Commissioner, John Mehl.
Assessor, James Sanders.
City Attorney, Nathan O. Ross.
City Civil Engineer, James M. Brown.
Chief Engineer, ——— ———.

Ira B. Myers resigned October 14, 1872, and Montrose A. Neff elected.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Gotlieb Conradt, John McKenna.
Second Ward—Wilson N. Kilgore. Jonathan Stutesman
Third Ward—John H. Jamison, Henry Lohmyer.
Fourth Ward—Andrew C. Gardner. Eli J. Jamison.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

William H. Deniston, John Mitchell, Josiah Farrar.

Tax levy, $2.75 on each $100. 74 cents Poll.

1873.

Mayor, William A. McGregor.
Clerk, Montrose A. Neff.
Treasurer, Thomas M. Crume.
Marshal, Emanuel H. Cable.
Street Commissioner, John Mehl.
Assessor, James Sanders.
City Attorney, John L. Farrar, Avery A. Charpie.
City Civil Engineer, Isaac W. Talbot.
Chief Engineer, Josiah Farrar.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Gotlieb Conradt, John McKenna.
Second Ward—Wilson W. Kilgore, Jonathan Stutesman.
Third Ward—Joseph Wanbaugh, Thomas J. McDowell.
Fourth Ward—Eli J. Jamison, Andrew C. Gardner.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

John H. Jamison, John T. Stevens, Joseph G. Stevenson.

John H. Jamison having removed from the Ward and a vacancy occuring by reason thereof, Joseph Wanbaugh was elected March, 1873, to fill the vacancy.

Tax levy, $2.55 on each $100. 75 cents Poll.

1874.

Mayor, William A. McGregor.
Clerk, Pliny M. Crume.
Treasurer, Thomas M. Crume.
Assessor, James Sanders.
Marshal, Emanuel H. Cable.
City Attorney,———— ————
City Civil Engineer, Isaac W. Talbot.
Street Commissioner, John Mehl.
Chefi Engineer, George W. Chamberlain.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—James M. Dunlap, John McKenna.
Second Ward—Alpha Buckley, Jonathan M. Stutesman.

Third Ward—Joseph Wanbaugh, Thomas J. McDowell.
Fourth Ward—Andrew C. Gardner, Eli J. Jamison.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Joseph G. Stevenson. John T. Stevens. John H. Jamison.

Tax levy, $1.85 on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

December 4, 1874. John McKenna, resigned and John A. Graham was elected to fill the unexpired term.

1875.

Mayor, William B. Reyburn.
Clerk, Pliny M. Crume.
Treasurer, James G. Goldsmith,
Marshal, Alvin Morris.
Assessor, James Sanders,
City Attorney,—— ——
City Civil Engineer, Isaac W. Talbot.
Street Commissioner, John Mehl.
Chief Engineer, George W. Chamberlain.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—John A. Graham, James M. Dunlap.
Second Ward—Alpha Buckley, Andrew Fasnacht.
Third Ward— Joseph Wanbaugh, Henry Lohmyer.
Fourth Ward—Andrew C. Gardner, Eli J. Jamison.

Alpha Buckley died in office, but a short time before the expiration of his term.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

John T. Stevens. John H. Jamison, James M. Stutesman.

Tax levy, $1.60 on each $100. 75 cents Poll.

1876.

Mayor, William B. Reyburn
City Clerk, Pliny M. Crume.
Treasurer, James G. Goldsmth.
Marshal, Alvin Morris.
Assessor, James Sanders,
City Attorney,—— ——
City Civil Engineer, Isaac W. Talbot.
Chief Engineer.—— ——

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Charles F. Griggs, John A. Graham.
Second Ward—William F. Daily, Andrew Fasnacht.
Third Ward— Jesse Higgins, Henry Lohmeyer.
Fourth Ward—James M. Brown, Eli J. Jamison.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

John T. Stevens, John H. Jamison, James M. Stutesman.

Tax levy, 95 cents on each $100. 75 cents Poll.

1877.

Mayor, William B. Reyburn.
Clerk, Pliny M. Crume.
Treasurer, James G. Goldsmith.
Marshal, Alvin Morris.
Street Commissioneer, Fred Ruh.
Assessor, James Sanders,
City Attorney, Nathan O. Ross.
City Civil Engineer, Isaac W. Talbot.
Chief Engineer, Alfred A. Ream.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—John A. Graham, Charles F. Griggs.
Second Ward—John Muhlfield, William F. Daily
Third Ward— Henry Lomyer, Jesse Higgins.
Fourth Ward—John McKenna, James M. Brown.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

George I. Reed, John T. Stevens. James M. Stutesman.
Tax levy, $1.05 on each 100 50 cents Poll.

1878.

Mayor, William B. Reyburn
City Clerk, Pliny M. Crume.
Treasurer, James G. Goldsmth.
Marshal, Alvin Morris.
Street Commissioner, Fred Ruh.
City Attorney, Nathan O. Ross.
City Civil Engineer, Isaac W. Talbot.
Chief Engineer, Alfred A. Ream.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Charles F. Griggs, John A. Graham.
Second Ward—Andrew Fasnacht. John Muhlfield.
Third Ward— John H, Beck, Henry Lohmeyer.
Fourth Ward—James M. Brown, John McKenna.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Gotlieb Conradt George I. Reed. John T. Stevens,
Tax levy, $1.80 on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

1879.

Mayor, William B. Reyburn.
Clerk, Pliny M. Crume.
Treasurer, James G. Goldsmith.
Marshal, Thomas Pierce.
Street Commissioner, Orson Durand.
City Attorney, Nathan O. Ross.
City Civil Engineer, Isaac W. Talbot.
Chief Engineer, Charles A. Parsons.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—John A. Graham, Charles F. Griggs.
Second Ward—John Muhlfield, Andrew Fasnacht.
Third Ward—Hirsh Bear. John H. Beck.
Fourth Ward—David H. Armantrout, James M. Brown.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

John H. Emswiler, Gotlieb Conradt, George I. Reed.

Tax levy. $1.80 on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

James G. Goldsmith failed to make report of the funds.
Henry Andres was elected to fill the vacancy September 1, 1879
Water Works Bonds for $110,000 was sold during the year.

1880.

Mayor, William B. Reyburn.
Clerk, Peter Zimmerman.
Treasurer, Henry Andres.
Marshal, Thomas Pierce.
City Attorney—— ——
City Civil Engineer, Isaac W. Talbot.
Chief Engineer, Alfred A. Ream.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Jacob Theobald, John A. Graham.
Second Ward—Abia K. Locke, John Muhlfield
Third Ward—Jhomas M. Crume, Hirsch Bear.
Fourth Ward—George W. Deibert, David H. Armantrout.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

James M. Brown, Pres. Andrew Fasnacht, Treas. Charles H. Brownell, Secy.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

John Mitchell, John H. Emswiler, Gotlieb Conradt.

Tax levy, $1.80 on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

1881.

Mayor, William B. Reyburn.
Clerk, Peter Zimmerman.
Treasurer, Henry Andres.
Marshal, Thomas Pierce.
Street Commissioner, Orson Durand,
City Attorney,—— ——
City Civil Engineer, Richard H. Cole.
Chief Engineer, Alexander Appel.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—William C. Hewes, Jacob Theobald
Second Ward—John S, Lenhart, Abia K. Locke.
Third Ward—Samuel G. Sine, Thomas M. Crume.
Fourth Ward—David H. Armantrout, George W. Deibert.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

James M. Brown, Andrew Fasnacht, Charles H. Brownell.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Gotlteb Conradt John Mitchell, John H. Emswiler

Tax levy, $1.80 on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

William C. Hewes resigned February 7, 1882, and John A. Graham was elected.

William B. Reyburn died March 30, 1882. and John A. Graham was appointed Mayor, pro tem, and elected to fill the unexpired term

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1882.

Mayor, John A. Graham.
Clerk, Peter Zimmerman and William H. Augur.
Treasurer, Henry Andres.
Marshal, Thomas Pierce.
Street Commissioner, Orson Durand.
City Attorney, ——— ———.
City Civil Engineer, Richard H. Cole.
Chief Engineer, Alexander Appel.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Michael W. Ream, John A. Graham.
Second Ward—Joseph D. Oates. John S. Lenhart.
Third Ward—Thomas J. McDowell, Samuel G. Sine.
Fourth Ward—George W. Deibert, David H. Armantrout.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

James M. Brown, John Muhlfield, Charles H. Brownell.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Brownell, John Mitchell, Gotlieb Conradt.

Tax levy. $1.75 on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

Peter Zimmerman died May 6, 1882, and John S. Lenhart was appointed clerk pro tem, to serve until his successor was elected and qualified. William H. Augur was elected June 6, 1882, as clerk and filled the unexpired term.

1883.

Mayor, John A. Graham.
Clerk, William H. Augur.
Treasurer, John H. Beck,
Marshal, Isaac Bozarth.
Street Commissioner, Orson Durand.
City Attorney, —— ——.
City Civil Engineer, Richard H. Cole.
Chief Engineer, Alexander Appel.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Andrew Wey, Michael W. Ream.
Second Ward—John S. Lenhart, Joseph D. Oates.

Third Ward—Samuel G. Sine, Thomas J. McDowell.
Fourth Ward—Marvin Lane, George W. Deibert.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

John Muhlfield, Martin Swauger, Charles H. Brownell.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

John Mitchell, John H. Emswiler, Gotlieb Conradt.

Tax levy, $1.15 on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

1884.

Mayor, John A. Graham.
Clerk, William H. Augur.
Treasurer, John H Beck.
Marshal, Isaac Bozarth.
Street Commissioner, Orson Durand.
City Attorney, —— ——.
City Civil Engineer, Richard H. Cole.
Chief Engineer, Wadsworth Roe.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—George Rettig, Andrew Wey.
Second Ward—Joseph D. Oates, John S. Lenhart.
Third Ward—Thomas J. McDowell, Samuel G. Sine.
Fourth Ward—William B. Miller, Marvin Lane.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

John Muhlfield, Samuel W. Ream, Martin Swauger.

SCOHOOL TRUSTEES.

John H. Emswiler, Carter B. Higgins, John Mitchell.

Tax levy, $1.65 on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

John H. Emswiler died October 1884, and Charles C. Emswiler was elected to fill the vacancy.

1885.

Mayor, John A. Graham.
Clerk, William H. Augur.
Marshal, Isaac Bozarth.
Street Commissioner, Orson Durand.
City Attorney, John Mitchell.
City Civil Engineer, Isaac W. Talbot.
Chief Engineer, Andrew J. Parks.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—John H. Faust, George Rettig.
Second Ward—John C. Reyburn, P. Q. Curran.
Third Ward—Edward L. Miller, Thomas J, McDowell.
Fourth Ward—Marvin Lane, William B. Miller.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

Martin Swauger, Samuel W. Ream. William Rassner.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Charles C. Emswiler, Carter B. Higgins, John Mitchell.

Tax levy, $145 on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

Isaac W. Talbot resigned and Michael Horan was elected July 29th to fill the vacancy.

Joseph D. Oates resigned April 14, 1885, and P. Q. Curran was elected to fill the vacancy.

Carter B. Higgins resigned June 10, 1885, and John M. Jackson was elected to fill the vacancy July 14, 1885.

1886.

Mayor, John A. Graham.
City Clerk, Charles E. Deniston.
Treasurer, John H. Beck.
Marshal, Isaac Bozarth.
Street Commissioner, Orson Durand.
City Attorney, John Mitchell.
City Civil Engineer, Michael Horan.
Chief Engineer, Alexander Appel.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Jacob Theobald, John H. Faust.
Second Ward—Joseph D. Oates, John C. Reyburn.
Third Ward—Thomas J. McDowell, Edward L. Miller.
Fourth Ward | John Clickard, Marvin Lane.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

Samuel W. Ream, Charles H. Wilson, William Rassner.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Gotlieb Conradt, Charles C. Emswiler, John M. Jackson.

Tax levy, $1.45 on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

1887.

Mayor, John A. Graham.
Clerk, Charles E. Deniston,
Treasurer, John T. Radamaker.
Marshal, William A. Parks.
Street Commissioner, John Schrader.
City Attorney, John Mitchell.
City Civil Engineer, Michael Horan.
Chief Engineer, Alexander Appel.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—John H. Faust, Jacob Theobald.
Second Ward—William H. Brenton, Joseph D. Oates.
Third Ward—Charles W. Rhoades, Thomas J. McDowell.
Fourth Ward—James C. Eviston, John Clickard.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

William Rassner, Charles H. Wilson, Nicholas A. Hull.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

John M. Jackson, Gotlieb Conradt, Charles C. Emswiler.

Tax Levy, $1.75 on each $100. 1.00 Poll.

William Rassner resigned August 23, 1887, and Andrew Fasnacht was elected by the Council, September 13, 1887, to fill the vacancy.

1888.

Mayor, John A. Graham.
Clerk, Charles E. Deniston.
Treasurer, John T. Rademaker.
Marshal, William A. Parks.
Street Commissioner, John Schrader.
City Attorney, John Mitchell.
City Civil Engineer, Michael Horan.
Chief Engineer, Alexander Appel.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Theodore J. Sullivan, John H. Faust.
Second Ward—Henry Haupt, William H. Brenton.
Third Ward—Thomas J. McDowell, Charles W. Rhoades.
Fourth Ward—George W. Deibert, James C. Eviston.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

Andrew Fasnacht. Charles H. Wilson, Nicholas A. Hull.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Charles C. Emswiler, John M. Jackson, Gotlieb Conradt.

Tax levy, $1.45 on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

Water Works Bonds redeemed this year, $11,702.35.

1889.

Mayor, Jesse S. Zern.
Clerk, John Toll.
Treasurer, John T. Rademaker.
Marshal, William A. Parks.
City Attorney, John Mitchell.
Street Commissioner, Joseph Herberg.
City Civil Engineer, Clarence S. Jackson.
Chief Engineer, Alexander Appel.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Michael W. Ream, Theodore J. Sullivan.
Second Ward—William H. Brenton, Henry Haupt.
Third Ward—Charles W. Rhoades.
Fourth Ward—John Clickard, George W. Deibert.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

Nicholas A. Hull, Andrew Fasnacht, David H. Armantrout.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

George H. Geves. Charles C. Emswiller. John M. Jackson.

Tax levy, $1.65 on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

1890.

Mayor, Jesse S. Zern.
Clerk, John Toll.
Treasurer, John T. Rademaker.
Marshal, William A. Parks.
Street Commissioner, Joseph Herberg.
City Attorney, Stephen D. Carpenter.
City Civil Engineer, Clarence S. Jackson.
Chief Engineer, Alexander Appel.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Thomas O'Connell, Michael W. Ream.
Second Ward—David R. Todd, William H. Brenton.
Third Ward—Joseph B. Goodall, Charles. W. Rhoades.
Fourth Ward—John Fitzmaurice, John Clickard.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

John K. Brown, Andrew Fasnacht, David H. Armantrout.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

John M. Jackson, George H. Geves, *Charles C. Emswiler.

Tax levy, $1.65 cents on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

$1,000 Turnpike Bonds paid this year.

1891.

Mayor, Jesse S. Zern.
Clerk, John Toll.
Treasurer, William Arnold.
Marshal, Andrew J. O'Brian.
Street Commissioner, Andrew Spellman.
City Attorney, Robert P. Effinger.
City Civil Engineer, Michael Horan.
Chief Engineer. Alexander Appel.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Thomas O'Connell, Jacob Theobald.
Second Ward—Joseph D. Oates, David R. Tood.
Third Ward—Joseph B. Goodall, Walter H. Wilkinson.
Fourth Ward—John Fitzmaurice, Joseph Sommers.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

Andrew Fasnacht, John K. Brown, David H. Armantrout.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

John M. Jackson, George H. Geves, Richard A. Edwards.

Tax levy, $1.45 on each $100. 50 cents Poll.

Water works bonds redeemed this year, $11,887.34.

1892.

Mayor, Jesse S. Zern.
Clerk, John Toll.
Treasurer, William Arnold.
Marshal, Andrew J. O'Brian.
Street Commissioner, Andrew Spellman.
City Attorney, R. P. Effinger.
City Civil Engineer, Michael Horan.
Chief Engineer, Alexander Appel.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Thomas O'Connell, Jacob Theobald.
Second Ward—Joseph D. Oates. John S. Lenhart.
Third Ward—Walter Wilkinson, Edward Hennessey.
Fourth Ward—John Fitzmaurice, Joseph Sommers.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

Andrew Fasnacht, John H. Faust, John K. Brown.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

George H. Geves, R. A. Edwards, John M. Jackson.

$18,000 Funded Bonds paid this year.

1893.

Mayor Jesse S. Zern.
Clerk, John Toll.
Treasurer, William Arnold.
Marshal, Andrew J. O'Brian.
Street Commissioner, Andrew J. Spellman.
City Attorney, Robert P. Effinger.
City Civil Engineer, Michael Horan.
Chief Engineer, Alexander Appel.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Thomas O'Connell, Jacob Theobald.
Second Ward—Joseph D. Oates, John S. Lenhart.
Third Ward—Walter Wilkinson, Edward Hennessey.
Fourth Ward—John Fitzmaurice, Joseph Sommers,

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

John K. Brown, Andrew Fasnacht, John H. Faust.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

John M. Jackson, George H. Geves, R. T. Edwards.

Andrew Fasnacht resigned and James T. Henton was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1894.

Mayor, Jesse S. Zern.
Clerk, John Toll.
Treasurer, Wm. Arnold.
Marshal, Andrew J. O'Brien,
Street Commissioner, Andrew J. Spellman.
City Attorney, R. P. Effinger.
City Civil Engineer, Michael Horan
Chief Engineer, Alexander Appel.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Thomas O'Connell, Jacob Theobald.
Second Ward—Joseph D. Oates, John S. Lenhart.
Third Ward—Walter Wilkinson, Edward Hennessey.
Fourth Ward—John Fitzmaurice, Joseph Sommers.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

John K. Brown, James T. Henton. John H. Faust.

SCOHOOL TRUSTEES.

Samuel Porter. Geo. H. Geves, R. A. Edwards.

1895.

Mayor, Jesse S. Zern.
Clerk, David Irwin.
Treasurer, Andrew Wey.
Marshal, Andrew J. O'Brien.
Street Commissioner, Andrew J. Spellman.
City Attorney, R. P. Effinger.
City Civil Engineer, Michael Horan.
Chief Engineer, Isaac Bozarth.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Thomas O'Connell, Jacob Theobald.
Second Ward—Henry Haupt, John S. Lenhart.
Third Ward—Joseph B. Goodall, Edward Hennessey.
Fourth Ward—John Fitzmaurice, Marvin S. Lane.

WATER WORKS.

Moses Rosenthal, Supt., F. B. Hann, Engineer.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Geo. H. Geves, R. A. Edwards, Samuel Porter

The officers of 1895, continued in office until the April election of 1896.

TRUSTEES OF PERU TOWNSHIP FROM 1865.

(There are no records in the auditor's office, that can be found containing the election of township trustees, prior to 1865).

Wm. W. Constant.....January, 1865.
Aaron B. Scott.....April, 1865.
" " " .....September, 1865.
" " " .....April, 1865.

Jesse Higgins	April,	1868.
" " "	April.	1869.
Henry Reckart	April.	1870.
" " "	October.	1872.
" " "	October.	1874.
James T. Henton	October.	1875.
Ephraim Houser	April.	1880
" " "	April.	1882.
John Devine	April,	1884.
" " "	April.	1886.
Thos. K. McElheny	April,	1888.
" " "	April,	1890.
Coleman Henton	July,	1895.

VALUE OF TAXABLES AND TAXES OF PERU TOWNSHIP, 1895.

No of acres. 14,774.18; value of land, $521,755.00; true value of improvements, $126,720.00; true value of lands and improvements $648,475.00; true value of lots, $80,098.00; true value of improvements, $782,420.00; true value of lots and improvements, $1,583,400.00; true value of personal property $1,324,755.00; true value of telegraph property $19,625.00; true value of railroad property, $428,790.00; total value of taxables, $4,005,045.00; polls, 1,410 male dogs 226; female dogs 29; state tax, $4,304.58; benevolent institution fund, $2,002.54; state education institutional fund, $667.51; state debt sinking fund $1,201.52; state school, $5,110.61; permanent endowment fund Indiana University, $190.25; county tax $16,658.62; township tax, $579.21; supplementary tuition tax, $9,691.92; special school tax, $16,263.20; road tax, $2,316.85; dog tax, $264; additional road tax, $1,158.42; township fund, $3,005.009; sinking fund tax, $2,846.66; total tax $67,275.98.

CHAPTER XIX.

PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles.
His love sincere, his thoughts immaculate;
His heart as far from fraud as heaven from earth.
—Shakespeare.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

—0—

PIPE CREEK township derived its name from its largest stream. It is seven miles in length and four miles in width and contains about twenty-eight square miles. All the territory lies in Congressional township twenty-six, north, ranges 3 and 4, east. The northern boundary line of the township is the center of the Wabash river. It is bounded on the west by Cass county, south by Deer Creek township, east by Washington. The surface is high and rolling and along the river and Big Pipe Creek, rises in high and rolling bluffs, forming with the valleys a beautiful contrast of scenery. The soil varies from deep black loam to pourous clay, both of which, in some places, are mixed with sand. Natural drainage is excellent. Big Pipe creek enters the township in the south-eastern part and flows across it in a north-westernly direction. Little-Pipe creek drains the north-east part. These creeks have numerous tributaries.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

When the first white settlers came to the dense forest within the limits of this township, there was one Indian village. It was located on the north bank of Big Pipe creek on the site of the old John Duckwall farm. Seven or eight log huts were here and several down the creek farther, near the county line. This little collection of Indian huts was known as Squirrel village, in honor of the chief, "Old Squirrrelly" The Indians were Miamis, but the chief was a Pottawattomie. who had married a Miami squaw. Jacob Rife describes him as a large man, over six feet in height, weighing about 180 pounds. His coarse, black hair hung in a plat down his back, and in his nose was a large silver ring. He wore a sack shirt and leggings, and was one of the most savage looking Indians in all this country. When R. T. Jones came to this country, Squarrelly put him across Big Pipe creek in a boat, and he says the Indian looked so savage that he was ready every moment to shoot him on the spot. It is said that he belonged about Plymouth, but on account of his cruelty

was driven away. He loved "fire-water" and when he became under the influence of it, he was dreaded by friend and foe. It is reported that at one time, while on a drunken spree, he tossed his baby in the air and stabbed it with his long knife as it fell. At the village the Indians would periodically all get drunk, but one, who stood guard. They would then all dance around a big fire and whoop and yell. Squirrelly lived in a double log house, and it was repaired by John Duckwall and was his residence for a number of years. When the soldiers came in 1847 to remove the Indians, Squirrelly and his little band disappeared.

ORGANIZTION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The township was organized by the county commissioners, September 6, 1843. The first election was held in October of that year at William Clark's house, where David Graft now lives. The board consisted of William Clark, James Petty, David Carr, Peter Redd and Jacob Brandt. There were seventeen votes cast. John Reed was elected squire, Jacob Kellar, road supervisor, and a constable was elected. The office of trustee was not created until some years later. Then three trustees and a clerk was elected. George Vore, George Wrights, Daniel Duckwall, Allen Stewart, George Shauman and Benjamin Hann were among the early trustees when there were three. Jacob Brandt was the first clerk and served three or four years. He was succeeded by John Nicoles who held the office until it was abolished. The township was governed by three trustees and a clerk for six years. Then one trustee was elected annually for fifteen years or more, when the term was changed to two years, and since to four years. Squire Dillard was the first elected trustee, after the change was made from three to one. Then followed Cornelius Sullivan, and next Jacob Hollipeter. David Jacobs, sr., succeeded Hollipeter and was elected annually to that position for ten years. Mr. Jacobs is still living where he located over forty years ago, and is now past eighty-four years of age. He made an excellent trustee. His salary was from $35 to $40 per year. When he went into the office, there was no money, and the school houses had to be repaired. No special school tax had been levied. There were seven school districts, some of which had school for one month, some for two months, and some no school at all. Jacobs did not know what to do. He built a school house at Leonida at his own expense and waited until the money was raised by taxation. A school house was badly needed at Bunker Hill, but there was no money with which to build it. Mr. Jacobs went to Wm. Zehring, then president of the board of county commissioners, and laid the condition of affairs before him. The commissioner said that he could use only the special school fund. Jacobs replied that he was elected to do the best he could. The house was built largely at his own expense. He never gave a note or due bill, nor raised the rate of taxation. When he left the office there was $2,700 in the treasury. Mr. Jacobs had but little scholastic training, but he was a man of sound judgment and a good financier. Much credit is due him for the early government of the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Very little is known of the early settlers of this township prior to its organization. Some say that Samuel Durand, who built a cabin in 1838, on

land now belonging to Isaac Wissinger, was the first white man to live in the present limits of the township. Others say that the honor of being the first settler belongs to John Wilson, who built a cabin in 1838, on land belonging Joseph Shepler. Maston Thomas, John Betzner and Joel Julian came in 1839. In 1840, Jacob Kellar and William Clark built their little cabins in the woods and they were followed the next year by Isaac VanDoren and Moses Larimer. In 1842 a dozen or more families settled in the township. In 1843, the settlers and their locations were as follows: Maston Thomas and his father in the north-west corner of the township;—Horner on the Wm. Rife place. From Horner's cabin to Peru, a distance of four miles, along the river, all was a dense forest, not a tree amiss, not a road, not a foot path. John Betzner lived where Wallick's mill is; Jerry Shafer, just above the lime kiln; Isaac Marquiss, on the old Saine farm; Jacob Kellar, where David Dailey now lives;—Walters, where Wm. Graft lives; Wm. Clark, where David Graft now lives; John Bair, where Hugh Plummer lives; James Petty, on land now owned by Stephen Cripe and Emery Puterbaugh; David Carr, on land now belonging to Stephen Cripe; Samuel Durand, where Isaac Wissinger now lives; Wm Little, where Louis Little lives; Joel Julian, where Mort Smith lives; Stephen Abrams where John Stoner lives; Hermann Spermbarger, east of where John Bowser lives; Isaac VanDoren where Charles Mills now lives;—Shirley, where Jackson VanDoren lives; Godfroy Helderle, where Jacob Hessong lives; Jacob Potorff, just east of Leonida; James Lewis, where Jacob Brandt lives; Peter Boyer, on land now owned by the Mays heirs; John Reed, where his widow lived until her death which occurred in January, 1896; Daniel Rife, where Jacob Rife now lives. In 1843 there were five families in the township, living south of Big Pipe creek. There are now four persons in the township that were living there in the Spring of 1843, namely: Mrs. VanDoren Jacob Rife, Wm. Rife and Jamima Foust.

The township was rapidly settled in 1844 and '45 by a sturdy class of pioneers. Among the number may be mentioned John and Eli Oliver, James McGinnis, Henry Crabb,—Gennis, Noah Townsend, Wm. Parker, Cornelius Cain; Jacob Keilar, Thomas Kenworthy, Thomas Dillard and Benjamin Hann. During the next two years came David and John Cain, Nathaniel Nicoles—Hoover, Allen Jones, Samuel and Cornelius Sullivan and others. Among the earliest settlers after that are the names of Isaac Haynes, George Wright, John Hann, Reuben Sheneberger, Stephen Metzger, David and Samuel Bryson, John nd Daniel Duckwall, Samuel Murray and Samuel Duece.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The first religious services were held in 1843, at the home of Isaac VanDoren. The meetings were conducted by Rev. Mathew Curry, a Methodist. divine. Rev. Mr. Pugsley, a United Brethern also conducted services at VanDorens, later that same year. Rev. Samuel Duece, a Baptist minister, organized the first religious society, and the Baptists built the first house of worship in 1848. A large number of the sturdy and substantial farmers of the township are members of the German Baptist church. A history of this denomination will be found on pages 143 and 144.

The United Brethren were strong in numbers in the early history of the township, but all have died, moved away, or joined other churches. In 1871

a house of worship was erected in the north part of the township, on a half acre of land donated by Washington Lynch. Services were not held here very long by the United Brethern, and other denominations occupied the church at intervals.

The Pleasant Hill Christian church was organized in 1865 by Elder Wayman. There were fourteen charter members, namely: J. W. Brandt, M. A. Brandt, A. A. Brandt, John P. Britton, Daniel Marken, Nancy Marken, Eva Winters, Harriett Hopper, N. D. Nicoles, N. E. Nicoles, Mary E. Mendenhall, John W. Byrket, Granville E. Mendenhall and Jane Reed. Jacob Brandt and N. P. Nicoles were the first elders and Peter Rife and Grandville Mendenhall were the first deacons. They erected a frame house of worship 30x40 feet in 1875 on land belonging to Jacob Brandt. They worshiped in this church until about eight years ago, when they bought a house in Onward. The old house was sold to Alexander Howard, who moved it to Onward for a residence.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house built in the township was in the Winter of 1843-'44, on land now owned by Jacob Brandt, and the first school was taught by Mr. Brandt. There were no public schools for four or five years later. The pioneer teachers received $8 or $10 per month and "boarded round with the scholars." The school property of the township is to-day in excellent condition, and the schools are up to the standard. D. W. Erbaugh, a successful teacher himself is the trustee and takes deep interest in the progress of the schools. A complete history of the schools will be found under chapter thirteen.

INDUSTRIES.

Pipe Creek township, on account of its natural provisions of water power, was at an early period, the seat of many small industries. The first was a saw mill, built by Frank Godfroy, in 1836, near where the Wallick mill now is. About the year 1855, Henry Knell built a mill on Big Pipe creek, on land now owned by Christopher Shively. It was a saw mill, with a corn cracker attached and stood until about the year 1871. Thomas Kenworthy, about the year 1856, built a saw mill on Big Pipe creek. He managed it for several years and then sold to D. B. Shively, who erected a flouring mill at the same place in 1872. These were later sold to John Duckwall and were torn down and moved away. Duckwall had a saw mill and a grist mill just east of Shiveley's and bought them to destroy competition. John Duckwall erected his saw mill in 1850 and five years later a large grist mill. He did a very large and lucrative business for a number of years. Both mills were consumed by fire in 1857. The saw mill was rebuilt the same spring and the grist mill in 1876. In 1886 the grist mill was completely remodled, and was operated until 1892, when it became the subject of litigation and was closed.

About the year 1855, R. T. Jones built a saw mill on his place and did a very large business in sawing and shipping, until 1875, when the mill burned. The Wallick grist mill was built 1856, and for twenty years or more had a very large custom trade. The lime plant just south of the mill was built in 1866.

At an early period a distilery was erected in the north part of the township and was run for a year or more by Charles Lewy with great success. He sold to parties who soon quit the business and permitted the mill to fall into disuse.

BUNKER HILL.

BY JAMES A. MEEK.

The town of Bunker Hill was platted in 1851 by James Myers, John Duckwall and Alexander Galbraith, proprietors. The original town includee 46 lots. In June, 1852, John Duckwall platted an addition of 24 lots.

The first house built on the original town site was a small dwelling erected in 1851, by James Myers on lot 13, which is in north Bunker Hill, and is known at present as the Sammy Galbraith property. Dr. Hubbard was one of the earliest settlers of the town. He was not only a practicioner of medicine, but was the first merchant in Bunker Hill. His building was located on Elm street near the Galbraith property. The Dr. was a singular genius. He was a great trader, and it is said that often, when called in a hurry to see a patient, he stopped on his way to buy a yearling calf or trade horses. Returning from a sick call, he would dismount from his horse anywhere near home, pull off saddle and bridle throw them on the ground, and let his horse run, and upon being called again he would hunt up the fragments, put them together and off he'd go to see his patient, provided no one bantered him for a trade along the way. He was the first and only doctor I ever know who carried his medicines in a quart tin pail. But with all his eccentricities he made money. In the year 1858, Bunker Hill numbered ten or a dozen houses. On the 23rd of April of that year when I located in the village, the only business building was a blacksmith shop owned by R. T. Jones and Charles Mason. Leonda was, at that time, in its zenith, and it was very humiliating for Bunker Hillians to be compelled to go there for their mail, tobacco, coffee or any of the necessities of life. But 'tis said "Distance lends enchantment to the view." We had plenty of enchantment, for we went four miles to vote and a mile to church, while our log school house was way out in the "bush." But this state of affairs soon changed. The postoffice was moved to Bunker Hill in 1859. Ewing & Howard sold goods in 1861 at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, in the building recently owned by J. G. Hederick. This building was for years continuously used by different merchants, viz: D. Duckwall, J. Arnold, D. H. & John Cain; A. Bell, James Cain, Frank Hartman and Simon Kalter.

In the meantime John Finney had erected a building at the corner of the L. E. & W. Railroad grounds and Fifth street, which was occupied as a store room by Eli Hochstedler, and afterwards used for a postoffice by J. T. Liston, P. M. About this time Bunker Hill began showing signs of prosperity and the prospects for the building of the Pan Handle R. R. began to brighten. The original survey had been made some fifteen years previous, and the citizens had given up all hopes of its completion, but rumors became rife that the road would be built and from 1866 to 1873, Bunker Hill was on a boom, and more real estate changed hands during that time than did before and since in the history of the town.

During the year 1866, J. A. Meek built the first dwelling house south of the Pan Handle, at the southwest corner of Elm street and Broadway. In January, 1868, the

LAST SPIKE

was driven that completed the track of the Pan Handle line, at a point a few

rods this side of the big trestle, about a mile west of town. The event was celebrated by the officials from Logansport and other places on the line by meeting here and seeing the last spike driven.

They brought with them a car or cargo of beer, and it being free to all, our citizens and the "rest of mankind" had the pleasure of "enjoying themselves," and it was said that many improved the opportunity. At the close of the imposing(?) ceremony of finishing the work, the company gave free transportation to all who wished to go to Logansport, where a free dinner was given to all who were present.

Immediately after the completion of the above road, additions were laid out south of it, and the town improved rapidly with good buildings, and the population increased by the incoming of good, substantial, enterprising citizens.

The following additions have been platted from time to time: Hendrix's addition, 8 lots, April, 1867; Kreps', 6 lots, April, 1868; Larimer's, 16 lots March, 1869; Cain's, 41 lots, April, 1870; Meek's, 6 lots, April, 1871; Trissal's, 18 lots, May, 1873; Duckwall's,— lots, June, 1873; Frick's, 4 lots, March 1874; Krouder's, 4 lots, 1874.

The first business house south of the Pan Handle R. R. was erected in Hendrix's addition in the year 1867, by A. D. & Joseph Jones, on the north side of Broadway, immediately west of Dr. Wilson's property, and soon after Dr. Wilson erected the building in which he now lives.

From this time on for several years the town enjoyed a boom and improved rapidly.

The following is a list of names of some of the earlier business men of the town since the completion of the Pan Handle road: C. T. Miller started the first hardware store in 1871, and afterward sold the same to Patterson & Meek. In August, 1871, Kalter & Keegan started the first boot and shoe store; Patterson the first drug store. Other business men were identified with the commercial interests of Bunker Hill from 1868 to 1873, viz: W. T. Wilson, S. J. Hockman, D. T. Gilmore, J. B. McKinney, N. W. Trissal, J. F. Busey, S. Somers, T. Scott, J. F. Reynold, G. W. Blue, and others.

The earlier mechanics of Bunker Hill were C. B. Mason, R. T. Jones and J. Lamborn, blacksmiths; A. Morris and H. P. Coffman, carpenters; I. Valentine, tinner; Rev. Lane and A. Billheimer & Son, cabinet makers; J. P. Neimen was the first shoemaker. The medical men located in Bunker Hill in succession are Drs. Hubbard, Meek, Wilson, Irvin, McClurg, Cain, McDowell Davis, Cooper, Hayes, Orr, Cox, Gregg, Crunkleton, Haworth, Matthews, Gilbert and Bacon. The present are Meek, Wilson, Gilbert and Bacon.

The following gentlemen, while citizens of the town, have officiated as counselors and attorneys at law: R. C. Foor, P. Keegan, A. C. Bennett, J. H. Neff, T. J. O'Hara. The present attorneys are J. H. Neff and R. C. Foor.

THE FIRST HOTEL

was built by Geo. Larimer about 1868 and is a part of the present hotel building at the railroad crossing. R. Jones and W. Busey were the first proprie

tors. The management changed hands several times until W. R. Breckenridge purchased the property about 1871, and refitted and added several necessary improvements making it the most desirable hotel property outside of the county seats between Michigan City and Indianapolis and for a time the property was a bonanza for Breckenridge, while trains on both roads stopped for meals. About 1880 Breckenridge sold the property to S. Gross, of Winamac, who retained the ownership for about fourteen years when he sold the property to Ralston Fulmer, of Pennsylvania, in January 1894. From the year 1880 to 1892, W. W. Robbins was the caterer for the traveling public with whom the house became very popular and for years retained a successfully lucrative business.

From the time Mr. Robbins left the house until purchased by Fulmer, attempts were made by several different parties to re-establish business but not meeting with the expected success, they did not remain long and the building was vacant a considerable portion of the time.

On taking possession of the property, Mr. Flumer gave it a complete overhauling and renovating, repairing and repainting, which has added greatly to the comfort and the beauty of the same, and it is now popularly known as the "Park Hotel."

About the year 1870 Tom Conners erected the building on the Pan Handle R. R. east of the crossing and for a time used it for a hotel and boarding house, but he did not remain long, and the building was rented at different times by various parties for hotel purposes, prominent among our present citizens is J. V. Mays. Jacob Garnand and John N. Huffman, the latter nameing it the "Massasoit House." The building was also used at one time for depot and telegraph purposes. It is now rented for a dwelling house and is owned by a citizen of Indianapolis.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first church building erected in the town was by the Baptists in 1860 and on a lot donated by John Duckwall and James Myers. The present large frame building is a part of the original structure. It is now the largest church building in the place and is said to have a seating capacity of five hundred. Among the pastors were the folowing: Revs. William Cool, Leonard Cevol, Mr. Coon, John Blodget, B. R. Ward, N. Harper, C. Boaz, L. D. Robinson, E. J. Delp, H. McDonald, R. Moore, J. B. Bair, J. H. Schenck and O. M Merrick. J. B. Bair is the present pastor. John Bowser is Sunday school superintendent. The present trustees are James Hann, Cyrus Baker and William Krouder. Prominent among the members are Benjamin Hann, who has held a continuous membership in this denomination for more than half a century, almost the entire time in this township He and John Haggerty and wife are the only surviving pioneer members, to whom the organization owes much for its present prosperity.

METHODIST CHURCH.

In 1869 the Methodists erected their present brick church building at the corner of Broadway and Elm streets, at a cost of about $3,000. The trus-

tees having charge of the same were D. Duckwall, L. Snoderly, A. Lamborn, D. Cain and D. Hockman. The Rev. George Havens was pastor at the time of the dedication, which occurred in 1870. The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. W. R. Kistler. The following are the names of pastors officiating since, viz: Revs. Williams, Miller, Klingle, Parrot, Leanord, Preston, Cooper, Lowry, Naftsger, Jackson, Albertson, Davis, McElwee, Osborne, and C. E. Davis, the present pastor. The trustees are now D. Duckwall, E. N. Brower, W. W. Mullen, Jacob Moore and Alexander Howard.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH

on Elm street was built about 1874, a class having been formed several years previous by the Rev. Geisel, since that time or about 1859, the following pastors have officiated: Revs. Trometor, Bartholomew, Fisher Kaufman, Uphouse, Roth, Miller, Koeing; those officiating since the erection of the present brick building are as follows: Revs. Troyer, Schmall, Irvan, Beek, Beankert, Hoffman, Rader, Bumgartner, Hansing, Spangler and P. S. Speicher the present pastor. Philip Moore is the present superintendent. Jacob Metzger, Phillip Moore and Remminger are the present trustees. Preaching every alternate Sunday.

THE ST. MICHAEL CATHOLIC CHURCH

erected their present neat frame building at the corner of Fourth and Elm streets in 1882, at a cost of $1,300. Previous to that time Rev. Father Kroeger and Weichman had charge of the society. During the erection of the church edifice, Father Kelly was in charge. Since then Fathers Twigg, Jay, Grogan and Lauderman—the latter being the present pastor. The church is in a fairly prosperous condition with a membership of about fifteen families.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

erected their frame church edifice on Elm street in Duckwall's addition, in 1882 and for a long time had an earnest class of workers, but the removal of quite a number of them to distant localities left the church numerically weak. P. C. Hoffman their leader, for a long time held religious services weekly and to him the denomination was also largely indebted for their church building. Of late, however, their denominational services have been discontinued and the Dunkards have been using the building for their meeting every two or three weeks.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

BUNKER HILL LODGE, 369, I. O. O. F.

was instituted June 16, 1871, with the following charter members: J. A. Meek, Cyrus Baker, P. Keegan, J. L. Hobson, D. Baker, J. Bennett, N. W. Trissal, G. W. Mort, B. Sulavan and W. B. Patterson. After organization the following officers were elected and appointed: J. A. Meek, N. G.; N. W. Trissal, V. G.; P. Keegan, financial and recording secretary and W. B. Patterson, treasurer. They built a hall at the corner of Broadway and Elm streets in 1873, at a cost of $1500, and have used it continuously since for lodge purposes. Only four of the charter members are members of this lodge at present, viz: C. Baker, P. Keegan, G. W. Mort and J. A. Meek. The following are the

present officers of the lodge: F. M. Mullen, N. G.; Wm. B. Davis, V. G.; P. Keegan, recording secretary; J A. Meek, financial secretary; R. C. Foor, treasurer; Geo. J. Nicoles, installing officer. W. W. Mullen, Jacob Duckwall and Joseph Colter are the trustees. The regular meetings are held every Friday night.

MARTHA LODGE, 157, D. OF R.

was organized May 12, 1875, with twenty-eight members, only four of whom are present members—R. C. Foor, P. Keegan, J. A. Meek and Susan Bussard. This lodge has had several "resting spells" since its organization, but each time has revived with renewed energy and determination to perpetuate its charter. At the present time the lodge numbers about 52 contributing members, a great majority of whom are heart and hand in the works of Faith, Hope and Charity. The officers of the lodge at present are: Cordelia M. Keegan, N. G.; Nettie George, V. G.; Mary Duckwall, treasurer; R. C. Foor, recording secretary; J. A. Meek, financial secretary. Regular meetings are held every alternate Tuesday night.

JOHN M. WILSON POST, 112, G. A. R.

was organized November 1, 1882, with about thirty charter members, notwithstanding thirteen years have passed since its organization and death and removal has left less than half the charter members, yet they have a good, healthy organization with a contributing membership of nineteen who are closely bound together in the bonds of fraternity. They meet every alternate Saturday evening in their hall in the Duckwall building. The following are the present officers: Commander, S. Finney; J. V. Commander, D. Dusing; Surgeon, J. G. Hochstedtler; O. D., J. Brake; Adj. J. G. Hedrick; S. V. Commander, A. D. Jones; Chaplain, J. Wagler; Q. M., R. C. Foor; O. G., G. W. Armstrong; Sarj. Major, N. Hoover; Q. M. Sarjeant, L. Shero.

THE WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, 158.

was organized April, 1, 1891, with fifteen charter members, and has shown a constant increase since its organization. The present officers are as follows: President, Mrs. K. Schenck; V. President, A. A. Apger; J, V. Mary Hedrick; Chaplain, Mary Metzger; Secretary, Miss E. Fording; Treasurer, Mrs. R. Liston. Meetings are held every alternate Saturday evening in the G. A. R, hall

CRESCENT COUNCIL, NO. 68, ORDER OF EQUITY.

was organized by dispensation April 16, 1892 with a membership of about twenty. They worked under a dispensation until receiving their charter July 20th of that year. The following is a list of the present officers: S. Finney, C; R. C. Foor, P. C; J. G Hochstedtler, V. C.; R. C. Foor, Secty., Col. and Tres; P. Cleary, J. H. Hempleman and Ada Davis, trustees. The council meets every alternate Monday evening in the G. A. R. hall.

BUNKER HILL LODGE, NO. 299, K. OF P.

was organized and instituted Febuary 24, 1891, by Deputy Grand Chancellor

George Funk, and Appollo Lodge of Logansport Indiana. The officers for the first term were the following, to wit: W. H. Hull, P. C.; J. H. Neff, C. C.; Samuel Myers, K. C.; W. O. Oden, Prelate; Orlando Finney, K. R. S.; Charles Reed, M. A.; George Clem, M. E.; and Harman Betzner, M. E.

The Bunker Hill Lodge K. of P. has had good and faithful workers at the front, is manifest by the fact that in the first eighteen months' history the lodge almost trebled its orginal number, having at that time fifty-five members in good standing. The present officers are: Wm. Allen, C. C.; N. Reder, V. C.; J. H. Neff, K. of R. S.; F. Engle, M. of E C.; Chas. Reed, M. of F.; E. E. Crowder, M. of A. The Lodge meets on Wednesday evening of each week, and confers first, second and third ranks on the first, second and third Wednesday evenings respectively of each month.

K. O. T. M.

Bunker Hill Tent No. 101 was organized February 8, 1895, with twenty-seven charter members by Supreme Depty Commander, H. F. Crim and J. C. Phillips. The following officers were duly elected and installed for the year: P. C. J. H. Neff; C., William Allen; L. C., Warren Morrow; R. K., Abe Rees; F. K., Fred Engel; Chap., Winfield Mullen; Serg., Louis Betzner; M. at A., Frank Mullen; 1st M. of G., Sol Boyer; 2nd M. of G., James Starkey; S., Charles Benner; P., Marion McDowell. The lodge meets every Thursday evening in the Pythian hall.

I. O. G. T.

The Independent Order of Good Templars was organized April 19, 1895, with twenty-three charter members. Their meetings were held every Monday evening in the Pythian hall with the following corps of officers: C. T., Samuel Trick; V. T., Rosa McDowell; R. S., Delia Keegan; A. R. S., Minnie Finney; Treas., Mattie Hartman; F. S., R. N. Reder; Chap., Rev. C. E. Davis; Mar., Dora Wagler; D. M., Ethel Jones; S., George Clem; G., Thomas Vore; P. C. T., Mrs. Kittie Schenck; Deputy, Fred Tallman.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

Enterprise in Bunker Hill was The Village News, established in 1873, by Jasper H. Keyes, who run it for about one year, when he retired, leaving the property in the hands of a joint stock company. In 1874 E. M. Howard, one of the stock holders, took charge of the plant and enlarged the paper to an eight-page paper and changed the name to the Bunker Hill News. In a short time John F. Busey bought the office and George T. Metzger was installed as editor. The name of the paper was again changed and it was called the Independent Press and was reduced to a four-page paper. Within a few months Busey sold the plant to D. P. Stuart and George T. Metzger, and the former became the recognized editor. After publication for a year or more the above firm sold the outfit to Paul Walters and Oliver A. Larimer. Mr. Walters, by the way, had been connected with the paper from its earliest history and enjoyed the reputation of having been one of the first devils. Charles Sullivan

preceeded him as devil and compositor under Keyes. In a short time Larimer purchased Walters' interest, and soon after sold an interest to Joseph Larimer, an ex-clerk of the county, and Larimer & Larimer, during 1880, became editors and proprietors, and they again changed it to an eight-page paper and called it the Bunker Hill Press. In 1882 the Larimers sold the office to Charles Jerrel, who run the paper a short time and sold the same to John W. O'Hara. He in time sold the same to C. W. Jones, who run the same successfully for two or three years. However, on the memorable morning of January 26, 1890, when the great conflagration visited our town and consumed a dozen business rooms on Broadway, the Press office was laid in ashes and every vestige of printing material was destroyed. Mr. Jones, however, with commendable energy, purchased a new outfit and in a very short time the Press was again thrown to the breeze. Mr. Jones, after refitting the office, leased it to J. E. Smith and F. Martin, who run the paper but a few months and the plant was leased to Thomas J. O'Hara, who run it until January, 1892, when J. H. Stephens leased the office. After a short time he purchased the same, having found it to be a safe and profitable investment. Stephens, in connection with the Press, started the Stock and Farm, an eight-page agricultural paper, on the 5th day of August, 1893. Its circulation extended to parts of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. He continued the publication of both papers until his removal of the Press to Peru, in June, 1894. August 1, 1894, D. D. Spangler issued a four-page paper, which was called The Sword. This enterprise only flourished for three months, when on the 1st of November, 1894, the printing material fell into the hands of C. A. Knepper, who rebaptized the new paper as the Bunker Hill Press, and on February 28th, 1895, W. O. Oden became associated with Knepper in the publication, and they enlarged it to an eight-page paper. Under their management the Press fast come to the front as one of the newsiest papers in the county outside of the county seat, and is rapidly increasing its circulation.

SCHOOLS.

During the year 1868 a good, substantial, two-story, two-room brick school house was erected in the corporation, and from time to time when considered necessary additions and repairs were made to the original structure until it became a two-story, four-room building. In the latter part of the year 1894, however, the question was agitated in reference to its safety, and its capacity to furnish room for the accommodation of the pupils, and whether it was better to repair and enlarge the old building or build a new one. This question was argued pro and con, during the Winter and early Spring, but there was no definite decision, or at least no tangible movement made in reference to the matter until April 1st, 1895. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town a resolution was offered add adopted by the Board to appropriate to the special school fund the sum of $25, to be expended by the school trustees, if necessary, to secure information, plans and specifications for the erection of a school building. May 20, 1895, the school board made a report under oath which was filed with the clerk and on motion it was ordered that an ordinance be passed to issue bonds to the amount of $8,000; on the said motion trustee

Bazner voted no. Mr. Bazner moved that the board of school trustees of the town of Bunker Hill employ a competent person to make an examination of the school building of such town and report in writing to this board. First, whether such building is unsafe, and if so in what respect, and can it be made safe, and at what cost. Second. whether such building is in suitable repair and condition for school purposes; and if not, in what respect, and the cost of such repairs. Third, whether such building is reasonably, sufficient rooming capacity to the general attendance of scholars; and if not, what additional room is needed and the cost of the same to build in connection with the building. Ayes. Bazner; nays, Rees, Haggerty and Cleary.

On June 8, 1895, the Board adopted an ordinance for the issuing of bonds. July 6, 1895, on motion, the clerk was ordered to sell bonds as soon as practicable. July 20, 1895, the Board of Trustees entered into a contract with Moses Rosenthal for the sale of bonds to the amount of $7,000. August 5, 1895 the school house bonds—fourteen in number—were ordered signed by the President and countersigned by the Clerk. The above is the financial history for the erection of the school building, as shown by the records of the Town. After assurance of financial aid from the Board of Trustees of the Town, the School Board, consisting of J. P. Neimen, J. H. Neff and Alvin Weckler, employed Architect L. V. Sybrant, of Gas City, to furnish plans and specifications for a five-room, two-story brick building, 55 by 55 feet, with Kruse & Dewenter's fire furnace heaters and dry closet system. The plans and specifications adopted were modeled from the fine school building at Gas City. Immediately, and during the month of July, the contract for the building was let to the lowest bidder, which was let to Baker and Davis, of Bunker Hill, for the sum of $6,739.70. They immediately entered upon the work by tearing down the old building preparatory to erecting the new one. The building, which is about completed, will compare favorably with any school building in the county for comfort, convenience and architectural beauty, reflecting great credit on all who were connected with its erection, and an ornament to the Town and surrounding vicinity.

In 1868 the schools were graded, Prof. Oscar A. King and Miss Allice Williams being Principal and assistant. Since then the following have been in the line of succession: Profs. A. McW. Bollman, George Curtis, George Snyder, I. D. Miller, W. H. Williams, J. H. Robinson, J. W. O'Hara, J. H. Neff, H. W. High, J. S. Snethen and W. M. Pavy. who is present superintendent, with the following corps of teachers for the term of 1895 and 1896: Anna Tuey, grammar department; J. H. Whitcomb, second primary; Carrie Betzner, first primary.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

In the early part of the year, 1882, the incorporation of the town was was talked about and a portion of our citizens proposed making an effort towards accomplishing the same on the 10th day of August of that year. Mr. John Finney took an enumeration of the inhabitants in the contemplated territory and reported six hundred and fifteen persons.

A petition headed by John Busey and Harris Jenness, containing the names of sixty-one taxpayers, was presented to the county commissioners on

September 6, 1882, asking for the incorporation of the town. The Commissioners granted an election to be held on the 21st day of October, which resulted in one hundred and twenty one ballots being cast, eighty-four in favor of incorporation, and thirty-seven against. On December 6, 1882, the commissioners in regular session canvassed the result of the election and being duly satisfied of the legality of the same, ordered and declared that said territory has been incorporated as the Town of Bunker Hill.

The Town was divided into three districts and the first election for corporation officers was held November 15, 1882, and resulted in the following selections:

Trustee, first district, R. C. Foor; second district, C. Baker; third district, H. P. McDowell; Marshal, William Jones; clerk and treasurer, J. A. Meek. On April 10, 1893, John Bazner was appointed street commissioner. The jail was built the following Spring.

Election May, 1883.—Trustee first district, R. C. Foor; second, C. Baker; third, S. Finney; Marshal, Wm. Jones; Clerk and Treasurer, J. A. Meek. April 14, 1884, the trustees redistricted the Town making five districts.

Election, May, 1884,—Trustee first district, H. Jenness, one year; second, J. S. Walther, two years; third, S. Finney, one year; fourth, C. Seward, two year; fifth, C. Baker, two years; Marshal, W. N. Wilson; Clerk and Treasurer, J. A. Meek. September 22, 1884, Marshal Wilson resigned and Samuel Armstrong was appointed. September 24, Mr Armstrong declined and J. G. Aederick was appointed and accepted. April 13th, trustee Walther of second district resigned, and his successor was elected the following May.

Election May, 1885.—Trustee first district, G. Armstrong, two years; second, I, Cooper, one year; third, S. Finney, two years: fifth, C. Baker two years; Marshal, J. G. Hederick; Clerk and Treasurer, R. C. Foor.

Election May, 1886.—Trustee second district, W. W. Robbins, two years; fourth, E. H. Bowman, two years; Marshal, J. N. Davis; Clerk and Treasurer, R. C. Foor: December 20, a fire engine was purchased for $475.00.

Election May, 1887.—Trustee first district, H. Jenness, two years; third, H. P. McDowell, two years; fifth, C. Baker, two years; Marshall, M. M. Howard: Clerk and Treasurer, J. A. Meek. April 28, 1888, H. P. McDowell of third district resigned, and W. J. Fansler was appointed to serve the unexpired term.

Election, May, 1888—Trustee, second district, J. Bigger, two years; fourth district, J. Duckwall, two years; marshal, Sam Lindemuth; clerk and treasurer, J. A. Meek. April 14, 1888, street lamps (nine) purchased. June 35, bids received for lighting same awarded to W. Kendall at 10 cents per night. September 6, 1888, engine house contract let to J. A. Swortzell for $19.50. August 25, Marshal Lindemuth resigned; August 28, Samuel Hale appointed. August 28, Trustee Fansler, third district, resigned; September 6, J. P. Neimen appointed. March 30, 1889, Marshal Hale resigned, and J. F. Cain was appointed.

Election, May, 1889—Trustee, first district, H. Jenness, two years: third dis-

trict, D. A. McDowell, two years; fifth district, P. C. Hoffman, two years; marshal J. F. Cain; clerk and treasurer, J. A. Meek. September 9, Marshal Cain resigned; September 16, R. N. Reder was appointed. October 7, Trustee Bigger, second district, resigned; October 9, G. J. Nicoles was appointed.

Election May, 1890.—Trustee second district, A. H. Todd, two years; fourth, J. Quinn, two years; Marshal, R. N. Reder; Clerk and Treasurer, J. A. Meek. September 9, 1890, Marshal Reder resigned. September 10, John Anderson appointed. April 9, 1891, stone crossings laid on Broadway. April 6, 1891, the Board employed Prof. High to establish grade for streets and side walks in the Town and to furnish corner stones for corners of the same for the sum of $25.00. May 7, Board paid Prof. High $7.50 for Town map.

Election, May, 1891—Trustee first district, W. O. Oden, two years; third, J. P. Neiman two years; fifth, T. J. O'Hara, two years; Marshal, J. T. Anderson; Clerk and Treasurer, J. A. Meek. August 17, 1891, Marshal Anderson resigned. September 21, H. C. Thompson appointed; Mr. Thompson not qualifying. September 28, J. Mumaugh was appointed. Mr. Mumaugh not qualifying, October 12, M. A. Lawless was appointed. February 1, 1892, T. J. O'Hara, fifth district, resigned. April 4, 1892 an ordinance was passed granting Ira Collins or successors the right to construct and maintain gas pipe lines for heating and lighting purposes in the town for fifty years.

Election, May, 1892.—Trustee second district, A. H. Todd, two years; fourth, J. Duckwall, two years; fifth, W. W. Mullen, one year; Marshal, F. Mitchel; Clerk and Treasurer, O. Finney.

Election, May, 1893. —Trustee first, district, Wm. Liston, two years; third, E Fletcher, two years; fifty, C. Baker, two years; Marshal, M. Lawless; Clerk and Treasurer, O. Finney.

Election, May, 1894.—Trustee second district, F. M. Mullen, two years; third, G. W. Clem, one year, to fill unexpired term of E. Fletcher, deceased. Trustee fourth district, A. Howard, two years; Marshal, Perry Bickle; Clerk and Treasurer, W. W. Mullen. December 3th, Marshal Bickle resigned. December 10th. Benjamin Lawhorn was appointed. February 4, 1895, A. Howard, fourth district, resigned.

Election, May, 1895.—Trustee first district, P. Cleary, two year; third, A. Rees, two years; fourth, J. Bazner, one year; fifty, A. Haggerty, two years Marshal, M. A. Lawless; Clerk and Treasurer, Charles Reed. June 3rd, Trustee Bazner, fourth district, resigned. July 6th, J. E. Smith was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

SCHOOL BOARD.

The following is a list of the members of the School Board serving since the incorporation:

June, 1883, L. J. Vore, elected to serve one year; Timothy Scott, two years; J. E. Garnand, three years. April 30, 1894, Scott resigned and Eugene Fletcher was appointed to serve the unexpired term, to June, 1885. June 9,

1884, J. C. Cain was elected to serve three years. Cain moved from the town and March 9, 1885, G. W. Blue was appointed to fill the term to June, 1887. June 8, 1885, P. A. Hoover was elected for three years, or to June, 1888. June 14, 1886, G. W. C'em was elected for three years, or to June, 1889. June 11, 1887, G. W. Blue was elected for three years, or to June, 1890. June 9, 1888. J. Duckwall was elected for three years, but Mr. Duckwall doubted his eligibility to serve, as he was one of the Trustees of the Town, and therefore refused to qualify, and Paris Hoover was elected to serve until June, 1891. June, 1889, G. W. Clem was elected for three years, or to June, 1892. June, 1890, J. G. Betzner was elected for three years, or to June, 1893. June, 1891, P. Cleary was elected for three years, or to June, 1894. June, 1892, G. W. Blue was elected for three years, or to June, 1895. Mr. Blue resigned June 5, 1893, and W. O. Oden was appointed. June 5, 1893, Alvin Weckler was elected for three years, or to June, 1896. June 4, 1894, Dr. F. J. Crunkleton was elected for three years, or to June, 1897. May 6, 1895, Dr. Crunkleton resigned, and J. H. Neff was appointed. June 3, 1895, J. P. Neiman was elected for three years, or to June, 1898.

LEONDA.

The village of Leonda was platted in July, 1851, by Jacob Potarf and Harvey Hoover. The platt was surveyed by George W. Goodrich. It was located about a mile north of where Bunker Hill was laid off that same year The two villages were bitter rivals, and Leonda was by far the largest until the location of the Pan Handle rail road through Bunker Hill. Harvy Hoover yet lives on the site of the deserted village. The platt contained seventy-two lots, thirty-six on each side of the L. E. & W. rail road. Walter P. Shaw was the first merchant. Arnold, Samuel Jones and Henry Rosenthal established stores there shortly after Mr. Shaw. Dr. Rollen Hufford was the first physician and was followed by Drs. Murphy and Albaugh. The mechanics were Payton Jenkins and Mr. Cook, wagon makers; Frederick Betzner, James Bevans, Henry Poor and John P. Neimen, shoemakers; Thomas Ewing and William Holipeter, cabinet makers. The postoffice was removed to Bunker Hill in 1859. The business men then moved to that place, or left the place for some more promising village. There were at one time about thirty houses in the village, and now only three or four farm dwellings mark the spot.

STATISTICAL REPORT MADE BY ASSESSOR IN 1895.

Acres of wheat sown in 1894	2,987
Acres of corn planted in 1895	2,887
Acres of oats sown in 1895	961
Acres of rye sown in 1894	110
Acres of Irish potatoes planted in 1895	68
Number of acres in timothy meadow in 1895	799
Number of acres in clover	829
Number of rods of drain tile	62,604
Bushels of clover seed saved for year ending April, 1895	205
Gallons of milk taken from cows during the past twelve months	1,027,208
Pounds of butter made during past twelve months	41,250

Number of horses	533
Number of mules	7
Number of Jerseys	7
Number of Holsteins	7
Number of Shorthorns	8
All other breeds of cattle	920
Number of milch cows	502
Number of hogs three months old and over	1,356
Number of sheep	579
Pounds of wool	4,038
Bushels of apples	2,873
Bushels of peaches	37
Bushels of pears	306

TAXABLES AND TAXES FOR PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP, 1895.

Acres of land 159,061.45; value of lands	$ 417,740 00
Value of improvements	70,960 00
Value of lands and improvements	488,700 00
Value of lots	10,920 00
Value of improvements	37,550 00
Value of lots and improvements	48,470 00
Personal property	139.835 00
Telegraph property	6,845 00
Rail road property	292,765 00
Total value of taxables	976,615 00
Polls 264; male dogs, 129; female dogs 2; state taxes	1,010 95
Benevolent fund	48 30
State educational institution fund	152 77
State debt sinking fund	292 98
State school	1,206 27
Permanent endowment fund Indiana University	48 83
County tax	4,022 14
Township tax	1,005 48
Supplementary tuition tax	1,655 20
Special school tax	1,585 84
Road tax	1,814 51
Dog tax	147 00
Corporation tax	164 46
Additional road tax	502 74
Turnpike fund	976 61
Sinking fund tax	416 13
Total tax	15,289 74

TRUSTEES PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

(No official record prior to 1865).

David Jacobs	April, 1865
" "	September, 1865
" "	April, 1866

David Jacobs	April,	1868
" "	April,	1869
" "	April,	1870
Noah W. Tressal	October,	1872
" "	October,	1874
Geo. W. Blue	October,	1876
" "	April,	1878
Wm. Coucher	April,	1880
Jacob G. Betzner	April,	1882
" "	April,	1884
John W. Liston	April,	1886
" "	April,	1888
Joseph A. Nicoles	April,	1890
Daniel Erbaugh	November,	1895

CHAPTER XXI.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION.

PERRY TOWNSHIP is the largest political division in the county. It is bounded on the north and east by Fulton and Wabash counties, respectively; south by Richland township; west by Union and Allen townships. The surface is high and rolling and hilly along the streams. The soil is a sandy loam, resting upon a clay subsoil. The general features of the surface indicate that this territory was at one time covered by big ponds or small lakes. Possibly in the dim past it was covered with one broad expanse of water, which was the southern margin of the Great Lakes. By Nature's slow process and the ingenuity of man, these lands have been reclaimed, and the ponds and sloughs and wilderness haven been made to "blossom as the rose."

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlers of this township years ago passed to their fathers. They have left enduring evidences of their worth and character They were men endured to toil and hardships. Though they had little knowledge and less science, they were men of sterling worth, full of strong, clear sense. Though they lived in a hut built of logs, it was no palace concealing guilt. Their lives were frank, open and free. What little they had was common among them. When the new settler arrived they went to him to see if there was anything he wanted. His wife and children were sheltered until they had raised their own rude house; if provisions were wanted, they were supplied. Every one took a delight in "helpin' a neighbor through." That old cabin, with a small patch of corn near it, surrounded by a dense woods, with the old dog lying in front of the door, the cat on the floor by the big, open fire place and the mother busy at the spinning wheel, is a picture worthy of the most renowned painter. History gives James Malcolm the glory of being the first white man to take up his residence in what is now Perry township. He located in the south-eastern part of the township as early as 1833. The next year William Akright came and built his cabin near him. These first two settlers received a number of neighbors in 1835. These were John and Adam Rhodes, Ira Mitchell, John Close, James Waddle, Peter Onstatt, James Fiers, Rev. Wesley Borders, Charles and James Cleland, Joseph Wildman, Benjamin and David Marquiss and a few others. During the year of 1839 quite a number arrived, and by the close of 1839 a great portion of the land had been entered at the land office. On February 27, 1837, by act of the county commissioners, Perry township was set off as a distinct political district.

THE EARLY INDUSTRIES

Of the township were very limited on account of the lack of water power. It is said that the first mill of the township was built about 1849 and was owned and operated by John Bowers. This was a saw mill and was run by water from a branch of Squirrel creek. Four or five years later Alfred Dowd built a steam saw mill just west of Gilead. Some time in the fifties, John Anglehart built a distillery in the northern part of the township, which was operated for some years with some success, until Uncle Sam closed the mill on account of disobedience to his laws. There lived in an early day a quaint old woman who distilled whiskey in a common teakettle and obtained a livelihood by retailing the same to such customers as saw fit to patronize her bar. Her little cabin stood near one of the principal highways of the country, and many of the passersby found it quite convenient to stop and "warm their toes" by the generous fire which the old lady never let die out. It was equally convenient in the summer time, the shadow of the house being the "coolest spot in the entire neighborhood."

Peter Onstatt was the first blacksmith in this new territory. When he arrived in 1836 he put up a shed on his farm and there did blacksmithing for his neighbors. In 1840 John Daggy built a tannery and carried on the business for a number of years.

THE WOLVES

Were a great menace to the early settlers. They were at first very numerous and there were yet quite a number as late as 1847, more than twelve years after the arrival of the first settler. No sheep fold or pig sty was safe from these troublesome animals. They at last became such a nuisance that every man and boy able to shoulder a gun and club, met and organized themselves into a hunting party. Hiram Butler was one of the captains and with his 'coon skin cap and his hunting jacket "he cut a mighty figure." They surrounded a great strip of territory and drove the animals to the center. As they closed in they shot some deer and much small game. They finally all surrounded a swamp, chasing the game in there. Two wolves were seen. John Grogg was selected to enter the swamp, which he did with the tread of a Nimrod and killed one of the wolves with his own gun, and the other was killed by the fire from the guns of the pioneers.

COUNTERFEITERS AND HORSE THIEVES.

Perry township was early the principal headquarters of a gang of counterfeiters and horse thieves. These two classes were united in their efforts to rob and evade the law. John Van Camp, who lived where Jonas Cleland lived until his death a few years ago, was the ring leader of the counterfeiters. He was a very shrewd man. At his house he made the counterfeit and sold $100 of it to the gang for $25 of good money. They hardly ever passed this in the immediate vicinity. Van Camp was a very suspicious character and kept himself concealed as much as possible.

An incident in connection with thier presence in this part of the county is told by a certain man who ingratiated himself into the mysteries of the ring leaders under the guise of becoming one of their number. He soon became a

general favorite with the outlaws and such was the confidence imposed in him that he was at one time intrusted with the plan of carrying out a daring robbery in Marshall county, to accomplish which the murder of an old man seemed almost necessary. The whole arrangements for the robbery were skillfully planned and after everything had been gotten in readiness for putting the same in effect, the spy, for such he proved to be, exposed every detail to the authorities at Rochester who were not slow in putting the officers of justice on their tracks. The whole plot was so admirably arranged by the daring detective that the outlaws implicated were captured almost to a man, and in the trail which followed several were convicted and sent to the state prison.

One of the counterfeiters was put in the Peru jail. One cold winter night when the snow was several inches deep he broke out. For some reason unknown he left his boots in the jail. He tore the lower part of his pants leggings off and wrapped them around his feet and in the dead of a cold winter night escaped to Fulton county. Early the next morning Hiram Butler came by Grogg's cabin and shouted out: "John, come out here, I'm on a coon track." Butler and Grogg tracked the escaped counterfeiter to a cabin in Fulton county. After searching the premises thoroughly they found him neatly concealed in bed, and when they turned the covers down he exclaimed: "Boys, you've got me."

This put an end to counterfeiting in this part of the country. Hiram Butler and John Grogg were two sturdy pioneers, whom the lawless feared. To them and a few others of the good old pioneers is due the credit of restoring law and order to the early settlers of Perry township.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

Jonas Cleland, one of the early trustees of Perry township, related to the writer some years ago, a story which illustrates to some extent the character of teachers and school officers of the pioneer days. A young man applied to teach school in Perry township and Mr. Cleland told him that he must be examined. Amer Robbins was the young aspirant. He went to the school examiner at Peru and found that busy gentleman at his desk. He demanded an examination at once, saying that his folks were waiting for him in the wagon and they wished to get home before dark. The school examiner turned around in his chair, stuck his goose quill pen back of his ear, and with a great deal of dignity turned his eyes upon the young aspirant. "What is Federal money?" Robbins fixed his eyes on the floor for about five minutes, scratched his head, and then said. "Why—well—well, Federal money is money which the old Federalists used to use." What is the meaning of Amphibious?" asked the examiner. "Am-am-amphib-amphibious, why, that is an amphibious animal."

The old examiner said that he hadn't time to give him a license that evening, and resumed his task at the desk. Robbins afterwards became one of the prominent early teachers, and would often tell the story of his first examination.

EARLY RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The first religious meetings were held in the township by the Methodists as early as 1835, at the cabin of James Fiers and later at Alfred Doud's.

Rev. Arentis Doud and Ansel Beech conducted services from time to time. The first house of worship was erected in Gilead in 1843 by the Methodists. Rev. Mr. Bennett was the first minister in the new church. The Baptists were the next to organize. They built a house of worship in 1858. The Evangelical Association erec ed a meeting house the same year.

GILEAD.

Gilead was founded about 1840 by Adam E. Rhodes, who surveyed and laid out a plat of twenty-nine lots. This village is situated a little north of the central part of the township, about eighteen miles north-east of Peru. The first resident of the town was a Mr. Swayzee, who was also the first merchant of the village.

STOCKDALE.

Stockdale is a deserted village, located on the Miami and Wabash county line in the south-eastern part of the township. The town was platted in 1837 by Thomas Goudy. It was for many years the trading point for a large area of country. The building of the Eel River road and the subsequent growth of Roann was the death blow of Stockdale and its star has set never to rise again. The grist mill is all that is left. There are a few houses in the town, about half of which are tilted and so decayed that they are unfi for occupation.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Wheat, acres sown in 1894	4,851
Corn, acres planted in 1895	3,094
Oats, acres sown in 1895	1,778
Barley, acres sown in 1894	19
Rye, acres sown in 1894	186
Buckwheat, acres sown in 1895	40
Flax, acres sown in 1895	27
Irish potatoes, acres planted in 1895	159
Sweet potatoes, acres planted in 1895	1
Timothy Meadow, acres sown in 1895	797
Clover, acres sown in 1895	2335
Drain Tile, No. of rods	47,183
Timothy Seed, No. bushels	6
Clover, No. of bushels	776
Milk, No. gallons in 12 months	280,995
Butter, No. of pounds in 12 months	65,856
Horses, No. of	838
Cattle, No. of	1,522
Pigs, No. under three months old	1,876
Hogs, No. three months old and over	2,016
Sheep, No. of	1,605
Lambs, No. of	
Wool, No. of pounds clipped, 1894	10,020
Wool, No. pounds clipped 1895	9,966
Chickens, sold or used past 12 months	914

Turkeys, sold or used past 12 months	153
Geese, sold or used past 12 months	3
Ducks, sold or used past 12 months	26
Eggs, No. dozen sold and used past 12 months	78,140
Bees, No. of colonies	106
Apples, No of bushels	5,457
Pears, No. of bushels grown, in 1894	357
Apple trees, No. bearing	5,958
Peach trees, No. bearing	1,655
Pear trees. No. bearing	614
Plum trees, No. bearing	424
Quince trees, No. bearing	157
Cherry trees, No. bearing	991
Grape vines, No. bearing	1,399
Binders No. of	107
Mowers. No. of	121
Threshing machines, No. of	5
Clover hullers, No. of	3

TAXABLES AND TAX, PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Acres of land 25,650.97: value of lands	$ 459,500 00
Value of improvements	133,140 00
Value of lots	750 00
Value of improvements	4,720 00
Value of lots and improvements	5,020 00
Personal property	191.150 00
Telegraph property	415 00
Railroad property	10,185 00
Total value of taxables	799,410 00
Polls 251, male dogs, 177; female dogs 2; statetaxes	845 00
Benevolent institution fund	399 72
State educational institution fund	133 23
State debt sinking fund	239 83
State school	1,004 39
Permanent endowment fund Indiana University	39 79
County tax	3,309 94
Township tax	479 67
Supplementary tuition tax	1,501 75
Special school tax	1,341 85
Road tax	1,598 89
Dog tax	181 00
Additional road tax	799 45
Turnpike fund	799 45
Total tax, 1895	12,674 14

TRUSTEES OF PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Thos. J. Carpenter	April, 1865
" "	September, 1865

Wm. E. Wooley	April,	1866
Joseph H. Wait	April,	1869
Wm. P. Drake	October.	1870
" "	October,	1872
Jonas Cleland	October,	1874
" "	October,	1876
Martin L. Patterson	April,	1878
" "	April,	1880
Richard W. Butt	April	1882
Benj. F. Grogg	April,	1884
Hesekiah Tombaugh	April,	1886
Wm. P. Drake	April,	1888
" "	April,	1890
Benj. F. Grogg	November	1894

CHAPTER XXII.

ERIE TOWNSHIP.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

ERIE TOWNSHIP is the smallest political division in Miami county. It is just half as large as Richland, which bounds it on the north. It lacks two square miles of being half as large as Perry, and a little more than half as large as Jefferson. It contains nineteen square miles. The southern boundary line traces the center of the Wabash river. Back of the broad valley of the Wabash is a belt of hills, extending east and west. Back of these the surface is high and level. The soil, especially along the river, is deep and fertile. This township contains many of the best cultivated farms and finest residences in the county.

The township was organized August 27, 1839, a little over two years after the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, after which the township was finally named. It was, until September, 1847, called Black Hawk township. Several times the citizens petitioned the county commissioners to increase the size of the township by adding a strip from the eastern part of Peru, and from the southern part of Richland townships.

EARLY SETTLERS.

"The first man who trod the dense forest was Samuel McClure. He came in the Fall of 1827, and established an Indian trading post on the Abraham Dingman farm. His business was that of trading exclusively, and consequently he made no attempts at improvement of any kind.

"So far as can be ascertained, no white man entered the township for the purpose of bringing the forests into a state of cultivation until 1835. In that year quite a number, being encouraged by the flattering prospects of the Wabash and Erie canal, entered the township, purchasing the land immediately adjoining thereto, and known as 'canal land.' They were Henry King, who settled on the Abraham Dingman farm; following him closely came James Burton, Joseph Fox, Joseph and John Hale, L. B. Bartlett, Pierre La Vonture, and Daniel Potter. In the year 1836 the following settled in the township: The father of William H. Fornash; Slath Cole, on the George Nichelson farm. In 1837 Horatio French became a permanent settler of the township. No one settled in the township in 1838, but in 1839 and 1840 a number of hardy tillers of the soil located here, among whom may be mentioned Alfred Baker, John Misener, Anson Jewett, Morris Baker, Jeremiah Taylor, Joseph Fox and Lewis King. Those of 1841 and 1842 were W. and S. Henton, Solomon Wybal, Silas Chalmers, John and James Bailey, Abner and William Beeson, Jeremiah Kaler,

John and William Nicholson, and —— Wright. The pioneers of 1843 and 1844 were Samuel Philabaum, George Nichelson, A. Dingman, Pleasant Bell, Dorastus Chandler, Martin Kennedy, Jacob Peer and John Carback. Among those who came soon after 1844 may be mentioned William Butt and his sons, Alfred Miller, Elam Henton, David Rep, Thomas Mann, Michael Dice, David Zimmerman, Henry Niman, William Robinson, Jacob Hostetler, Charles and Daniel Henderson, William Lynd, Charles Rector, and others.

CHARACTER OF EARLY TIMES.

George Nichelson, one of the pioneers who settled in the township in 1844, relates a story that illustrates the character of early times. He says that in the early days any voter could vote where he pleased in the county. It had been the custom to go to Peru and vote and then spend the day in hilarity. Intoxicats were free and spirits high. There was always a half dozen or more fights during the day. Some big fellow who felt like a Sampson and Croesus over the effects of some one's treating strutted down the street swinging his arms as big as Pompey and challenged any Democrat to a wrestle. George Nicholson was not willing to accept the challenge himself, but he at once searched through the crowd for his old neighbor, Bill Hostetler, who had the awkward strength of an ox. Bill accepted the challenge. A great crowd formed a ring, eager to see the wrestle. The first time Hostetler laid the bully on his back; the second and third time he threw him full length, hard enough to break every bone. The crowd shouted and roared and Hostetler was the hero. In those early time it was a very dull Saturday if there was not at least one fight.

EARLY RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

"The first religious meeting in the township was held at the cabin of Salathiel Cole by the Baptists, early in the forties, by Rev. John Davis." They had no regularly organized society, but maintained meetings for a number of years at the California school house. Revs. Cole and Witham preached to them from time to time.

The first religious organization in the township was made by the Methodists in the summer of 1846. About three years later, a log house was built as a place of worship. A fine new church was erected in 1865, and the Methodists now have quite a strong organization.

The United Brethren church was organized in 1849 at the residence of Samuel Philabaum. Among the early members were Samuel Philabaum and wife, Michael Dice and wife, David Repp and wife, David Zimmerman and wife, and Mrs. Barnett. The early ministers were Revs. Mr. Peters, Hiram Freeman and Samuel Simons. A hewed log church was erected on land belonging to Samuel Philabaum, in 1850. They later built a fine house of worship on the same spot. The Christian church was early represented, but no organization was ever effected.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first mechanic in the township was Thomas Kennedy, who erected a blacksmith shop in the south part.

The first saw mill was built at an early date, by a Mr. Williams. Two school houses were built in 1844, one on Samuel Philabaum's place, the other

on the Peer farm. The earliest teachers were Phoebe Cox, Robert Taylor and James Corwin.

The first election was held in the Fall of 1839, and Jeremiah Taylor was chosen first Justice of the Peace.

"The first marriage was that of John Passon to Priscilla, daughter of James Fornash, in 1838.

"In 1837, Hannah, wife of John Hale, Sr., gave birth to a son, John, who was the first white child born in the township."

TAXABLES AND TAXES, ERIE TOWNSHIP, 1895.

Acres of land, 10,707.05; value of lands	$ 261,525 00
Value of improvements	40,760 00
Value of land and improvements	302,285 00
Personal property	43,025 00
Telegraph	5,615 00
Railroads	113,840 00
Total value of taxables	464,765 00
Polls, 120; male dogs, 62; female dogs, 3; state taxes	478 29
Benevolent institution fund	232 39
State educational institution fund	77 46
State sinking fund	139 43
State school	571 25
Permanent endowment fund, Indiana University	23 24
County tax	1,911 35
Township tax	185 91
Supplementary tuition tax	727 17
Special school tax	448 29
Road Tax	743 64
Dog tax	68 00
Additional road tax	232 39
Turnpike fund	464 77
Total taxes, 1895	6,303 58

CHAPTER XXIII.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

"Let others sing of Greece and Rome
Of Carthage and of Troy,
Or in the wilds of Egypt roam,
Their leisure to employ.
Or let them climb the Pyranees,
Their wonders to relate,
There is a dearer spot than these,
In my own Hoosier state."

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THE writer and compiler of this history spent his boyhood days in Washington township and there for three winters "taught the young idea how to shoot." It is impossible to relate the early history of this township and to refer to its pioneers without expressing sentiment. It was here that the writer studied the physical and social, political and religious development of the country and people. The characters of nearly every novel and book read were associated with the pioneer familes. The farm house and the cabin that stood near it, the orchard, the fields, the creeks and the bare-foot boy, are now fanciful and ethical pictures to the writer. That dear, old foster mother, Susan Smith, who is yet living, is associated with what Horace P. Biddle pronounces as one of his most perfect verses:

"Old fashioned mothers of the day,
Whose hands, though hard with toil,
Soft as the touch of angels lay
Upon the brow, whose smile
Could make us happy in our tears,
Whose words could reconcile
Us to our pain, banish our fears,
And all our woes beguile!"

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

The northern boundary line of Washington township is the center of the Wabash river to the mouth of the Mississinewa, thence it follows the latter. The eastern boundary formerly extended to the Wabash and the township embraced the fertile track in the fork of the rivers. The township is bounded on the east by Butler, south by Clay and on the west by Pipe Creek. It contains 19,200 acres; thirty square miles. The most of the surface is high, and

broken bluffs skirt the valley of the rivers. Here may be seen some of the most beautiful landscape scenery in the west. Standing on the bluffs of the Mississinewa, you may see the little river winding its course at the foot of the hills. beyond the river are fields of waving corn and golden grain; clumps of woods, cattle grazing on green pastures, beautiful dwellings surrounded by buildings and orchards give color to the scene. Away in the distance is a line of elms and sycamores showing the course of the Wabash. Beyond are gray clouds touching the hills on the north side of the valley. Among the rugged hills which skirt the creeks may be seen many beautiful landscapes. The Treaty branch rises near the center of the township and ripples southward through fields and woods until it loses itself in the Wabash. Little Pipe Creek meanders in a south-western course across the township, and Big Pipe Creek drains the north-western part. Numerous rivulets are tributaries to these, so that each farm is well supplied with outlets for tile drainage. But a few years ago the farmers living in the north end of the township on the uplands would laugh in their sleeve when they saw the farmers from the south going to town and would call them "swamp angels." But those "swamp angels" have so tiled their land, that after a rain you may see just where the tile lies by looking over the surface. The soil on the north end on the uplands has nearly run out but has been redeemed and greatly improved my manures.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The township was organized June 6, 1843. Washington, Butler and Pipe Creek, when organized, extended from the Wabash to the southern line of the county, and when the southern tier of townships were organized, then the northern boundary lines of these townships were established. Shortly after the township was organized, an election was held at Thos. Henton's cabin and Isaac Miller was elected first justice of the peace and Patrick O'Brien, constable.

EARLY SETTLERS.

It has been generally conceded that Thomas Henton was the first white man to settle in Washington township. He came in the summer of 1838 and located on what is now known as the old Demuth farm on the Strawtown pike. He kept bachelor's hall for a short time in a rude cabin on the hill. The next year he had a couple of distant neighbors particulary the Dabneys, with whom he became quite intimate, so much so that he resigned his bachelorship and married one of the girls. He has long since passed away and his widow became the wife of William Demuth and is now living in South Peru.

Bradley Witham and Patrick O'Brian first broke the forest in the northern part of the township in the year 1839. They came out from Peru together with a covered wagon, one going ahead and cutting a road. Witham settled on land now owned by Perry Eckelberger and O'Brian on the farm a little to the south which yet holds his name. Patrick O'Brian was a native of Ireland and crossed the "Big Frog Pond," as he sometimes termed it, in 1819. He had five boys and three girls who grew to man and womanhood. Patrick O'Brian died in 1882 at the age of seventy-nine.

Michael Duffey and Patrick Colgan arrived a little later the same year. Duffey, Witham and O'Brian settled on land joining. Colgan went farther

south and settled on Little Pipe Creek. There were then no roads in the township. When Colgan came to Miamisport he took an Indian trail just south of his place, running east and west, and followed it to the old Edwards farm, where another trail crossed, running from Squirrel Village on Big Pipe creek to the Indian villages on the Mississinewa, and followed the latter trail to Grassy Point, then down the river to town. Patrick Colgan's was the first marriage in the township. He was united to Bridget Kennedy in 1841, and theirs was the first child of white parents. The first grist Colgan took to mill near Delphi. Jacob Struble and George Clickard arrived in 1840. Struble settled on the Charles Brown farm; Clickard on the farm yet known by his name.

Jacob Struble at one time owned considerable land. He was one of the early supervisors of the township. The road which bears his name, running past the old Struble farm, now owned by David Ord, and the first road cross-it on the north end were cut by him. Quite a laughable little incident which happened to him just after he arrived form Germany he would frequently relate. He knew nothing about timber when he came here. He was employed by George Rettig to make rails. Rettig told him to go to the woods, select the best timber he could find in any part of the woods and whack it down. Struble went to the woods, searched around a little and selected a fine-looking beech, cut it down, cut off a rail cut and proceeded to maul it into rails. But it didn't maul worth a cent and no doubt he said something more than once. It is not reported how many he made. The whole neighborhood had a big laugh at Struble's expense. He afterwards learned what rail timber is.

Peter Benner arrived from Ohio in 1842 and settled on what is now known as the George Smith farm on the Xenia pike. He here raised four children, two girls and two boys. Two are living, one the widow Smith, the mother of James and George. Soon after her father arrived from Ohio, she was united in marriage to Gilbert N. Smith, who was known as "Yankee" Smith. He was born and raised near New York City, where he learned the trade of cloth weaver. He early manifested that shrewdness which afterwards characterized him, and soon became foreman of the large woolen mill in his native town. In early manhood he took the western fever and set out out for the wilds of Indiana. After he was married he settled on what is known as the Rhinebarger farm. He built what would then be called an elegant residence. It was the first frame house in the township. Smith always manifested that restless, speculative disposition. As soon as he had built a good residence and got the farm under pretty good cultivation he sold it and moved a little south on what was long known as the widow Smith farm, now owned by James B. Smith, and settled in a rude log cabin. His first labor was to build a huge frame barn, by far the largest in the county at that time. Smith was a shrewd trader, a schemer, a hard worker, and made money at everything he undertook. He was fast accumulating wealth, but in the prime of manhood was called to give an account of his stewardship. He left a widow who is now past seventy, and four children, two of whom are now living, James Smith, on the home place, George Smith on the old Benner farm.

Prominent among those who came in 1843 are Isaac Crane, James Sharp and Charles Brown. Each are living where they first settled. Crane

first came here in 1840 and selected his first place and returned to Ohio. He settled permanently in 1843.

James Sharp came from Kinrosshire Scotland in May, 1843. He landed at Quebeck and for several months occupied his time roaming. He heard of the great land sale along the Wabash valley. He arrived here in September 1843 and bought where he now lives a claim of 160 acres, form John Maloney. Mr. Sharp now has several farms and a good large residence on the home place.

Charles Brown made two trips here, one in 1841, and one in 1842, and settled permanently in 1843. Mr. Brown was a brick-mason by trade. He built the first brick residence in Peru. He and Bully Scott were partners for some time. Having accumulated considerable town property he traded it in 1856 for the farm where he now lives and settled there in 1864.

Besides the above pioneers who have been specially mentioned may be named Thomas Omera, who settled in 1839, on the old Howver farm, now owned by James Sharp. His near neighbor that year was Joseph Howley.—Bargerhoof settled on the Bearss farm; Daniel Taggett, where South Peru is now, and had charge of a ferry boat. Among those of 1840 and '41 were Alexander Wilson, Peter and William Weakler, Malachi Kuhn, M. Sharpee. John Gindling, James Dabney, Michael Case, William Lycee, John Miller, David Myers ——— Brown, Isaac Miller, John Allen, Able Hennen, James Downey, John Hunt, Amos Ranks and Jacob Keller. Among those who entered the township in 1842-'43 may be mentioned Wm. King, John Davidson, John Scott, ——— Baltimore, Frederick Harter, Michael Whaling, Thomas Gaudy, Arthur Bland, Benjamin Fish, Joseph Hopkins, John Brown, John Love, John Garl, B. F. York, J. Marshall, J. T. Miller and W. H. Misener. In 1844-'45 were Samuel Jameson, John Betzner, Christian Mort, ——— Frazee, Joseph Bufort, Israel Lee, Frederick Coleman, John York, Jerry Shaffer, Caleb Corey, Samuel Sheneberger, ——— Strogler, Martin Flagg, Ephraim Bearss, Joseph Scott, ——— Malry, John Demuth, Asher Elwards, Samuel Dabner, David Dunn, P. Blake, Hamlet Thair, Wm. Scott, Wm. King, Wm. Wiley and M. Corey. Among the earliest pioneers after 1845, may be mentioned Eben Mosely, John Hann, father of Christopher Hanks, Wm. Rankins, Barney Blue, Samuel and John Glass, Charles and Benjamin Trippeer, and Mrs. (Platz) Housman.

AMUSEMENTS.

It has always been interesting to learn of the manners and customs of preceding generations. The early settlers farmed mostly with oxen. Families went to church, to parties or visiting on foot, or else hitched the oxen to the big, heavy wagon. The young man took his girl riding in an ox cart. Quite frequently the young men went to amusements on horseback with their sweethearts on behind. There was no idea of ornamentation in dress. Many men went to church bare-footed. They wore the same suits at church that they did at log rollings, except they were clean. In summer their dress consisted of a hat, a waist or shirt, a pair of pants, with string or linne bark suspenders.

Their amusements were nearly always associated with labor. When one of the old pioneers was asked what was the chief amusement in his palmy

days he replied with a sort of humor in his eye that log rolling was. To this generation, that would not be much a nusement, but the pioneers associated fun and humor with hard work. They always enjoyed jest and rough humor. They sat around great log heaps in the evening, stirred the logs together and told huge stories. At the corn huskings all the young folks of the neighborhood gathered and with their labor enjoyed music and stories. All was mirth, laughter and gayety. The old ladies had their quilting, carpet rag and spinning parties, where they would enjoy a hugh dinner together. An old lady would give out a quilting at her home on a certain day. A special written invitation was not thought of. But on the appointed day oxen were hitched to the big heavy wagon and the whole family went to the quilting. The men had wood choppings, and in the evening the largest room was cleared and all engaged in a big dance, the married people as well as the single folks.

The old time spelling match is discribed to perfection in the Hoosier School Master. The best spellers were known far and near. Each neighborhood contained a speller who could spell almost every word in McGuffey's speller. The spelling match has but recently gone out of date and all past the age of twenty-one have witnessed many a hotly contested spelling match.

The old shooting match was a great place for fun and hilarity. The best marksman was the hero of the country. The shooting match was held in a woods or clearing near some settler's cabin. There was something to eat and always plenty to drink. On a log sat a party playing cards and here and there a few story tellers. The master of the party jumped upon a stump and read the rules of the match. A distance of a hundred yards or more was struck off and the game was hung up or tied. A certain sum was paid for each shot and the best marksman took the game. The old settlers often enjoyed a great hunting party.

Such was the amusements of the early days. The pioneers amid all their trials and hardships, loved their neighbors and enjoyed hospitality and sociability.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The pioneer school house is a relic of bygone days. If one had the first school house built in Washington township in Chicago, he could make a fortune exhibiting it. The first school house of the township was built on Bradley Witham's farm. That part where the school house stood has been purchased by John Struble. It stood on a clearing of a half acre, surrounded by heavy woods, a converging point of several foot paths which led through heavy forests from the cabins of the early settlers. There was enough public money for a month or a month and a half school, then the subscriptions continued the term about that much longer. The Witham school was a typical one and a description of it answers to a discription of all the pioneer schools. It was a rude log hut, very narrow in its proportions, and the only ventilation was through the logs and under the door. It had a gable roof covered with long clap boards weighed down with long poles lying lengthwise of the house. The floor was puncheon. A log was left out on either side nearly the whole length of the school house, and long strips of glass were placed in the opening. The fireplace occupied nearly one end of the house. Just below the long

windows was a desk, made by driving pegs in the wall, and laying puncheon boards on them. Long benches stood crosswise of the school house. These benches consisted of a board hewn out of a log with an ax and was supported by pegs. There was no lean back nor desk. The common position was to hold the book in the hand and rest the elbows on the knees. When writing hour came the benches were moved to the desks at the side walls. There was no desk or rostrum for the schoolmaster. His usual position was striding up and down the center of the school house, usually with a long gad in his hand. The first teacher was a Mr. Hobaugh, then Alvin Porter, Able Hurt, at one time auditor of the county, and now a resident of Peru and Alford Sparks, who is yet remembered with a shudder. He taught on the old method and always had a gad in his hand about the length of the school house. After three or four winters the school was removed a little to the south on the old Kissman farm. As to seating it was quite an improvement over the old one. The seats were attached to the walls and in front of these was a high bench for a desk. The big boys and girls sat around the wall which served as a lean back. In front of this row of desks was a second row circling the school house. This school was attended by a hardy race of boys and girls. There were the Duffeys, the Radles, the Pierces, the Smiths and the Strubles who yet live in the district. The Withams, the O'Briens, the Rhinebargers and the Kissmans attended there. The Withams have moved away, Jack O'Brien is now city marshal of Peru. John O'Brien has been a conductor of the L. E. & W. since the completion of the road. James Rhineberger, was county sheriff eight years.

A mere mention of Pete Morran to any of the old pupils will bring a laugh or a frown. Not that Pete was smart enough but he was just too devilish for any use. He was continually doing something to make the rest halloo or laugh. About half the time poor Pete had to stand with his nose to a crack in the corner of the school house, or kneel on a three cornered stick of wood or perform some penance for mischief done. The last heard of Peter Morren was about fifteen years ago when he was an engineer of the L. E. & W.

Early in the fifties the Kissiman and Hawver districts were consolidated and Jacob Struble donated a half acre and the Kissiman school was moved a little west on the Struble land where it now stands.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

When five or six settlers arrived, the first thing they did for the common good was the erection of a school house. Their attention was next turned to their moral and spiritual wants and they formed an organization for religious worship. For the first few years christians of all denominations would meet at the home of members. Occassionly some wide awake traveling preacher would drop in their midst, shake them up, increase their little flock and encourage them to build a temple of worship. The religion of the pioneers was more elementary, purer and less adulterated with the money-getting schemes of this Croesus generatin. The first religious meetings of this township were held early in the forties at the homes of John Allen and a Mr. Henan and a Mr. McManis. About 1844 or '45 some United Brethern preachers aroused religious enthusiasm and organized a society for christian worship. This little band so increased in number and prosperity that in 1869

they were enabled to build a frame church at a cost of $900. This church is known as the Crider chapel.

At one time the Presbyterians had a prosperous organization and had built a church, but on account of removals and deaths the few left have been absorbed into congregations outside the township.

At the extreme south end of the township the Dunkards have a large frame temple of worship. The congregation is well established and contains among its members some of the most substantial farmers in the county.

The following history of the Salem Universalist church is furnished to us by Orlando Moseley. It is located four miles south of Peru, and is the result of the labors begun about the year 1858 by Rev. J. Brooks, who was the pioneer preacher of Universalism in this part of Indiana. Later, Reverends Gib, Sage, Manford, Ballard and Stoner preached the doctrine of the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, and of the final destruction of all wrong. The pioneers of the faith were Eben Mosely and wife, A. B. Edwards and wife and a family by the name of Clymer. These constituted the number then known, living within the vicinity in which the church now stands. Others there may have been, who like the earlier christians hid themselves to avoid persecution. But the little band referred to believing in the eternity of truth, and the perfection of God's character stood true to their convictions of the right, and while they were aiding in the subjugation of the wilderness and helping to build a higher civilization in Indiana, they impressed their religious thoughts upon the neighborhood in which they lived as an essential in that building.

Although most of those early heralds of a broader faith have passed to the higher life, their deeds and words are yet living. The members of Salem church cherish them in memory and speak of them with veneration.

Many a pleasing reminiscence of their discussions with the fearful and the unbelieving of their neighbors is referred to by those now living, who have been permitted to see the destruction of human slavery, the downfall of polygamy, the elevation of woman, and in all christian lands he demands to settle all difficulties by peaceful methods, prison reforms, the protection from cruelty of even the dumb brutes, and greater charity among all people, as the fruits of the spirit of christianity.

The organization of the church was effected in the month of February 1893. Reverends J. B. Grandy, R. N. John, J. B. Fosher Jas. Houghton, ——— Lathe and M. L. Pope were the later ministers who contributed to that end. Joseph S. Mills, Philip Noel and Jas. Campbell were among the principal instigators in effecting the organization.

The charter members were: Orlando Moseley and wife, Christopher Hanks and wife, Walter Edwards and wife. Charles Mills and wife, Charles N. Hanks and wife, Charles Edwards and wife, Wm. Carson and wife and Geo. W. Mort, A. I. Jones, Alex Jamison, Ella Mills, and Jennie Dunn.

Rev. M. L. Pope, after having organized the church, was chosen as its first pastor. The organization, the building and the means to pay for its completion, and the dedication of the new church were all attained within the same year, 1893. Many friends outside of the faith contributed liberally to

the building fund. The building is of wood and is 32 by 48 feet, with an addition of 8x16 feet on the front, which includes entrance, cloak rooms etc., and is seated with modern assembly chairs.

The church property is valued at two thousand dollars. Its present officers are as follows: G. W. Mort, Moderator; Joseph S. Mills, Treasurer; Charles N. Hanks, Clerk; G. W. Mort, A. I. Jones and Joseph Mills, Trustees; Wm. Carson, Walter Edwards, Deacons and Ella Hanks, Deaconess. The society meets for public worship on the first Sunday of each month. Its present pastor, Rev D. A. Patrick, is an earnest and able exponder of the truth as believed by this people and is makidg his influence for good felt in the neighborhood. For a country place, Salem is well attended and is in a flourishing condition, with bright prospects for the future. Its faith and teachings is to the victory of Christ and may be stated in the following condensed form.

We believe in the universal Fatherhood of God, and the universal Brotherhood of man.

We believe that God, who hath spoken through all his holy prophets, since the world began, hath spoken unto us by His son Jesus Christ, our example and Saviour.

We believe that salvation here, and hereafter, consists in spiritual oneness with God, who will gather in Christ the whole family of mankind.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of the township have been very limited. Until a late date date there were no industries, with the exception of two or three saw mills located in the southern part of the township on the creeks. At present the principal industries are located in the northern part of the township in South Peru. Orlando and Henry Mosley, located in the southwestern part of the township, on the Strawtown pike, have created some industries. Olando has a large machine shop to manufacture fence machines and do general repairing. Henry has for some time operated a large cider mill and jelly factory, and has recently constructed a large sorghum factory with the latest improved apparatus.

The Maris wheel manufactory was started in South Peru in 1871. Shirk, Maris, Clifton, Rettig, Constant and A. Smith were the directors. In 1874 the factory was bought by John Clifton, Sr. The books then showed $70,000 of stock on hand, but in 1875 the storage room burned down and Clifton lost $20,000. It was then re-organized into a furniture manufacturing company, and about a year after succumbed to the flames, and the site of what was once a large factory is now covered with dwelling houses.

S. Tudor & Co.'s packing house was established about fifteen years ago. This house engages extensively in packing eggs, butter and poultry for a wholesale house in New York City.

Besides the above industries may be mentioned John Miller's blacksmith shop and wagon works, Lewis' saw mill, for many years the largest in the county, Kuntz & Demuth's planing mill, and the Peru brewery.

MIAMI COUNTY'S POOR FARM.

The county's poor farm and asylum is located in Washington township. This institution is a credit to the people of the county. It is beautifully situ-

ated on high and rolling ground about one mile south of Peru on the Strawtown pike. It was moved to its present location about seventeen years ago. A arm of one hundred and sixty acres was purchased of Charles H. Brownell's ather and the next year was begun the erection of the main building, the cost of which when completed was about $20,000. This farm was very popr soil, but abundant manures have so enriched it that it now produces as heavy crops as any soil in the county. Improvement of the farm, on the building and in the management has been constant. The superintendents in their order are: —— Gibney, father of William Gibney; Ben Wallace, who has since become so prominent as a showman; Reuben Richardson, Orson Durand, Joseph Gordon, John Hann, James McKinstry, Jonas Hoover, Samuel Myers, William H. English, and the present superintendent, Herbert Lewis. There is a large driveway leading from the pike past the house to the stables. Immediately in front of the residence is a beautiful yard, containing a gravel walk, on either side of which are beds of choicest flowers. The main building is brick, and consists of two stories, a basement and cellar. There are forty-eight rooms well ventilated and lighted. Each floor is furnished with water from two large tanks in the garret, where it is forced by a pump. Each room is heated by a register. The superintendent is supplied with good large apartments in the front part of the building. Just back of his quarters are the men's and women's apartments. They are kept separate and there is no connection between their quarters. Each have their dining hall on the first floor. All the cooking is done in the basement and the food reaches the dining room by elevators. Each inmate's room is large, with good ventilation, and is well lighted and is kept as clean as can be. The walls of the women's rooms are hung with photographs, pictures and relics, remembrances of prosperous days. In the basement are four large rooms. In one are two large furnaces and a force pump, another is used for the kitchen and two large rooms for the storage of winter consumption. The main out buildings are the shop and wash-house, the old jail, the bake shop, milk house and the wood and butcher shop.

TRUSTEES OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP SINCE 1865.

Jesse Higgins,	elected	April,	1865
Peter Mort,	appointed	October,	1865
George Rettig,	elected	April,	1866
George Wilson,	appointed	September,	1866
George Hann,	elected	April,	1868
Asher B. Edwards,	elected	April,	1869
A. I. Jones,	"	October,	1870
Samuel Myers,	"	October,	1874
Same	"	October,	1876
Same	"	April,	1878
Henry C. Moseley,	"	April,	1880
George Smith	"	April,	1882
Same	"	April,	1884
George W. Wilson	"	April,	1886
Same	"	April,	1888
Benjamin Trippeer	"	April,	1890
William H. Long,	"	November,	1894

STATISTICAL REPORT OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, 1895

Wheat, acres sown in 1894	2,927
Corn, acres planted in 1895	3,038
Oats, acres sown in 1895	864
Barley, acres sown in 1894	1
Rye, acres sown in 1894	58
Buckwheat, acres sown in 1895	3
Flax, acres sown in 1895	16
Irish potatoes, acres planted in 1895	64
Acres set in strawberries, outside of gardens, 1895	15
Timothy Meadow, acres sown in 1895	1,311
Clover, acres sown in 1895	1,031
Drain Tile, No. of rods	56,707
Clover, No. of bushels	370
Milk, No. gallons in 12 months	118,785
Butter, No. of pounds in 12 months	25,067
Horses, No. of	439
Number of mules	12
Cattle, No. of	1,113
Pigs, No. under three months old	1,215
Hogs, No. three months old and over	1,210
Sheep, No. of	544
Lambs, No. of	519
Wool, No. of pounds clipped, 1894	4,179
Wool, No. pounds clipped 1895	4,823
Chickens, sold or used past 12 months	6,696
Turkeys, sold or used past 12 months	1,044
Geese, sold or used past 12 months	96
Ducks, sold or used past 12 months	168
Eggs, No. dozen sold and used past 12 months	19,664
Bees, No. of colonies	50
Apples, No of bushels	1,170
Pears, No. of bushels grown, in 1894	167
Peaches, No. of bushels grown in 1894	31
Apple trees, No. bearing	4,036
Peach trees, No. bearing	150
Pear trees, No. bearing	250
Plum trees, No. bearing	62
Quince trees, No. bearing	21
Cherry trees, No. bearing	473
Grape vines, No. bearing	1,125
Binders No. of	45
Mowers, No. of	56
Threshing machines, No. of	4
Clover hullers, No. of	1

TAXABLES AND TAXES, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Acres of land 17,659.91: value of lands	$ 452,730 00
Value of improvements	80,030 00

Value of lots	16,310 00
Value of improvements	20,245 00
Value of lots and improvements	36,555 00
Personal property	154,050 00
Telegraph property	900 00
Railroad property	42,600 00
Total value of taxables	786,875 00
Polls 324, male dogs, 126; female dogs 3; state taxes	720 22
Benevolent institution fund	393 46
State educational institution fund	131 14
State debt sinking fund	236 08
State school	977 60
Permanent endowment fund Indiana University	39 35
County tax	3,246 54
Township tax	988 38
Supplementary tuition tax	1,361 59
Special school tax	2,148 51
Road tax	786 93
Dog tax	122 00
Corporation tax	140 25
Additional road tax	658 93
Turnpike fund	786 93
Electric light fund	140 25
Total tax, 1895	12,978 16

CHAPTER XXIV.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

UNION TOWNSHIP is in the north-west part of the county and is bounded on the north by Allen township, east by Perry and Richland, south by Jefferson, and west by Fulton and Cass counties. It is four and a half miles from south to north, and five miles from east to west boundary lines, containing twenty-two and a half square miles. But one-half square mile has been taken off the south-east corner in order to throw the whole of Denver in one township. The territory of Allen, part of Richland and Union were originally organized in one political district and called Union township. The land is drained and watered by the Weasaw and its branches, and slopes to the south. It is high and rolling and the soil is sandy. The territory contains many low, sandy marshes. In the southern part there is heavy timber of hickory, oak ash and beech. In the north-west are "the barrens," where no timber grows but the small jackoak. The marshes are now nearly all drained and are well cultivated. The soil is well adapted to wheat, and heavy corn is raised in parts of the township.

ORGANIZATION.

Union township was organized November 16, 1837, with the following boundaries: Beginning at the north-west corner of Section 4, Township 29, range 4 east, thence west five miles to the north-west corner of the county; thence south nine miles to the south-west corner of Section 14, Township 28, Range 3 east; thence six miles to the south-east corner of Section 15 of the same township; thence north three miles to the northeast corner of Section 3, Township 28, Range 4 east; thence west one mile to the north-west corner of Section last named; thence north six miles to the place of beginning. The boundaries of the township were changed in 1859 when Allen was organized, and later to throw Denver in Jefferson township. The first election was held in Perrysburg in the fall of 1837, in Matthew Fenimore's store. A. H. Leedy was elected Justice of the Peace, and Powell Cool, clerk.

EARLY SETTLERS.

In the spring of 1835 four sturdy pioneers fixed their homes within the present limits of Union township. They were William Cannon, John Fall Joseph Thornburg and John Plaster. In October of that year, Abraham H. Leedy and John Zook became their near neighbors. In 1836 arrived Martin Hoover, John R. Wright, Christian Crider, John F. Sanders and Hugh A. B

People. The settlers of 1837 were John A. Taylor, George Hakins, Stephen Davidson, Matthew Fenimore, Daniel Cox, William Williams, John Shepherd, William Bane, Samuel Robins and John Scott. Those who came in 1838 were J. A. Howland, Jonas Carlisle, Christopher Williams, Powell Cool, William Connor, George Hill, Joseph and Daniel Kesler, Lewis Conner and John Piper. Soon after 1838 came Solomon See, Robert Clendening, Perry Tharp, Caleb Fitzgerald, Joseph Holman, Robert James, Thomas Wyat, Isaac Benedict, John Dabney and others.

PRIORITY OF EVENTS.

A trading post was established at Perrysburg in 1837.

The first church was built by the Presbyterians in 1839, in Perrysburg. That same year or the next the Methodists erected a church at the same place. The Baptists organized in 1840, at the home of William Cool. This was the first of that denomination in the county.

Soon after Joseph Holman laid out the plat of Miamisport he moved to Union township and built the first frame house. His daughter's marriage was the first in the township. Joseph Holman was free, hearty, jovial and sociable. He was a great lover of mirth. He invited everybody for miles around to a great feast at the marriage. It was in the bleak days of December. They rolled some logs together and built a fire on the outside so those would not freeze, who could not get into the house. They sat around the fire, told stories and enjoyed themselves with laughter and mirth. The first school house was built on land then belonging to John Plaster in 1838, and Mahala Scot had charge of the first school.

In 1838, a saw mill on a branch of the Weasaw was built by John A. Taylor. Joseph Holman, at about the the same time, built a saw mill, with corn cracker attached, in another part of the township.

Mary, the daughter of Martin and Sarah Hoover, born January 6, 1838, was probably the first white child born in the township.

The first death was that of Susannah Baltimore, which occurred in 1837.

THE PIONEER CABIN.

William Cool (who died about two years ago) and his wife came to Union township in May, 1839. In the chapter on the "Manners, Customs and Amusements of the Pioneers" may be read the history of how Mr. Cool attempted to raise his house without whiskey. That was something that no pioneer had done. Mr. Cool's idea was to give them instead of whiskey a dinner that they would not soon forget. A costly dinner in those times was not to be had on every occasion, and a real good dinner was something to pick your teeth over and remember. This dinner took so well that afterwards a big dinner was preferred to whiskey. They built a log house a story and a half high. The Indians would come and look at it in astonishment and say: "Big wigwam, whiteman!" There were very few neighbors then, and the path between them was kept by glazing the trees. There was only one road in Union township then. That ran from Miamisport to Chippawa on the Tippecanoe. The principal callers were Indians. One day a stalwart redman, with a large knife in his belt, stealthily stepped into the Cool cabin. He said nothing. Mrs. Cool was about to say her final prayers. But he went directly to

the fire place, lighted his pipe and silently departed. During the summer months the logs were not chinked and plenty of light was admitted between them. Before winter they were chinked and a window was cut out. Cloth was hung over the door at night. Such was the primative dwelling. Wolves howled about at night, and occasionally the settlers would be arroused by the screams of a panther. Sometimes a hungry wolf would venture near the cabin and walk off with a chicken or a pig.

INDIAN CUSTOMS.

A few years ago, Henry Howes, a pioneer of the township, who was probably more familiar with the Indians than many others, related to the writer some of their customs. When a young man he often went to the Indian village near Denver. Peashwah and Weasaw and many other Indians were converted by Catholic missionaries before there were any settlers here. The priest was not with them often, but they always met on Sundays in an appointed place and observed the Catholic form of worship. In their house of worship they had several images and pictures to daily call their attention to the life of Jesus. Each converted Indian had his rosary, and, no doubt, while brooding over the enroachments of the whites, performed his vigils.

It is interesting to know how the Indians buried their dead. They wound the body in a blanket and stood it upright on the ground. They drove pickets around the body and then wove bark between the pickets so as to make the grave perfectly closed and tight. If the Indian had smoked they would put a pipe and tobacco in the grave, and always what provisions they supposed would last him until he would reach his happy hunting ground. There were many graves like this near the Indian village in 1834. They began to bury as the whites soon after the settlers arrived.

VILLAGES OF PERRYSBURG AND DEEDSVILLE.

In June, 1837, Perryburg, situated on the south-west part of the township, was platted, containing thirty-six lots, by Matthew Fenimore and John R. Wilkinson. In the spring of 1839 it had four or five dwellings, a tavern, blacksmith shop, store and a church. The village is no larger than it was fifty years ago. Before the L. E. & W. railroad was built it was quite a trading post, but since then the trade has gone to points on that line.

In 1869 the first train ran over the L. E. & W. through the present site of Deedsville. William Deeds then owned the site. On the completion of the railroad he built a warehouse. Grain and produce from a radius of three to five miles soon drained to that point. A store and blacksmith shop were soon demanded, and two church spires could be seen above a dozen or more dwellings. The railroad was completed in June of 1869, and in September E. A. Hill opened a large store room amply filled with a good general stock. Albert Deeds and Samuel M. Leedy recorded a plat of eighty-four lots in December, 1872. Leedy afterwards made an addition of twelve lots and Deeds one of sixteen lots. The village has grown but very little in the past twenty years.

TRUSTEES OF UNION TOWNSHIP SINCE 1865.

Samuel M. Leedy, elected	April,	1865
Same	April,	1866

Samuel M. Leedy,	elected	April,	1867
Same	"	April,	1868
John Cool	"	April,	1869
Same	"	October.	1870
Same	"	October,	1872
Ezra Jones,	"	October,	1874
Samuel W. Losher,	"	October,	1876
Ezra Jones,	"	April,	1878
Edward J. Delps,	"	April,	1880
Daniel Karn,	appointed	October,	1881
Same,	elected	April,	1882
Same	"	April,	1884
C. B. Lockwood,	"	April,	1886
Same	"	April,	1888
John C. Marley,	"	April.	1890
Jerome B. Jones,	app'd	March,	1891
George Brubaker,	elected	November,	1894
John R. Waymor.	"	November,	1894

STATISTICAL REPORT OF UNION TOWNSHIP FOR 1895.

Acres of wheat sown in 1895	2,458
Acres of corn planted in 1895	2,440
Acres of wheat sown in 1894	815
Acres of rye sown in 1894	110
Acres of buckwheat sown in 1895	5
Acres of Irish potatoes planted in 1895	123
Acres of melons planted in 1895	7
Number of acres in timothy meadow in 1895	326
Number of acres in clover in 1895	1,194
Number rods of drain tile on farms	29,704
Bushels of clover seed saved for year ending April 1, 1895	713
Gallons of milk taken from cows during past twelve months	113,888
Pounds of butter made past twelve months	150
Number of horses	375
Number of mules	3
Number of cattle	1,263
Number of pigs under three months old	683
Number of hogs three months old and over	914
Number of sheep	755
Number of lambs	483
Wool, No. of pounds clipped, 1894	4,070
Wool, No. pounds clipped 1895	5,068
Chickens, sold or used past 12 months	601
Turkeys, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	122
Geese, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	04
Ducks, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	1
Eggs, No. dozen sold and used past 12 months	26,735
Bees, No. of colonies	87

Apples, No of bushels	4,860
Pears, No. of bushels grown, in 1894	237
Apple trees, No. bearing	4,245
Peach trees, No. bearing	935
Pear trees, No. bearing	311
Plum trees, No. bearing	85
Quince trees, No. bearing	20
Cherry trees, No. bearing	634
Grape vines, No. bearing	662
Binders No. of	38
Mowers, No. of	43
Threshing machines, No. of	1
Clover huilers, No. of	1

TAXABLES AND TAXES, UNION TOWNSHIP, 1895.

Acres of land, 13,772.56; value of lands	$ 242,440 00
Value of improvements	321,085 00
Value of lots	1,920 00
Value of Improvements	4,825 00
Value of lots and improvements	7,745 00
Personal property	83,740 00
Telegraph	1,770 00
Railroads	84,925 00
Total value of taxables	499.265 00
Polls, 146; male dogs, 84; state taxes	522 84
Benevolent institution fund	249 63
State educational institution fund	83 21
State sinking fund	149 78
State school	622 19
Permanent endowment fund, Indiana University	24 96
County tax	2,061 74
Towhship tax	748 90
Supplementary tuition tax	1,134 88
Special school tax	785 40
Road Tax	1,248 17
Dog tax	84 00
Additional road tax	499 28
Turnpike fund	499 28
Total taxes, 1895	8,718 76

CHAPTER XXV.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

If I have envied anybody it has been the hale, strong farmer. As a rule the farmers are intelligent, well informed and healthily interested in public affairs; self respectful and respected; independent land, owners fully entitled if any class is to the name of gentlemen.

—JOHN G. WHITTIER.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP, situated in the south-west part of Miami County, is bounded on the west and south by Cass and Howard counties respectfully and on the east and north by Clay and Pipe Creek townships respectfully. The dimensions of the township, forms a perfect parallelogram, four miles from east to west and five miles from north to south—twenty square miles, 12,800 acres.

The surface is low aned level, gently undulating along its water courses. The soil is a black loam, of great depth and is very fertile. The land is well adapted to agriculture as is attested each year by the abundant crops of corn, wheat, oats and grass. All the fruits indigenous to northern Indiana are cultivated.

The timber which originally covered the entire surface of the country consisted of the usual varieties—black walnut, popular, beech, maple and oak being the most important. It was then thought that ground where black walnut would grow was dry enough, on which to raise corn.

Deer creek and South Deer creek, its main branch, and their tributaries furnish ample water and drainage for the entire township. These creeks not more than twenty years ago literally swarmed with fish as did all the rivers and creeks of the country. One could sit on an old drift, or at the fishing hole by the old black stumps and catch fine large goggle-eyes till it would seem that there was no end to the fish in that hole. The sandy shoals were alive with the long and slender silver-sides floating listlessly on the sparkling waters. And there too were schools of sun-fish with their colored sides sporting with the listening sun beams. What sport it used to be to stand at the foot of some riffle on a little bayou and catch chubs by the hour, just to see how many one could catch! But what pleasure to pull in a large five pound bass and see him tug and pull and then imagine him nicely cooked in a large dish on the dinner table! The old catfish hole was not far off and there the Sir Isaac Waltons would go some dark night and set the old drift afire and about the

middle of the night would return home with such a quantity of fish as to perfectly astonish the old lady and the girls. Such was then fisherman's luck with the hook and line, and frequently large parties would go seining and try to catch all in the creek or river at one time. The sein and the gig have played havoc with the finny tribe and now one will sit on a wet rock all day and feel somewhat gratified with even a good bite.

At an early day otter, beaver and muskrats could be seen on every drift, basking in the sun. They too have entirely disappeared, with the exception of a few muskrats.

Deer Creek and its tributaries were the great hunting ground of the Miamis. Every fall a great number would go south to Deer Creek, taking their squaw, their tent, their dog and gun, which was usually all an Indian possessed, and there they would remain three or four weeks. Deer roamed in great droves along the margin of this creek and hence its name.

DEERS AND DEER HUNTERS.

Civilization is an embarrassment to old hunters and they moved farther west as the permanent settlers poured in. There are a few left who were not hunters by profession, yet can tell "a heap of large stories." Asher Crockett, who claims relationship to the renowned Davy Crockett, came to Carroll county in 1830 when the woods were alive with game. He is of a jovial nature and will sit by a huge winter fire, eat pop corn and apples, crack hickory nuts and tell hunting stories by the hour. Chas. L. Brown, living in an elegant residence near Bennetts, spent some of his early days hunting. Even now his eyes will dilate when relating one of his stories. "A friend and I were down on the creek hunting deer. All at once we heard the tinkle of a bell. The next moment two deer came rushing by. We whistled and they stopped. We both shot, killing one deer. The next moment two Indians on ponies darted to the spot. About all the Indians had bells on their ponies. The bells did not scare the deer and they could get much closer to them on ponies. They stopped, looked very fierce, and shook their heads. Then they jerked out their long knives, waved them over their heads and talked fiercely to each other but said nothing we could understand. I was scared so that I didn't know what to do. I wasn't sure I would ever see home again. My friend whispered "Let's load." We were loaded in a moment and we never took our eyes off those Indians. They had not taken their guns from their shoulders. If they had made a move to do so there would have been two Indians less. But they galloped away with a whoop and my friend and I took the deer home."

Lewis Vandevender, one of the earliest settlers in the southern part of the county was quite a hunter. In his old age he would often tell a deer story to illustrate how bad he was when a young man. One Sunday he was out hunting. He took after a deer and after a long chase ran it by a meeting house. The preacher was expounding the good old way. The church was crowded. As Vandevender went by the church in pursuit of the deer he set up a terrible yell and the congregation rushed out, many joining in the chase. Brother Jones was aroused from his sleep and he went out to ask what had happened. It is not reported whether the preacher finished his sermon or the congregation caught the deer.

Benjamin and Abraham Hershberger, two brothers, came here at a very early date. They were both good marksmen and were rivals with the gun. In twelve months Abraham killed twenty-nine deer and Benjamin thirty-five. The latter killed altogether along the shores of Deer Creek one hundred and thirty-five deer.

Joseph Oldham, who is now past eighty, is one of the oldest residents of northern Indiana now living. When he with his father came to Miami county in 1827 there were certainly not more than a dozen white men here. Their only means of subsistence was by hunting. He has killed many a deer, beside other large game. But all the large game disappeared along Deer Creek as the flood of emigrants poured in to take possession of the Canaan. And well it may be said:

"But vexed in all its seaward course
With bridges, dams and mills,
How changed is Deer Creek stream."

Where once was heavy timber and tangled underbrush, now are well built roads, school houses and churches; where the hut once stood, now are brick mansions; where was once the brush, now are the orchards and fields of growing grain.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

Charles L. Brown, a prominent farmer of the township and a pioneer, gave much of his time when he first came here to hunting and was familiar with the forest and knew all about the Indians of Shapendocia village, which was located at the extreme southern part of the present limits of Deer Creek township. Shapendocia was the chief. In 1846 the village contained several log huts and quite a number of bark wigwams. In this camp was another Francis Slocum. When Mr. Brown first saw her she was a woman of about fifty, with light hair and blue eyes. When a little girl she was stolen by the Indians. She had been treated kindly, as most white captives in the time of peace were. They taught her to ride and shoot, relieved her of the drudgery to which her sex was accustomed, and received her word as law. But nothing more was known of her captivity. She was the wife of an Indian and went West with them in 1847.

One time when Mr. Brown was in the Indian camp the red men brought in some muskrats. They skinned and took their entrails out, and without washing them hung them over the fire. The blood ran down them and oozed through their nostrils. When cooked their flesh was torn and devoured.

Asher Crockett and a friend while out hunting one day went to the Indian camp and ordered dinner. A pet pig that had been wollowing in the mud was running about the tent. While the squaw was cutting the meat for dinner the pig intruded and she drove it away by slapping it on the sides with the blade of the knife, and then went on cutting meat. Crockett and his friend did not wait for dinner but slipped out the back part of the tent and were gone.

EARLY SETTLERS.

"The first recorded settlement within the present boundaries of Deer Creek was made about the year 1844 by Richard Miller, Thomas Pearson and

David Hoffman. Mr. Miller made an improvement about one mile west of Miami, and was perhaps the first permanent settler of the township. He was a true type of the pioneer, spent much of his time in hunting the game in which the country at that time abounded and was an honored resident of the County for many years.

"Thomas Pearson made a home two miles west of Miami village, and early earned the reputation of a good and substantial citizen. Hoffman settled near the northwest corner of the township, in the vicinty of Bunker Hill and was one of the leading citizens of the township for a number of years.

"In 1845 a number of settlers came to the township; but it will be impossible to name them in the order of their arrival. One James McCrary, a transient settler, located near the northern boundary early in the above year, and about the same time Eli Oliver and James Davis selected homes; the former on the Haggerty farm and the latter on the Coulter land. Richard Webster came early in the year and settled in the central part of the township and with him came his brother-in-law, Thomas Lewis, who located near Miami. Others of 1846 were David Armstrong in the vicinity of Miami; Jesse Julian in the western part of the township; D. C. Jenkins, W. Garrett, Joseph McConnell and William McConnell, near the western boundary; William Mahon in the eastern part of the township; Allen Busby on land adjoining the Herrell farm and James Adamson near the southwest corner. Prominent among the arrivals of 1840 was Austin Herrell, who had previously made a settlement in the north part of Richland Township. Oliver Sandifur came in 1846 and is still living where he originally settled, a short distance west of the village of Miami. Isaac Herrell, brother of Austin Herrell and proprietor of Miami, located on the town site in 1846 and others of the same year were Sylvester Tumlin, in the northeast corner of the township; John Hicks near Miami; Frazee Swinford, J. D. Larimer, William and George Swinford, near the Howard County line. The years 1847 and 1848 witnessed the arrival of a number of substantial settlers among whom were Sampson Reed near Miami; William Balinger in the southwest corner of the township; Thomas Caster, Christian Caster, Samuel Truax and Corneilus Thomson in the southern and western parts and Reuben Mendenhall near the northern boundary. Additional to those enumerated, the following settlers came in an early day and made substantial improvements, namely: John Beesley, in Section 1, Township 28 north, Range 2, East; Joseph A. Burr, Section 2; William G. Vandorn, Section 2; Oliver and James Jenness, Section 11; John B. Brown, Isaac Burrough, Alfred Murphy and Hiram Lott, Section 12; Adolphus Runnells, John Nock and G. W. Cline, Section 13; John Dixon, B. F. Brown, William Pearson, James N. Crist and Leonard Dixon, Section 23; Thomas A. Long, Emery Daggett, William Daggett, C. L. Brown and Thomas Woodrick, Section 29; Samuel Truax. Samue Martindale and Thomas Martindale, Section 36.,

"Lewis N. Snodderly, William Marrow and George Haggerty, in Section 5, Township 25 North, 4 East; George W. Larimer, Jacob Hockman. Benjamin Hann and Joseph Pontius, in Section 7, same township and range; Nathan Overman; D. R. Taylor, Sylvester Tumlin, James Adams, Simeon Farlow and Jacob Knettle, Section 17; Jesse Gettinger and Noah Sandifur, Section 18;

James Lewis, L. Platts and Stephen Chittick, Section 20; Archibald Chittick and Philip Vandevender, Section 29; Christopher Carter, Section 30; James Avelin, Zebedee Wright and Andrew Snyder, Section 31 and Daniel Russell, Section 32. The above named men formed the basis of the early settlement of the township and the majority of them purchased land from the Government and moved on the same prior to 1849.

Land Entries.—Deer Creek Township formed a part of the 'Great Miami Reservation' and consequently was not surveyed and opened for settlement as early as many other parts of the county. The land was put upon the market subject to entry in 1847, and during that year patents were obtained by the following parties in various parts of the township, to-wit: John Beesley, John B. Brown, B. F. Brown, Isaac Burroughs, A. Runnells, James S. Davenporte, Wm. McConnell, James McCrary, G. W. Larimer, James R. Davis, John W. Davis, O. H. Sandifur, S. R. Reed, R. M. Daniel, Benjamin Beaver, D. C. Jenkins, Jesse Gettinger and James Avelin. During the year 1848 the following persons purchased Goverment lands, viz; Grandison Merrill, Jos. Graves, James Tilett, Isaac Hiatt, J. A. Burr, W. G. Vandorn, O. Jenness, John Hinchman, James Jenness, senior, A. Murphy, R. R. Reed, H. Lott, John Nock, G. W. Cline, Wm. Dixon, J. M. Dixon, J. Crist, J. T. Watkins, M. Bell, Wm. Miller, John Truax, George Spray, T. A. Long, F. Daggett, Emery Daggett, T. Woodrick, Nathan Piles, A. Watkins, John Keever, Samuel Richards, S. Truax, S. Martindale, Thomas Martindale, John Hicks, L. N. Snodderly, Wm. Morrow, Jos. Larimer, Jacob Hockman, B. Hann, D. R. Taylor, Geo. Pontius, N. Overman, James Adams, S. Tumlin, Austin Herrell, Elisha Garrett, W. E. Johnson, A. B. Walter, Arthur Compton, James Lewis, S. Chettick, J. B. Detray, W. Swinford, C. Caster, G. W. Swinford, Archibald Chittick, L. Platts, Z. Wright, A. Snyder, Daniel Russell and James Fettis, quite a number of whom became permanent residents of the township."

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

This township was organized September 1, 1847, with the following boundaries: Commencing at the north west corner of Section 2, Township 25, Range 4; thence south to the southern boundary of Miami County; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north to the place of beginning.

The first election was held in the fall of 1847 at Runnell's mill and D. C. Jinkins was elected justice of the peace; Austin Herrell, Thomas Pearson and Lewis Snodderly, trustees; W. H. Miller, clerk; Daniel Ellis, treasurer.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

Among the early improvments in Deer Creek was an old mill or corn cracker, built by Adolphus Runnels about the year 1846. It was constructed by taking two fair sized "nigger heads," and facing them. These were put into a frame, the water wheel attached and the mill was ready for running.

A few years later, one on nearly the same plan was erected by John Hicks farther up the creek. Numerous are the stories told concerning this mill, about having to keep the cows away while grinding, and how an old sow by lying in the mill race had stopped the water, also how the meal that was spilled on the road would grow as well as corn that had never been near the mill.

About the year 1850 a saw mill was erected by Nelson and Oliver Sandifur. This mill, although we would now consider it a rude one was then a model and did a large business for a number of years, furnishing the country with its lumber. It was the old style up and down saw.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Religious fervor was a noticable characteristic of the early settlers and in 1846 the first meeting in the township was held at Lewis Snodderly's home by the Methodists.

Before long an organization of this sect was perfected and is still kept up in the village of Miami. The Rev. E. W. Osburn is the present pastor.

A number of years ago a society, known as the Disciples, held meetings in a house they had erected for that purpose, but at the present time they have no organization. There are quite a number of this faith still living in this community.

A Baptist church is situated on Deer Creek, near the western border of the county. It was organized in the year 1849. Elder Walters being the first pastor. There were but five other members. In 1893 the church disbanded, the members taking letters to Galveston, Kokomo, and Bunker Hill Baptist churches.

In 1889, the Rev. J. F. Shutters began holding a series of tent meetings in Gettinger's grove, one half mile west of Miami and at the beginning of 1890 a church had been organized and a building erected in Miami at a cost of about $1,200. Mission, is the name of this organization and it is the only one of ths kind in the state. They are similar to the Wesleyan Methodists, allowing all other doctrines to pass and going to the extreme in the doctrine of Sanctification.

The old Christian church (New Light) have an organized congregation in the southwest corner of the township. They have a good building and the society is in a good condition.

VILLAGE OF MIAMI.

The little villiage of Miami is situated near the central part of the township on the L. E. & W. railroad and was laid out in 1849 by James Herrell. The first house was a small, round-log house, put up by Alexander Blake. It stood just west of where the railroad now is. Into this Mr. Blake moved a stock of goods and continued in business for several years. The second merchant in the place was Ebenezer Humerickhouse. who came to the county about 1848. Mr Humerickhouse was a jovial, good natured old man, well liked by everybody. He continued in business until his death which occurred in 1886.

In 1851 Austin Herrell, a native of Kentucky, engaged in the merchandise business and continued for twenty years. The early mechanics were Samson Reed, William Ellis and Harvey Miller, carpenters; and Jacob Saylers, blacksmith. Among the early industries of Miami were a sawmill built by Alexander Blake, which did a successful business for a number of years. In 1870 Austin Herrell built a mill and operated it ten years. Near that time Eb. Humerickhouse erected a grist mill which was operated until 1880 when it was moved to Walton, Indiana.

Crescent Lodge No. 280, F and A. M. was organized about the year 1854 with A. Hatfield, A. Armstrong, M. T. Norman, E. Humerickhouse, Warren Truax and Joseph Vandevender among the charter members.

Deer Creek Lodge, No. 246, I. O. O. F. was instituted in 1866 with five charter members. This organization lasted for a time, but the order becoming weak, it was disorganized in 1891.

The present business directory of the village is as follows: J. A. Cassingham blacksmith; Thos. E. Cassingham, shoe and harness maker; G. W. Davis, physician; Mrs. M. N. Farmer, hotel; B. Herrell, meat market and grocer; J. C. Humerickhouse, (postmaster), notions, etc; Mercer & Neal, grain elevatior; R. S. Murphy, druggist; Needham Bros., tile manufacturers; J. R. Peters, general merchandise; A. L. Stanley, barber; W. C. Wade, shoemaker.

BENNETT SWITCH.

Bennett Switch is a small village, two miles south of Miami. It is the local trading place of the neighborhood and contains several stores, a saw mill an elavator, and a number of dwelling houses. The population is about 125 or 150.

TRUSTEES OF DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP, SINCE 1865.

Austin Herrell elected	April,	1865
same "	April,	1866
same "	April,	1867
John F. Busey "	April,	1868
same "	April,	1869
John Wiley "	October,	1870
same "	October,	1872
Wm. Zehring "	October,	1874
same "	October,	1876
T. R. Ellis "	April,	1878
John A. Shaffer "	April,	1880
Jesse D. Getting "	April,	1882
same "	April,	1884
Edwin McConnel "	April,	1886
A. H. Kalbfleish "	April,	1888
J. M. Coucher "	April,	1890
N. A. Sandefur "	November,	1894

STATISTICAL REPORT OF DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP FOR 1895.

Acres of wheat sown in 1894	3,717
Acres of corn planted in 1895	3,383
Acres of wheat sown in 1895	795
Acres of rye sown in 1894	19
Acres of Irish potatoes planted in 1895	49
Mumber of acres in timothy meadow in 1895	931
Number of acres in clover in 1895	1,394
Number rods of drain tile on farms	58,654
Bushels of timothy seed saved for year ending April 1, 1895	2
Bushels of clover seed saved for year ending April 1, 1895	606

Gallons of milk taken from cows during past twelve months	87,263
Pounds of butter made past twelve months	24,947
Number of horses	648
Number of mules	9
Number of cattle	1,313
Number of pigs under three months old	707
Number of hogs three months old and over	912
Number of sheep	302
Number of lambs	196
Wool, No. of pounds clipped, 1894	1,722
Wool, No. pounds clipped 1895	2,197
Chickens, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	888
Turkeys, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	61
Geese, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	11
Ducks, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	10
Eggs, No. dozen sold and used past 12 months	23,996
Bees, No. of colonies	34
Apples, No of bushels	1,482
Peaches, No. of bushels grown in 1894	8
Pears, No. of bushels grown, in 1894	134
Apple trees, No. bearing	3,942
Peach trees, No. bearing	338
Pear trees, No. bearing	342
Plum trees, No. bearing	219
Quince trees, No. bearing	25
Cherry trees, No. bearing	758
Grape vines, No. bearing	709
Binders No. of	84
Mowers, No. of	68
Threshing machines, No. of	6
Clover hullers, No. of	2

TAXABLES AND TAXES, DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP, 1895.

Acres of land, 15,165.78; value of lands	$ 394,360 00
Value of improvements	83,060 00
Value of lots	1,645 00
Value of improvements	7,430 00
Value of lots and improvements	9,075 00
Personal property	150,035 00
Telegraph	3,250 00
Railroads	108,825 00
Total value of taxables	748,065 00
Polls 218, male dogs, 99; female dogs 13; state taxes	782 76
Benevolent institution fund	374 31
State educational institution fund	124 77
State sinking fund	224 59
State school	132 48
Permanent endowment fund, Indiana University	37 44

County tax	3,090 83
Township tax	748 61
Supplementary tuition tax	10,252 29
Special school tax	2,150 64
Road Tax	11,249 33
Dog tax	125 00
Additional road tax	748 61
Total taxes, 1895	12,463 89

CHAPTER XXVI.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

BY CHARLES PALMER.

"I'm told in riding somewhere west,
A stranger found a Hoosier's nest—
In other words, a Buckeye cabin,
Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in.
Its situation low, but airy,
Was on the border of a prairie."—John Tinly.

I PROPOSE to write the history of Allen Township from the coming of the pioneer to the present time, which is in the memory of men still living. I shall recount the incidents of the early settlers in their struggle to gain a foothold, and earn a livelihood in their homes in the primitive forest. I shall relate the various items of interest, which in my mind deserve a place in a history of the township, and which tradition in future years will fail to recall.

The events which I propose to relate form only a single link of the acts of a great and eventful drama, extending through ages, and must be imperfectly understood unless the preceeding acts be explained. I shall therefore introduce my narrative by giving a sketch of the township during the earlier imes, of its boundaries, and pioneers.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

Allen Township occupies the northwestern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Fulton County, on the east by Perry township, on the south by Union township, and on the west by Cass and Fulton counties. Its area is nearly 14,720 acres, or nearly twenty-three square miles, and is situated as follows: Beginning at the half mile on the west side of Section 26, Township 29, Range 3; thence north on the line dividing the counties of Miami and Cass and Fulton to the line dividing Townships 29 and 30 to the northwest corner of Section 2, Township 29, Range 3; thence east with the line dividing the townships of Union and Perry to the northeastern corner of Section 4, Township 29, Range 4; thence south with the line dividing the said townships of Union and Perry to a center point on the east line of section 28, Township 29, Range 4; thence west with the line dividing the sections 29 and 30, Township 29 Range 4, and sections 25 and 26, Township 29, Range 3 to the place of beginning.

The surface of Allen Township is level, except here and there slight undulations in the south and southwestern part. When the first settlements were made, much of the land was swampy and unfit for cultivation, but during the last few years a complete system of artificial drainage has been established, and much of the supposed "bad lands" have been brought into a successful state of cultivation. The greatest part of the township was, however, covered with a luxurient growth of timber, but the most valuable has been removed to give place for well tilled fields, and to supply the demands of the timber trade. The most common species of timber to be found were ash, popular, hickory, black and white walnut, beech and elm. In some parts the wet land produced, some years ago, excellent crops of cranberries and whortleberries, but since the land has been drained, these crops have ceased to be of much profit.

The soil is fertile, and is susceptible of producing excellent crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye and potatoes. The principal occupations of the people is agriculture and stock raising.

In the early history of the township, water was quite plenty, and a shallow hole dug anywhere in the ground would supply the settlers with water for house use. But since the land has been drained water has become quite scarce, and most of the people have sunk deep wells and erected wind pumps which pump the water into large tanks for the supply of their stock.

While the township does not claim to be the best, it is as good, in the main as others, and has made wonderful progress since its organization. Its people are wide awake to the interests of its citizens and is always found ready to assist and support anything that is a benefit to the people at large.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Nearly three quarters of a century have passed since the first pioneers wandered through the trackless forest in quest of squirrel, turkey and deer. During

"The long and dreary Winter,
The cold and cruel Winter,
Ever thicker, thicker, thicker
Froze the ice on lake and river;
Ever deeper, deeper, deeper
Fell the snow o'er all the landscape,
Fell the covering snow, and drifted
Through the forest, 'round the village."

—H. W. LONGFELLOW.

In the year 1834 three bold, fearless men, John Horton, T. N. Wheatly and T. J. Holcomb came to what is now Allen Township, determined to try their fortunes in the new country. They therefore took up their claims and began at once to build their cabins, which were constructed of logs cut and hewn from the trees of the forest. Mr. Horton's land was situated in the northwestern part of the township, while the other two gentlemen took up their claims just across the line in Fulton County. These men went to work and in a short time had a small patch of ground cleared on which to plant their crops

on which they were to subsist during the cold winter which they knew would follow.

To a person, who at this stage of the country's development, unused to the unbroken forest, the shriek of the wild animal, whoop of the Indian and the unattractiveness of the country, would be unbearable, and they would have given up in despair. But these men had come to make the country their homes and nothing could undaunt them.

Mr Horton moved his family to the township in 1835, and until 1836, he was the only white settler. George Neece came in 1836 and settled just north of what is now Macy. The country did not suit Mr. Neece very well, so after a residence of about a year he moved with his family to some lands farther west. His brother, William Neece, came a short time afterward and settled about a mile north of Macy. William soon sold his claim to Isaac Williams. Jonathan Williams came in 1836 and settled about two miles northeast of Macy. These men were all brave, upright, honest citizens and well suited to the life of a pioneer.

The year 1837 is memorable by the arrival of the Wilkinson family from Jefferson township, where they had resided for a few years. This family consisted of John Wilkinson and his sons, George, Anderson, James and Baldwin. John Wilkinson was a native of Ohio, from which place he came in 1835. They were industrious citizens and soon had fields of growing grain and surrounded with the best comforts that circumstances would allow.

George took up a track of land where Macy now stands in 1837, and Anderson located just north of town. James located east of town. In a short time John Reiker came and settled east of town on the farm afterwards sold to Sullivan Waite.

Another family of sturdy pioneers came in 1839, by the name of Carvey. They were Mathias and his son, Peter M. Carvy, who settled on a track of land on which Peter M. Carvy still lives. The same year, William Hatch, a brother-in-law of Peter Carvey arrived, and took up his residence a short distance east of Macy. During the same year, Thomas Clemens purchased the Waite farm and moved his family the same year. Mr. Clemens still lives on this farm, were he enjoys peace and plenty and the confidence of all who know him.

George Hakins came in the year 1840. The same year David Kinder, William Squires, Elias Bills, John McCree, Nathaniel and George Bryant, William and Avery Carvey, Samuel Carr, Frederick Foor, William Fenimore, Henry Studebaker, William Boggs, Joseph and Richard Endsley, Daniel Hoover, Stephen Bailey, Clark Bailey, Jeremiah Bailey, Stewart Bailey, and Andrew Highland took up claims in different parts of the township.

The first land purchased from the government was in township 29, north of range 4 east, by Charles Cathcart, in 1835. He obtained a patent for the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 29, Range 4, east. Other entries were soon made and by the year 1842 there was no unsold government land in the township, and nearly all was occupied by actual settlers.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

Allen Township received its name from and in honor of Senator Allen, of Ohio, and until 1859 was a part of Union township, when it was separated

and given the boundaries it now has. Soon after it was servered from the above township, an election was ordered for the purpose of selection of officers for the township government In pursuance of the call, an election was held at what is now Macy, at the residence of Anderson Wilkinson. Mr. Wilkinson was inspector. The election was held in the primitive style. The voters were not compelled to pass through a chute, enter a booth and be hid by a screen. They were not required to guard the polls and have a selected few to witness the count. But each elector was allowed to be in the house, and when the votes were all cast, the ballot box was opened and its contents turned onto the floor, when each one present witnessed the count. When the votes were counted it was found that Frederick Hoffman had been elected justice of the peace and James Wilkinson, trustee. The following trustees have served since: William Fenimore, Anderson Wilkinson who was appointed to fill the vacancy, caused by the resignation of Mr. Fenimore, who resigned to enter the army. Baldwin Wilkinson, Henry Hemming, M. McGinley, Frank Hart, William Belt, John Zartman, David McKillip, John H. Runkle, and William Belt, who was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Runkle. Frank Ward was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the acts of the legislature in 1894. Mr. Ward faild to qualify and Mr Belt served till August 1895, when Mr. Musselman the present incumbent took charge of affiairs.

SCHOOLS.

The people early became interested in the subject of education and the consequence was that soon after making their settlements, a school house was built on the Ogle farm, and had previously been used as a dwelling. The first teacher was Sarah Bryant. Betsey Bailey taught the next term. The school was patronized by the Harveys, Baileys, Carveys, Carrs and all the early families of the community. The first school house was built on the land owned by Geo. Neece in 1840. A house was built on the land of Mr. Waite, in 1852, and another at about the same time at Five Corners. Soon after another house was built on the Beck farm. S. S. Tracy taught the first term at this house. George Wilkinson taught the first term of school at Five Corners. Joseph A. Howard taught in different parts of the township and was one of the most successful teachers. There are now seven distinct school districts, each well supplied with furniture and apparatus. Following is the corps of teachers for the years 1895-'96: Mary Zartman, F. I. Belt, J. D. Belt, Carrie LeVaugh, Nettie Runkle, Chas. Palmer and S. H. Musselman. The town of Macy has a distinct corporation for school purposes. (See Macy).

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Allen Township has always taken a great interest in religious matters. Among the first settlers were men of marked piety and members of churches in the country from which they came. In those early times there were no churches, and religious services were held in the one roomed cabins of the pious pioneers. There were no regular established preachers as we have to-day, but the work was done by "circuit preachers." The preacher's journeys were made on horse back, through the woods and across dangerous, swollen streams. The preacher was a long-looked-for guest and was always greeted with the utmost good cheer.

Among the early ministers of the township was the Rev. Geo. Pope, a Baptist, who held meetings at the residence of George Neece in 1838. Then in 1839 a Rev. Kendell visited the "settlement" and held meetings at the houses of his Baptist brethern. About the same time the Rev. William Williams came to the township and held religious services at the residence of Anderson Wilkinson. Mr. Williams was of the Methodist pursuasion, and succeed in gathering together a goodly number of this faith. (See M. E. church of Macy).

About four miles northeast of Macy is a society of the Methodist denomination known as the "Pleasant Hill Methodist Society," and like the meetings at Macy, where held in private residences until 1870. During this year their present commodious building was completed, which is a credit to its members, as well as the people at large. This organization is in good condition, and is under the able management of the pastor, J. W. Tillman. Its members are among the richest as well as the best people of the community. It is a potent factor for good in the neighborhood, and its influence is being felt from day to day.

In 1860 a church was organized at Five Corners, and is one of the points on the Macy circuit. It has at present about forty members.

A society was organized at Birmingham, about one and one-half mile south of Macy, but many of its members transfered their membership to other classes, and the society has been abandoned for more than three years.

PRIORITY OF EVENTS.

The first persons united in the Holy bonds of matrimony were Elijah Ogle and Catharine Wilkinson, daughter of John Wilkinson, in 1838. The first death occurred on December 24, 1838. This was John Wilkinson. Delilah Hatch was the first White child born within the limits of the township. She was the daughter of William and Margaret Hatch. She was born in December 1838. Joseph Waite, son of Sulivan and Margaret Waite was born March 6, 1839. On November 15, 1840 A. C. Waite was born to the same parents. The first brick were made by Stewart Bailey, and George Hakins has the honor of building the first brick house in 1856. In 1856, Sullivan Waite was kicked to death by a vicious horse, an occurrence that caused a deep gloom over the entire community.

THEY TRADED WIVES.

An old settler tells a good story to illustrate the moral standing of two former residents of the township. Men will trade cattle, houses, horses and lands without enlisting much attention, but when it comes to trading wives people will very naturally be astonished, and yet such a trade actually occurred at an early day within the borders of Allen Township.

There were two farmers by the name of Adams and Hernsberger living not a great way apart. An intimacy sprang up between Adams and the wife of Hernsberger. "At this," says the old settler, "there need be no surprise, for in the eyes of the Nineteenth Century, it has grown quite common for men to admire the wives of others more than they do their own. The friendship between the couple increased until an elopement was planned and a day fixed for putting the same into execution. At the appointed time they stole away

and quietly started on their journey. Mr Hernsberger, it seems, was on the alert and the guilty pair had not proceeded far before they were overtaken by him. He did not approach rashly, the despoiler of his home with drawn revolver and shoot him dead on the spot, but calmly, with the utmost composure, and a business like manner proposed that since Adams thought more of Hernberger's wife than he did his own, if he would give him his wife and his shot gun to boot, he might proceed on his way unmolested. Adams without the east hesitation accepted the propisition, and all the parties concurring therein, the trade was at once closed, and rumor says that they all lived in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility every afterwards."

FIRST ENTERPRISE.

Woodring and Runkle built the first saw mill in the township. It was run by steam power, and a corn burr was attached, and for three years this was patronized far and near, not only by the citizens of the township, but by those of adjoining counties. This was one of the early paying institutions of the settlement. It blew up in 1859, killing Mr. Hart, his son William and Mr. Whipple. The first manufacturing establishment was an ashery operated by William Squires, in 1840. This institution was run for some time with good success and made much of the soda used by the early settlers.

BURRYING GROUND.

Mathias Carvy laid out the first burrying ground in the township, and a short time afterwards a plat of ground was laid out at Five Corners for the same purpose. Among the earliest burials in the first named, were Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mathias Carvey, and a child of William Hakins, and in the latter were laid to rest, many years ago, the bodies of Nathan Bryant, Mathias Harmon, and many others who have long since been forgotten. The needs of a more extended burial ground became quite apparent and in consequence the I. O. O. F's bought a tract of land just west of Macy, containing three acres, and platted the same in 1890. This cemetery is enclosed with a beautiful iron fence, and is kept in first class shape by the above order. Mrs. Sarah M. Champ, wife of John Champ, was the first person buried in this place. The cemetery contains two hundred and nine lots, most of which are already sold. Although only a few years old many of the loved ones have been laid to rest within its borders.

FIVE CORNERS.

A small village in the western part of the township, named Five Corners on account of its location at the intersection of several roads, was at one time quite noted as a trading point. The place was never platted, and was only a thickly settled locality, to which it is hardly proper to call it a village. Some time before 1857, a stock of goods was brought to the place by Moses & Williams, who conducted the business quite successfully for some five or six years. At the end of that time the store was purchased by Nathan Shackelford, who run the business for three yerrs, at the end of which time he sold out to William Harp, who had run a store at Wolley town, a small "village" in Richland township. Mr. Harp continued in business for about a year and a half and then closed out his stock. Louden Carl next came, and was in business with fair success for over a year. Nathaniel Bryant was the first

postmaster. The last postmaster was L. Carl who had charge of the office when it was moved to Macy. At one time the place gave promise of a bright future on account of its remote location from any other trading point, but the completion of the I. P. & C. rail road through the country a couple of miles distance and the growth of the town of Macy served as an effectual check to its anticipations and all that now distinguishes the village from the surrounding neighborhood is a church and a few dwelling houses in close proximity.

MACY.

In the month of June when the frogs were croaking merrily in the ponds during the day and the whippoorwills were making the night merry and the mosquitoes were buzzing through the chinks of the log cabins, George Wilkinson lay on his couch dreaming of the prospects of a town. During this month in the year 1860 the I. P. &. C. railroad was completed, and the prospects of a prosperous town became more apparant, and in consequences Mr. Wilkinson laid out twenty lots, under the name of Lincoln. These soon found purchasers, and buildings were soon erected. William Cordell was one of the first to erect a building for a blacksmith shop. Then John Inscho, who was a carpenter, came to the town and built a house on lot 15. The house, although completely remodeled, is now occupied by John Norris. The village had now a blacksmith and a carpenter, and they were kept very busy in their avocations. Shortly after this Nelson Wilkinson purchased lot No. 20, and erected a dwelling. In the same year, George Wilkinson built a store room just across the street from Mr. Cordell's shop and established the first store in which he placed a large stock of general merchandise. Wilkinson carried on the business quite successfully for some years, but retired from the business and began work on his farm south of town. J. W. Hurst and A. L. Norris having purpchased the Wilkinson stock of goods carried on the business at the old stand In a few years this building became inadequate for the amount of business done, so in 1869, they built a commodious building which at this time is occupied by A. C. Waite & Co.

Nine years after the laying out of the first lot an addition to the town became necessary owing to the rapid settling of the country around and the demand for building space. To supply this demand Wilkinson and Powell platted eighty lots, which were in due time offered for sale These lots found ready buyers, and in a short time a number of substantial residences were erected. In 1869 L. Carl built a store room on lot 29 in this addition, and put in a small stock of groceries, which were moved from Five Corners. The postoffice was also first placed in this store. The firm of Hurst & Norris did not last long, Mr. Norris retiring in about a year. Mr. Hurst continued the store for some time, and in connection with it engaged in the grain business which he still carries on.

A gentleman by the name of Earnsberger established a store in 1871, which he conducted for a short time. Lon Hudson brought the first stock of drugs to the village. and conducted the business for some time when he closed out to Daniel Swihart. David Goldsmith established the first clothing store, which was a branch of a Mr. Bear's mammoth establishment, of Rochester, Indiana. There were many others who have from time to time been engaged

in business in the place, among these were Stephen Bennett, Ira and James Hurst, Hurst & Hoffman, Milton Enyart, W. H. Hatch, Edward Castle, and Frank Edwards.

The close proximity of the village to swamp and marshes had a bad effect on the health of the population, and the "Medicine man" was in great demand. The first man to be awake to our needs was Dr. James Mckee, who came in 1860. In a short time Dr. M. M. Boggs came, and has enjoyed an active practice in his proffession. The Dr. is still one of the leading Physicians of the county. Among the resident physicians at this time are M. M. Boggs, Jno. Barns, J. S. Wilson, E. D. Swift and Ed. Huffman. H. C. Ewing built the first hotel in Macy. It is centrally located, and is now run by William Vickers. J. C. Fenimore purchased the old school house of Dr. Darrow and converted it into a hotel, and this soon became a favorite stopping place for the public.

The Macy Monitor was the first and only newspaper enterprise of Macy. It was established in 1885, by M. Lew Enyart. The first number was issued on the 16th day of May of the above mentioned year. M. Lew Enyart had control of the plant about three years, when he leased a half interest to A. J. Wertz. This only lasted for a short time, Mr. Wertz retiring. In the summer of 1892, Mr. Enyart sold the plant to a Benjamin G. Whitehead, who controled the business until he was compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Dr. M. M. Boggs then took control of the paper and published it for about four months. The Dr. finding that journalism was not the snap that he supposed, closed out to M. L. Enyart who is still "pushing" the pencil. The Monitor has a good circulation, having at this time, about 1,000. It is a six column quarto, independent in politics, but leaning toward Republicism. It is attractive in appearance, and its editorial and local departments are equal to those of any local paper in the county.

The first school building was a frame structure built in the southwestern part of the town in 1870. In 1873 the old building was enlarged by adding an upper story to the original building. This served to accommodate the pupils of the town until 1880. In this year steps were taken toward the establishment of a graded school house. A beautiful brick structure of four rooms, was built at a cost of $4.000. This is one of the most commodious school buildings of the county, and is an improvement of which the people feel proud.

Lincoln Lodge No, 523, F. and A. M. was instituted August 16, 1875, with a membership of eleven, of which the following officers were elected: J. W. Hurst, W. M.; Daniel Musselman, S. W.; Valentine Thompson, J. W.; Frederich Huffman, Treasurer; F. B. Hart, Secretary; I. B. Hurst, S. D.; H. H. Hoover, J. D.; John Zartman, Tyler. The first person initiated was J. S. Washington. There is at present a membership of nearly sixty. The present W. M. is A. M. Arnold and W. H. Day, Secretary.

Allen Lodge, No. 540., I. O. O. F., was instituted Nov 1, 1876, with the following charter members, N. R. Marshall, Easton A. Guyer, Oliver Jenkins, J. R. Cunningham, C. C. Johnson and G. P. Franklin. The first officers were W. R. Marshall, N. G.; Oliver Jenkins, V. G.; Azro Wilkinson, Secretary and Milton Enyart, Treasurer. Meetings were held in the Grange hall

until the winter of 1877, when the present commodious hall was completed and together with other properties of the lodge amounts to about $5,000. The growth of the lodge has been steady and is in a good condition. There is a membership of 61. The officers for 1896 are L. A. Foor, N. G.; Charles Palmer, Sec,; William Musselman, Treasurer.

Mystic Jewel Rebeccah Degree Lodge No. 210 was established Jan. 15, 1881. At this time there is a membership of seventy-five, and the organization is in a flourishing condition. Mrs. Rosa Tracy, N. G.; Mary Swift, Secretary, and Etta Palmer, Treasurer, are the officers for the year 1896.

Charles Waite Post was organized in 1881 with a membership of nineteen members. The number has increased until the present roll call is answered by forty-four members.

Besides the orders mentioned above there are in successful operation the K. O. T. M., L. O. T. M., and the Star Lodge, a branch of the F. and A. M.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Macy was established before the town of Lincoln (now Macy) was thought of. As early as 1842 a class of the above denomination met at the residence of Anderson Wilkinson. As soon as the township was settled itinerants of the Methodist Church began their visits to the locality, where Macy now stands delivering their messages of "peace and good will," and giving:

"Courage, brother! do not stumble,
Though thy path is dark as night,
There's a star to guide the humble;
Trust in God and do the right."

It sometimes happenes that these ministers had to go about the circuit and search out members of the flock who had gone astray. Ansel Beach was one of the early circuit riders, and from his labors sprang what is Macy church. In a short time Rev. Beach gathered the members of the curcuit together and formed a class. Among the earliest members were George Wilkinson, Thomas Clemens and wife, D. Wilkinson and wife, English Ogle and wife, Baldwin Wilkinson and wife, James Wilkinson and wife, and Anna Rains. Meetings were held in private houses for some time, until the congregation had grown so much that it became impossible to get a cabin large enough to accommodate the members. Consequently, in 1844, a log church was built on the cross roads where Macy now stands, 20x24 feet. This building answered the purpose of both school and church. This building was built some three feet from the ground, and in the summer time was a shelter for sheep from the sweltering sun. It was not unfrequent for an unruly sheep to give an awful bleat while some of the brethren were earnestly engaged in prayer. For some reason or other this building was abandoned for church purposes and the congregation met in private residences and barns.

In 1860 the new school-house was built at Macy, and this was used for church purposes. As the town grew more members were added and the congregation again outgrew the place of worship. Consequently measures were taken to supply the want by the construction of a new house in which to meet. Lot No. 60 in Wilkinson and Powell's addition was procured, and the

erection of a handsome frame building was completed and dedicated in 1871. The building was 33x45 feet in size and had a seating capacity of about 400. Its cost was about $1,400.

This building, although fine in its day, failed to meet the tastes of its present members, and in consequence, in the year 1895, steps were taken to erect a more modern and larger structure. Consequently a commodious brick building was erected, having a seating capacity of 500 and at a cost of $6,000. The success of this building was due to a great extent, to the persistent labors of the pastor at that time, Rev. D. S. Jones. It has not been dedicated to church purposes yet, but will be in the near future. It is a building that its members may well feel proud of. Among the ministers commencing at an early day were Daniel F. Strite, H. J. Lacy, L. Roberts, Nelson Green, Allen Skillman, Paul Jones, William Vigus, Jacob Colclazer, George Gill, Arthur Badley, J. C. Metsker, Samuel Wolpert, J. C. White, Robert Colvert, P. Garland, —— Stephens, M. N. Schackelford, Adam Curry, R. J. Smith, —— Bell, P. S. Cook, J. Lee, J. K. Waltz, —— Garard, A. J. Lewellen, A. J. Carey, J. D. Bett, S. Sawyer, T. H. C. Beall, J. A. Ramsey, D. S. Jones, and J. W. Tillman, the present pastor.

The church has an Epworth League and Junior League, which add much to the success of the church and is a potent factor for good in the community. The M. E. Sunday-school has more than 150 members. A. L. Norris is the superintendent.

In 1868, Elder Aaron Walker, of Kokomo, Ind., who is one of the ablest ministers of the Desciples' Church in the state, came to visit some of his friends at Macy with the object of establishing a church of his belief of the scattering members. After a great deal of hard labor he succeeded in organizing a class of about forty, many of whom were members who had belonged to an organization of the same kind in Fulton county. The Elder continued his visits at stated intervals, preaching to large audiences, who came to hear this able man expound the unsearchable riches of the Gospel. Under his ministry the congregation made a steady growth, although they did not have a house of their own in which to worship. To supply this want the schoolhouse was used until 1872, when a neat brick house was planned and a movement set about to raise money for its completion. Consequently the work was entered into with spirit and in a short time sufficient funds were guaranteed to start the building. So the next year P. M. Carvey, who was a practical brickmaker, made a "pug" mill, smoothed off the yard back of the church, and commenced moulding the brick. Everyone entered into the work with a will, and by the latter part of 1873 the congregation found themselves in a neat structure, which cost the snug sum of $2,500, and will compare favorably with any in the county outside of Peru.

The membership has steadily increased until at present there are over 150 in good standing. Elder Walker remained with the congregation for about thirteen years, and by his wise counsel and good advice kept the congregation together and "triumphed over the greatest difficulties."

Elder John Rohrer followed Elder Walker and labored efficiently for one year. About this time John Canfield, an evangelist, was invited to come and

hold a series of revival meetings, and in consequence more than 100 were added to the church. Mr. Rohrer was succeeded by L. H. Jamison, an able man, who ministered to the wants of the congregation for some time. Then followed Luke Warren, Elder Huff, W. T. McGowen, I. N. Grisso, John Canfield, S. M. Hathorns, and M. F. Rickoff, who is the minister at the present time. Elder Rickoff is an able minister of the gospel, and gives saint and sinner his portion with fear and trembling. The society is in a prosperous condition and its influence is felt far and near, and it has been the means of doing much good in this vicinity. In connection with the church work there is a Sunday-school of more than 150 members, also a society of Christian Endeavor which numbers more than fifty members, including teachers and pupils. John W. Carvey is the superintendent.

The United Brethren church was organized in 1892, and in a short time they built a neat frame building in the north part of town, and are in a fairly prosperous condition. Following is a list of the ministers who have looked after the spiritual wants of the congregation: S. Snyder, Rev. Haimbaugh, G. W. Lambert and Rev. Bechtel. Mr. Bechtel is the minister at this time and is an able man, and enjoys the confidence of the entire community.

THE BAND.

The history of Macy would not be complete if the band was not mentioned. In 1881 the organization was completed and consisted of twelve members. Since this time many changes have been made, and new members taken in to fill the places of those who resigned or moved away. During the latter part of the year 1895 a few of the old members called a meeting and reorganized the institution and purchased a new set of silver instruments, and now have a membership of sixteen, all of whom are first-class musicians. Following are the members: Vester Carvey, E flat clarion; Roscoe Savage, B flat clarionet; Roy Nye, E flat cornet; M. J. McCarter, E flat cornet; Sam Musselman, B flat cornet; Solomon Clemens, B flat cornet; John Musselman, alto; D. W. Eurit, alto; Frank Musselman, alto; Elmer Norris, tenor; Chas. Davis, tenor; A. B. Calloway, tenor; A. B. Duey, baritone; Silas Palmer, tuba; Joseph Masterson, snair drum; James Masterson, bass drum. The band is a credit to the town and is an organization of which the citizens feel proud.

CREAMERY.

The Macy creamery was organized as a co-operative institution in 1891, with a capital stock of $5,000. It was organized not unlike many similar institutions about the same time, and of course a much larger sum of money was paid for the building and machinery than they were worth. But, unlike neighboring companies, the stockholders keep it going, realizing a good rate of interest on their money. The amount of milk brought to the creamery daily exceeds 6,000 pounds, for which is paid an average price of 78 cents. It is a permanent institution, and under the able management of John W. Carvey, who is an expert butter maker. The stockholders are well pleased with their investment.

MACY FAIR.

Like other county and district fair associations of the state, the Macy fair is a thing of the past. The organization was completed in the year 1884

and a small tract of land, about two and a half miles north of Macy was Purchased and enclosed as a fair ground. In a course of time the needs of the society demanded much more territory to exhibit their pumpkins, and etc., so a piece of land containing twenty acres was purchased, about a quarter of a mile west of town. This was at once enclosed, and a first class half mile race track was constructed, This caused a debt to be contracted and after several attempts to have a first class fair, the organization failed miserably. In December, 1896 the stockholders made a voluntery assignment, and Josua Coffiing was appointed trustee to sell the lands for the satisfaction of creditors. The appraised value is $900, the indebtedness about $2,200.

POPULATION AND BUSINESS.

As a mercantile and shipping point Macy is not behind any of its size in the state. The growth for the first few years was quite rapid, but since then it has enjoyed a steady growth, and at present contains a population of about 650. There is more grain and stock shipped from Macy than any other town of the same size between Indianapolis and Michigan City. Following are those who are engaged in business: Oris Case, Hardware; Oliver & Miller, Hardware; A. C. Waite & Co., general stock; Snepp Bros., general stock; I. W. Eurit, general stock; F. A. Foer, Restaurant; John Karn, Bakery; Dr. M. M. Boggs, druggist; McCarty, Musselman & Co., druggists; Mrs. Sarah Devol, millinery; Levi Cloud, queensware; Carvey & Fields, barbers; D. K. Ogden, shoemaker; Perry Fellers, shoemaker; H. Pulver, Blacksmith; Chas. W. Palmer, attorney-at-law; J. P. Cook, Railroad agent; John Champ and Oliver Jenkins, justices of the peace.

BIRMINGHAM

Is a Small village situated on the L. E. & W. railroad, one half mile south of Macy. The town was laid out by Solomon Jones and Isaac Caulk, and consisted of 122 lots. The town was platted for speculative purposes, but the unfavorable situation proved the chief detriment to its success. The population is about fifty. There is the village school house, but the other institutions including a large saw mill, a grist mill, general store have long since moved to other places. It has a postoffice, but trains no longer stop owing to its close proximety to other stations on the railroad.

WAGONERS.

A small railroad town two miles and a half north of Macy is a shipping point for lumber and has a postoffice, a general store, and a saw mill.

TRUSTEES OF ALLEN TOWNSHIP, SINCE 1865.

Baldwin Wilkinson	elected	April,	1865
same	"	April,	1866
same	"	April,	1867
same	"	April,	1868
same	"	April,	1869
same	"	October,	1870
F. Hoffman	"	October,	1872
Henry Heming	"	October,	1874

F. B. Hart	"	October, 1876
same	"	April, 1878
Wm. Belt	"	April, 1880
Franklin B. Hart	"	April, 1882
John Zartman	"	April, 1884
David McKillip	"	April, 1886
same	"	April, 1888
John H. Runkle	"	April, 1890
W. M. Belt, appointed		May, 1891
Wm. Musselman	"	November, 1894

STATISTICAL REPORT OF ALLEN TOWNSHIP FOR 1895.

Acres of wheat sown in 1894	2,638
Acres of corn planted in 1895	2,952
Acres of oats sown in 1895	564
Acres of barley sown in 1894	18
Acres of rye sown in 1894	216
Acres of Irish potatoes planted in 1895	68
Number of acres in timothy meadow in 1895	200
Number of acres in clover in 1895	1,045
Number rods of drain tile on farms	21,417
Bushels of timothy seed saved for year ending April 1, 1895	19,110
Gallons of milk taken from cows during past twelve months	233,375
Pounds of butter made past twelve months	19,120
Number of horses	444
Number of mules	5
Number of cattle	1,348
Number of hogs three months old and over	1,460
Chickens, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	530
Turkeys, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	118
Geese, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	2½
Ducks, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	2
Eggs, No. dozen sold and used past 12 months	27,936
Bees, No. of colonies	29
Apples, No of bushels	4,108
Pears, No. of bushels grown, in 1894	143
Apple trees, No. bearing	3,313
Peach trees, No. bearing	694
Pear trees, No. bearing	220
Plum trees, No. bearing	190
Quince trees, No. bearing	20
Cherry trees, No. bearing	574
Grape vines, No. bearing	871
Binders No. of	56
Mowers, No. of	59
Threshing machines, No. of	1
Clover hullers, No. of	2

TAXABLES AND TAXES, DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP, 1895.

Acres of land, 13,570.05; value of lands	$ 253,880 00

Value of improvements	53,040 00
Value of lots	4,995 00
Value of Improvements	27,170 00
Value of lots and improvements	32,175 00
Personal property	137,805 00
Telegraph	1,885 00
Railroads	21,190 00
Total value of taxables	569,185 00
Polls 192 male dogs, 83; female dogs 2; state taxes	608 99
Benevolent institution fund	284 99
State educational institution fund	95 00
State sinking fund	171 00
State school	72,498 00
Permanent endowment fund, Indiana University	28 50
County tax	2,366.46
Township tax	1,217 96
Supplementary tuition tax	985 79
Special school tax	1,418 33
Road Tax	1,057 17
Dog tax	87 00
Additional road tax	487 19
Turnpike Funds	569 99
Total taxes, 1895	10,641 87



CHAPTER XXVII.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

By J. W. Eward.

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JACKSON TOWNSHIP forms the southeast corner of Miami County and includes a superficial area of twenty-four square miles lying in Township 25 North, Ranges 5 and 6, East of the Congressional survey. It is six miles long from north to south, five miles from east to west and bounded as follows: Wabash county on the north, Grant county on the east, Howard county on the south, and the township of Harrison on the west. The streams are Pipe Creek and its numerous affluents which traverse all parts of the township, affording ample drainage, water for stock and farm use, and, in some places, eligible mill sites. With the exception of the main stream and one or two others the creeks frequently run dry, although the country may be said to be well watered. The surface of the township as a general rule is level with undulations along the various water courses. The character of the soil is a dark loam, exceedingly rich and productive, producing in abundance all the crops grown in northern Indiana. The country was originally covered with a dense forest growth of the finest timber, the greater part of which has been cleared, although sufficient remains for all practical purposes. The leading varieties were walnut, poplar, beech, sugar, elm, ash and the different kinds of oak.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

As is well known, the Township of Jackson originally formed a part of the Miami Reservation, consequently but few settlers came to the country prior to the purchase of the land from the Indians. It is true that hunters and trappers, lured by the abundance of game with which the forests abounded, traversed the country from time to time in quest of their favorite pursuit but it was not until about the year 1842 that the first actual settlers made their appearance. In that year "Thomas Creviston and Silas Braffet two stalwart, energetic young men, having determined to try their fortunes in a new country, came and built two cabins near the line of Miami and Grant counties." "The cabin of Braffet stood just across the line in Richland township, Grant county, while Creviston located in what is now Jackson Township on land still in possession of his heirs."

The next comer was probably John Powell, who settled in the eastern part of the township on land now owned by H. Draper some time in the above year.

Another settler of 1842 was Thomas Mason, who located a home in the northeast corner of the township, where he resided a few years, selling out in

an early day to a Mr. Davis and moving from the county. Thomas Addington came as early as 1842 and settled upon the present site of Converse, where he made a good farm upon which he resided for a period of about twelve or fifteen years. He left the township at the end of that time and moved to Henry county.

The year 1843 witnessed the arrival of quite a number of substantial men, prominent among whom was Oliver H. P. Macy, formerly an early settler of Grant county. He came January of the above year and located a tract of land which is now occupied by a part of the town of Converse, and for fifty years has been one of the leading citizens of the township. He has not only manifested an active interest in all the affairs of the township, but was formerly a potent factor in county politics and on account of his superior business qualifications, was twice elected to the office of sheriff. He is now an honored resident of Converse, where he is spending his declining years in the enjoyment of that peace and quiet which only those who have successfully grappled with the world for a half century knew how to appreciate.

John Gates settled about three miles north of Converse, early in 1843, choosing for his home the farm now owned by Mr. Haskett; about the same time or perhaps a little later, James Que located near the central part of the township on what is now the Ladd farm. In 1844 James McKinley settled in the northwest corner of the township, where he lived until within a very recent date. James Poulson located on the Busby farm in the same year, and prior to 1845, William Bowman and Samuel Long were living in the same locality. Another settler in the northern part of the township was John Long, who early acquired an unenviable notoriety on account of his quarrelsome desposition. He was a true type of the roystering, backwoods bully, and no occasion was allowed to pass by unimproved, where he could have a friendly little knock-down with somebody whom he knew was not his equal in the manly accomplishment of pugelism. He came to be dreaded by all the peaceably disposed people of the neighborhood and many could not suppress a sigh of relief when they learned of his sudden, "taking off" in a bloody encounter with a kindred spirit at an infair party. His widow afterwards married Samuel Long.

Among the settlers of 1844 and '45 were James Calhound, near the central part of the township. David Daniels on the Helm farm, near Pipe Creek; Rev. Abraham See, a local preacher of the Methodist church, about one mile northeast of Converse, and Henry Thomas, who changed his habitation at frequent intervals. Samuel Butler located near the northwest corner of the township about the year 1846 and was a resident for several years. He subsequently became a Mormon and in company with several others of that faith emigrated to Utah, since which time nothing has been heard of him.

Another early comer, whose arrival antedates 1846, was Samuel Draper, who settled about one-half mile west of Converse. David Draper came a little later and located a short distance north of the town. Henry Addington father of Thomas addington, was an early settler south of Converse, and about the year 1845 George Badger came to the township and made some improvement two and a half miles west of the present site of the town.

Additional to those mentioned, the following persons came to the town.

ship in an early day, viz: William Overman, Eli Overman, Arch Moorman, Jonathan Pearson, Nathan Arnold, Jabez and William Berry, William Bond, George W. Gates, Thomas Stilwell, William Balinger, Solomon Wright, Calvin Edgerton, Jacob Robbins, Newton Tangury, Elihu Ensley, William Tangury (father of Newton) James Wimmer, Joseph Shook, Morgan Williams, Ira Steel, John Pearson and B. B. Lamb, the majority of whom became residents prior to the year 1848. After that date the tide of immigration set in more numerously and it will be impossible to give a complete list of all entitled to a mention as early settlers. Among the number however, are mentioned: Thomas Shinn, F. M. Davis, Joseph Powell, David Adams, Wm. Adams, Jesse Shinn, Frank Shinn, Abraham Bell, Elliott Walker, Willis Elliott, David Stanley, Henry Cooper, Turner Sullivan, Moses Kimball, Jacob Riggle, Jacob Hudlow, John Hudlow, Sr., John Hudlow, Jr., Jefferson Shinn, Moses McCoy, Wesley Draper, Elijah Draper, Robert Cook, Benjamin Benbow, Hiram Pearson and Michael Holingsworth.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

In 1846 the township organization was effected, the chief mover in the same being O. H. P. Macy. Mr. Macy circulated a petition to this effect which was signed by all the citizens of the township except two, who gave as a reason for not allowing their names to be placed on the paper that they wanted, "to keep law and order out of the country as long as possible." The majority of the petitioners expressed a preference for the name of "Liberty" by which the new township should be designated. After visiting every citizen of the township, Mr. Macy walked to Peru and presented the paper to the county commissioners, who, after some deliberation, granted the request of the petitioners, substituting the name of Jackson (in honor of Andrew Jackson) for that of "Liberty." Under the order designting the boundaries and setting apart this area as a seperate jurisdiction, a futher order was entered fixing the date at which an election would be held for the purpose of choosing the necessary township officers. The election was held accordingly, at the cabin of James C. Poulson near Converse, Abraham See, acting as inspector. At this election David Daniels was chosen justice of the peace, and Abraham See, constable. Probably the earliest trustees were James McKinley and Gabriel Hayes, and later Christian Life, Mr. Bond and A. D. Kimball, held the office. Among the early Justices were Henry Cooper and Moses Kimball. The following citizens of Jackson have been honored by election to county offices at different times, viz: Dr. M. D. Ellis, Auditor; Enos Massey and Jos. B. Mills, Commissioners; O. H. P. Macy, Sheriff; and J. W. Edward, Representative.

EARLY DEATHS, BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

The first death in Jackson Township was that of an infant child of Thomas and Mary Addington, which occured a few years after the family moved to the county. It was burried in the Converse grave yard the first cemetry in the township, laid out on the land of Thomas Mason. Susannah Poulson, daughter of James C. and Delilah Poulson, was born May 1844. This, from the most reliable information, appears to have been the first white

child born within the present limits of Jackson. Among the early marriages celebrated in the township were those of Charles Marine to Maria Ballinger Oscar Addington to Mary A. North and Peter Cluster to a Miss Wright. Among early marriages deserving special mention was that of David Draper to Miss Elizabeth Ballinger, which was solemnized under very peculiar circumstances. It appears that the lady in question resided with a sister a short distance across the line in Grant County, while the groom, who was a resident of Miami, made the serious mistake of going to Peru to procure the document necessary to legalize the union. The license properly signed and adorned with the seal of Miami County Court, was procured in due time, and with this in his pocket the happy young man wended his way to the residence of the expectant bride, who, with a number of invited guests, was anxiously awaiting his arrival. Everything was gotten in readiness for the ceremony, when the clerical gentleman, who was to officiate, astonished the assembled company by the startling intelligence that a marriage in Grant county could not be legally solemnized under a license from Miami. As an escape from the embarrassing dilemma which followed this announcement, some one suggested that, as the county line was not far distance that the whole party should walk over to the proper territory where the ceremony could be performed and much disappointment saved. This was no sooner said than acted upon, and a jolly crowd, headed by the clergyman, made its way across the border, where in the midst of a thick woods were said the words which forever made the happy couple man and wife.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The first religious services were held about the year 1845 by the Methodists at the residence of John Powell. The first ministers of this denomination were: Rev. Abraham See, Alfred Sharp and Elias Masters. Not long after the United Brethren held services at the house of James C. Poulson, where the Rev. George C. Smith administered to the spiritual want of the few settlers in the vicinity with considerable regularity and good effect. The first permanent organization was the Converse church, of which a sketch will be found in the history of the town. About the year 1846 the Friends began holding meetings in the various parts of the township, and one year later an organization was affected at the town of Amboy, which has since grown to be one of the largest and most flourishing societies in the southern part of the county. Religious services were held by those several denominations with more or less regularity during the earlier periods of the township's history. Churches or meeting houses designed especially as places of worship are of more recent date. The first one erected so far as information goes, was at Converse, in 1849 by the Methodists, and about the same time or perhaps one year later, the Friends built a log house a short distance northwest of the town of Amboy. Still later another building was erected by the same denomination near Converse in which a society organized in 1851, still meets for worship. The preachers of the last named church have been Abbert Smith, Calvin Lawson, Eliza Stanley, Macy Malott. Among those of the Amboy congregation were Mordecai Painter and Hannah Edgerton. At the present time there are several

religious societies in the township, all of which are enjoying a reasonable degree of prosperity.

CONVERSE.

The town of Converse, the second place of importance in Miami County, is pleasantly situated in the southeast corner of Jackson township, near the Grant county line, and distance eighteen miles from Peru. Its location in one of the finest agriculture regions of northern Indiana is such by nature as to indicate that it was intended to be an important commercial center, a fact which the original proprietors seem to have had in view at the time the survey was made. The origanal plan of the town embraced a small erea on the east half of the northwest quarter and the west half of northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 25 North, Range 6 East, containing in all thirty-two lots and four streets, viz- Wabash, Marion, Sycamore, running east and west and Jefferson, north and south. This unpretentious plat was surveyed April, 1849, for Willis Elliott and O. H. P. Macy, who immediately thereafter offered the lots at very reasonable figures, in the hopes of inducing immigration to the newly formed city. According to the testimony of Mr. Macy, who is still a resident of the town, one of the first houses on the present site of Converse was a small, round log cabin, about eighteen feet long and fifteen feet wide, erected by Henry Overman in the summer of 1849 on the Delphi road, which since the survey, has been known as Miami street, a large rough shed was subsequently attached to this building, a part of which was partitioned off for a store room, where was offered for sale the first stock of merchandise ever brought to the place. The arraingement of this primitive building was such that persons wishing to make a purchase were obliged to pass through the family room in order to inspect the goods, which were thrown together in a promiscuous heap in the shed back of the main department. Mr. Overman's stock consisted of a limited supply of groceries, notions and a few pieces of course dry goods, all of which with a feather bed, were freighted to town in a ten bushel box. After remaining in the town a short time our pioneer merchant moved to other parts, and, if any reliance can be placed in the statements of his friends, we are safe in saying that he failed to realize a fortune in his stupendous business venture. Another early settler in the town was James Mote, who built a residence on the southwest corner of Marion and Jefferson, streets, where the dwelling of Chas. M. Wales now stands. Mr. Mote was a carpenter by occupation, and in connection with his trade turned an honest penny now and then by opening his house for the accommodation of such travelers as saw fit to accept and pay for his hospitalities. Joseph Brazington, one of the first mechanics of the town, erected a small dwelling on Sycamore and Jefferson streets in 1849, and for several years thereafter worked at the trade of cabinet making, in which he is said to have been quite proficient. One of the earliest business houses was the one on the southeast corner of Marion and Jefferson street erected by Isaac Carter and first used by Quincy Baldwin who subsequently effected a co-partnership with John Baldwin, which lasted for some time. Christian Life began merchandising in an early day with a small stock of goods on the north side of Jefferson street, and a little later came Cooper and Scott, who carried on fairly successful houses on Main street

west of the main crossing. In the year 1852, O. H. P. Macy erected the building now occupied by Daniel Mendenhall, in which he carried on a general mercantile business for three or four years. He had previously sold goods with Quincy Baldwin and was one of the first substantial merchants of the town. Nathan Simons sold goods in a part of the Mendenhall building a short time, and in an early day John Willcutts opened a small general store on the southeast corner of Marion and Jefferson street. Elisha Draper was an early merchant, as were also John Grimes and Mr. Fisher, all of whom sold goods in the Mendenhall building. Thomas Addington built a fraime house, two stories high, on the northeast corner of the main crossing, where the Peters building now stands, in which he kept a hotel, one of the first of any note in the town.

LATER BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

The following are among the most prominent who have done business since 1864. Daniel Mendenhall opened out in the general goods business the above year, purchasing the Macy building on lot 12 which he has since occupied being the oldest merchant in the place at this time. The first druggist was A. P. Stout, who was succeeded in a short time by Henry Thomas. Dr. Lacy sold goods for a short time in a house erected by the Masonic Fraternity on lot number 20, southeast corner of Marion and Jefferson streets, and was succeeded by Messrs. Flynn and Eward, who effected a partnership which lasted until 1872, Mr. Eward retiring that year. E. S. Lee began the general goods business about 1872 and in connection with that branch of trade, dealt very extensively in staves and lumber until 1874. A. B. Fisher became identified with the commercial interest of the town in 1872 and for several years carried on a very successful mercantile and lumber business. The first hardware store was started in 1872 by Hunt & Osborn who were subsequently succeeded by Osborn & Wales, and they in turn by the firm of Lillard & Philips, and they by Marine & Demuth, and later by D. O. C. Marine, and he by C. W. Hunt & Sons who are still engaged in the trade. In 1888 Lorance & Courting embarked in the trade and continued for about three years when they were succeeded by Draper & Moren, who operated the business until 1893 when Mr. Moran sold his interest to Andrew J. Webb who with S. W. Drapper continued for one year when they were succeeded by Detamore and Kellar who are still engaged in the business.

John Bond who engaged in the tin and stove business about the year 1875 with A. S. Clunk under the firm name of Clunk & Bond, has continued the business ever since, Mr. Clunk retiring a year or two after the formation of the partnership, leaving John Bond sole proprietor until about the year 1890 his son-in-law Wm. Powell was taken into the firm, which continued to run under the firm name of Bond & Powell. Powell & Norris sold general merchandise from about 1874 until 1876 and the firm of Powell & Keys lasted some time longer. J. M. Wright, Jonathan Small, A. Keys, J. J. Keys, William Demuth, Newby & Cain, Banks & Bowman, the Sumpter Brothers, James Dale, John D. McLlwain and others were in business from time to time but it will be impossible to give the exact dates at which they came to the

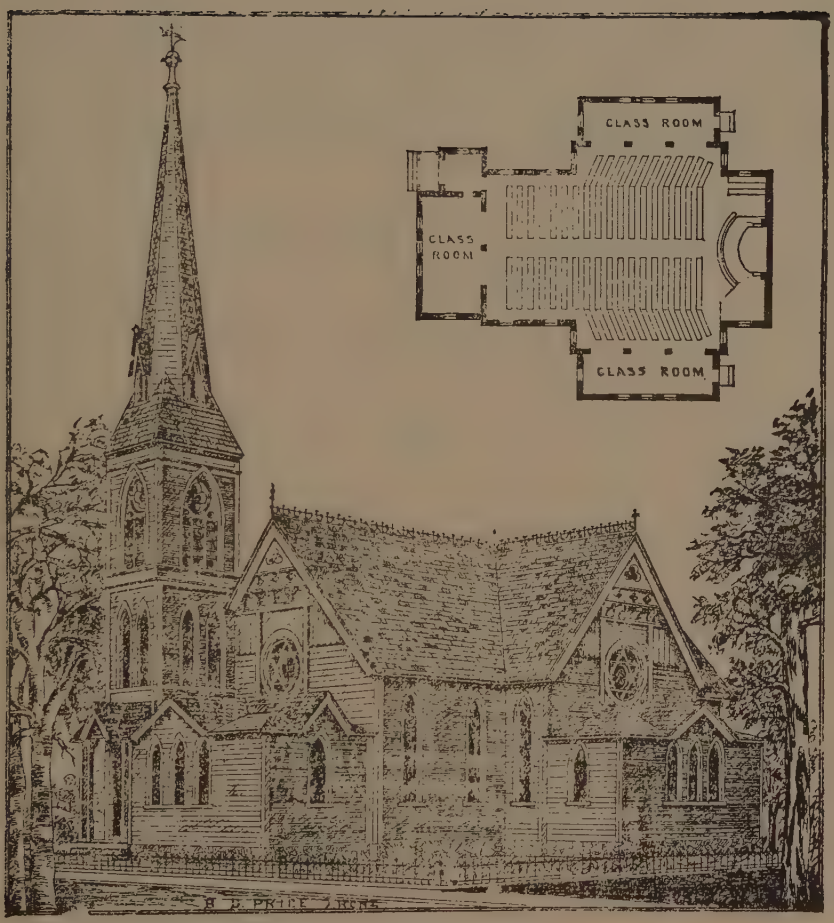
town. Of those engaged in the general merchandise from 1874, we mention J. W. Eward, Powell & Norris, Powe'l & Keys. A. and J. J. Keys, Wm. Banks, A. B. Fisher, E. S. Lee, Powell and Sons, H. J. Ransman. A. Fowler, A. Keyes W. W. Miner, Sumpter & Days, W. C. Lancaster. James P. Powell & Co., of whom R. Powell & Son, Sumpter & Day, A. Keys, H. J. Rausman, Wm. Banks, A. Fowler, Wm. Lancaster and J. P. Powell & Co., are still in the trade. Drug stores:—B. F. Agness, Lamm & Gift. Groceries:—A. Micheals, A. Keys, John Bryan, A. S. Miller, Moren Bros., and Wm. Banks.

ADDITIONS

The growth of Xenia, now Converse during the first few years of its history was not the most encouraging but as early as 1850 the lots embraced in the original plat (being 32 in number, had been purchased and a majorty of them improved therefore O. H. P. Macy and Thomas Addington in March, 1856 layed off five block of lots with 8 lots to the block making 40 lots in all which was called Macy and Addington addition. The next addition was in 1867 made by F. M, Davi's and consisted of 29 lots. In 1869 J. W. Eward layed off an addition of 4 blocks of 8 lots to the block which was followed by J. N. Converse addition, these in time were followed by Smith and Lee's addition, Summers and Peters addition, and B, S. Davis addition. In 1873 the auditor of Miami had the surveyor of said county lay off and plat all the irregular lots in the town so that they could be properly listed for taxation, which was done and said plat was designated by the surveyor as the official plat of said town and contains one hundred and six lots or plats. After the discovery of natural gas the town began to boom and several additions were layed off first of which was east Xenia addition, which is on the east side in Grant county. This was followed by Park addition which was also in Grant county. These last two additions were layed off by the Xenia Real Estate company, and contains something over four hundred lots, on which are situated the Xenia Hoop Works, Woolen Mills, the Bonny Vice Works, the Hoosier Canning factory, the Peerless Glass Co , the Chandalier Works and carriage factory to which may be added a large brick building in the course of construction intended as the Malable Steel Works.

MANUFACTORIES.

The construction of the Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad through the country, 1855, marked an era in the history of Converse, and its importance as a trading and shipping point early became assured. The road was not completed, however, until 1868, at which time the lumber business became the leading industry of the town and ere long several saw mills were in successful operation, giving employment to a large force of men. Prior to that time, however, a small steam saw mill was brought to the place by Henry Overman, who operated it for a short time, its business being purely local. It was subsequently purchased by Alexander Street and closed operations about the year 1869. The second mill was started by Macy & Overman soon after the completion of the railroad, and for several years did an immense amount of saw ing for the local and general markets. Elisha Clark engaged in the lumber business a number of years ago, erecting a large steam mill near the railroad



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF CONVERSE.

in the east end of the village. The mill has been extensively patronized and is operated at this time by Oscar Arrick.

About the year 1869 a planing mill and stave factory was built in the north part of the town by E. S. Lee, who operated it with gratifying success for a period of four or five years. Machinery for the manufacture of tow from flax was subsequently attached, and this branch of industry was carried on quite extensively by Messrs. Lee and Patterson until the destruction of the mill by fire in 1874. A. B Fisher began the manufacture of staves in 1870, and continued the same until 1875 or '76 when he moved his mill to Union City.

A large tow and flax mill was built in Converse about the year 1871 by John Coyle, who operated it two years, when it was purchased by Lehman & Co., of Peru, by whom it was run until 1876. This enterprise proved quite successful, but to the regret of the citizens of the town was moved away the latter year.

The first and only flouring mill in Converse was erected 1868 by Wright & McFeely, who operated it as partners until 1870, at which time the latter became sole owner. It was afterwards purchased by E. H. Shirk, who, after owning it a short time, sold it to William Rankin. In 1882 it again came into the possession of Mr. Shirk, who held it for a number of years, when he sold the building and lots to Long, Draper & Barger who removed the old frame structure to the east line of the lots, and erected a large three story brick mill with stone basement and one of the best and most substantial mill properties in the county. These parties continued to run this mill until 1892. They sold the same to Smith & Garrison and after a year's operation Mr. Smith sold his interest to Mortin Garrison, and it is now run under the management of Garrison Bros. Along about the year 1886, D. N. Hurd & Co. moved their large saw mill to Converse and began the manufacture of lumber, which they have continued ever since. They have now added to the saw mill, a planer, and quite an amount of other machinery, and do a large amount of business. They ship annually of their product more than $50,000 worth and employ thirty to fifty people.

Another industry of Converse was a tannery, operated by A. J. Saxton prior to 1866. J. W. Eward purchased it in 1870 and sold two years later to J. W. Marine, who in 1874 disposed of it to Levi Hall. The tannery has done a very good business, and is still operated by the gentleman last named.

Upon the discovery of gas in the year 1887 and up to the present time, there has been located the Hoosier Canning factory, the Converse Carriage factory, the Chandalier factory, the Peerless Glass factory, the Pressed Brick Works, the Bunny Vice factory and the Malable Steel Works, employing in the aggregate about two hundred and fifty hands.

HOTELS.

Contemporary with the early settlement of Converse came the primitive inn, which differed from the simple cabin of the private citizen, principally in that its hospitalities were dispensed at a fixed price. Its patronage was largely derived from the prospectors who visited the new town, the temporary character of whose stay rendered such an establishment necessary. The earliest

of this class of houses was the cabin of James Mote, to which reference has already been made. The next caterer to the travelling public was one Claybourne Wright who kept the same house for several years, and who earned the reputation of having been a popular host. In 1868 a building expressly for hotel purposes was erected south of the railroad, on Jefferson street, by George Wood, who ran it until 1884, at which time the entire structure was destroyed by fire. Another hotel was built some time later, on the northeast corner of Marion and Jefferson street, by John Saxon; it was burned about the year 1873. At the present time there is one good hotel viz., the Cottage House, kept by John Martin.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Dr. Frazier was the first physician to practice his profession in Converse, located here when the town was but a niche in the surrounding forest. The second medical man was Dr. Pope, after whom came Drs. M. D. Ellis, A. D. Kimbell, T. C. Kimbell, George Egbert, D. B. Snodgrass, R. K. Robinson, O. A. Mendenhall and J. C. Dillon. The Physicians at this time are O. P. Litzenberger, M. E. Baldwin, M. C. Kimbell and Yed Hawkins.

MECHANICS.

The early mechanics of Converse were James Mote and Samuel Glands, carpenters; Jacob Holinger, Joseph Clevinger, A. J. Gehring and Andrew Dine, blacksmiths; John Grant, shoemaker; Joshua Howell, cabine-tmaker and Thomas Jesup, wagon and carriage maker.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper enterprise in Converse was the Converse Gazette, established in the year 1868 by Charles P. Thew, under whose management it was regularly issued for a period of two years, when R. K. Robinson became editor and proprietor. Mr. Robinson continued the publication until 1874 at which time the office and contents were completely destroyed by the conflagration of that year. The Gazette was a six colum folio devoted to the interests of the town and at one time reached a very respectable circulation.

The Xenia Times, a four column quarto, began to be published in 1879 by Cleveland J. Reynolds as editor and proprietor, who designed it as an independent weekly, through which the productions of local writers might be given publicity. At the end of about eighteen months the office was leased by Ward & Frank, who run it one year when M. Reynolds again took charge and shortly afterwards moved it from the town. In the meantime Samuel F. Winters, an old newspaper man of Peru, and J. O. Frame, of Converse, formed a partnership under the firm name of Frame & Winters, for the purpose of continuing the Times, the material for the same being that formerly used in the publication of the Wabash Valley Blade, a campaign sheet previously issued at the county seat. Under the management of this firm the paper was conducted with more than ordinary ability for one year, at the end of which time Mr. Frame retired, Mr Winters assuming entire control. The paper was a five column quarto and at once grew in popular favor until it reached a circulation of over eight hundred. From some cause not known to the writer it was finally discontinued the last number bearing date of September 8, 1886.

The Converse Journal, a six colum quarto published weekly, was established December 12, 1883. A. L. Lawshe and Roscoe Kimple, two energetic young men, began the enterprise with a guaranteed subscription of four hundred and an ample advertising patronage. On Monday preceding the issue of the first number there was not a press nor line of type in the town, but so intent were the publishers upon getting the paper out on the day promised that everything was gotten in readiness in less than a week, and in due time the Journal made its appearance, fully meeting the expectations of its subscribers. Mr. Lawshe purchased his partner's interest at the end of the first year, since which time he has been sole editor and proprietor. In its editoral make up the Journal, a is republican local paper, devoted to manly and fearless discussions both political and other questions in a manly and fearless manner. In its mechanical makeup the paper is a model of neatness, and, with a present circulation of over eight hundred we bespeak for it a large increase in the number of its patrons. Mr. Lawshe, while still a young man, is a vigorous and terse writer, and has already proved himself to be one of the most successful newspaper men in Miami County.

BANKS.

The Xenia bank was established in June, 1884, by Robert Spencer, Geo. W. Webster and Burr Doan, and continued until soumetime the following year. It was a bank of private exchange and did a fairly successful business until the several parties withdrew their stock. In the spring of 1885 the present Exchange Bank was established by Mark Tully, with a large capital. This is one of the most successful banking houses in the county, and pomises to remain a permanent feature of the town. The greater part of the business is looked after by the accomplished cashier, O. H. Trook. In the year 1893 the Citizens Bank under the management of Gotschalk & Ober was organized and done quite a business, until about the 16th day of June, 1893, when under the pressure of the panic of that year closed its door and made an assignment, but its assitts will eventually pay in full its depositors.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The first school house erected for the accomodation of the children of Converse, stood a short distance west of town, the site being now within the corporation, and was built by the township in the year 1866. This was a small frame building, and served the purposes for which it was intended until the year 1872. In that year the present two-story brick structure 32x76 in size, containing four commodious school rooms, was erected at a cost of $8,000. In 1891 two more rooms were added, making six rooms 32x36 in size, which will accommodate three hundred and sixty pupils, requiring 8 teachers to manage the school.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND WATERWORKS.

Converse boasts of one of the most efficient and well equipped fire departments in Miami County, and those who have witnessed its effective work will not call in queston the justness of the claim. The department was organized July 1, 1885, with a membership of twenty-two, a number which has neither increased nor diminished since that date. The town has now one of the most derfect water works system in the county, using both the stand pipe and direct pressure systems, with a tubular well eight inches in diameter two hundred

and thirty feet deep with water standing within six feet of the surface of the ground, affording the town an abundance of pure lime stone water, for both family use and fire protection. And with an effecient hose real company with six hundred feet of the best of hose, we feel pretty safe from a very disastrious fire.

LODGES.

Xenia Lodge, No. 267, F. and A. M., was organized anterior to 1860, and flourished with a fair degree of prosperity until the destruction of the hall and other property in the fall of 1872. The loss being greater than the society could well afford to meet, it was decided to abandon the organization, and from that time until 1874 no meetings appeared to have been held. In the latter year however, an organization was effected, a hall for lodge purposes rented, and fully equiped for work, the society, under many favorable auspices, started out upon its second career, which was destined to continue but a short time. In 1878 another visitation from the fire fiend destroyed the hall and paraphenalia, after which it was decided to surrender the charter, as the organization found itself unable to procure a room and the necessary equipment. The officers at the time of the dissolution were: Jos. Boswell W. M.; L. B. Carver, S. W.; J. W. Eward, J. W; and Joseph A. Philips, treasurer. Thus from 1878 when the charter was surrendered until 1894 the town was without a Masonic order. In that year an effort was put forth to organize a new lodge which was successful, and in the fall of 1894 the new lodge was opened under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge, and continued to operate under such dispensation until May, 1895, when a charter was issued and numbered 601 F. & A. M., which is now in a flourishing condition, with the following officers: Morton Garrison, W. M.; W. E. Alexander. S. W.; Geo. W. Day, J. W.; Joseph Basswell, Secretary; A. Keyes, Treasurer and J. C. Drumbaugh, Tyler, and up to this date has twenty-eight members.

Bacon Lodge, No. 320, I. O. O. F., was instituted March, 1868, with J. W. Eward, L. M. Reeves, J. W. Runyan, Henry Thomas, R. K. Robertson and T. A. Morris as charter members, The first officers were J. M. Runyan, N. G.; Henry Thomas, V. G.; R. K. Robertson, Secretary and J. W. Eward, Treasurer. The society now numbers about fifty-five members, and holds its meetings in a beautiful brick hall erected in 1879. The entire building representing a capital of $4,000, belongs to the organization, and in 1872 a cemetery, costing $2,000 was laid out near the town. The lodge is strong financially and has been the means of accomplishing a vast amount of good in the community.

John S. Summers Post, No. 59, G. A. R., was organized April 12, 1882, with a membership of thirty-eight. It has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity since that time, and now numbers an active membership of fifty-eight. The officers for 1896 are as follows: J. E. Harrison, Commander; W. E. Anderson, S. V. C.; W. J. T. Saucer, J. V. C.; H. H. Harvour, Officer of the Day; John O. Frame, Adjutant; Lewis Doster, Quartermaster; Dr. A. D. Kimball, Surgeon; Milton Douglass, Chaplain; Isaac M. Wright, Officer of the Guard; William A. Banks, Sergeant Major and Jacob StClair, Quartermaster Sergeant.

CHURCHES.

The first religious society of Converse was a class of the Wesleyan

Methodist, organized within a couple of years after the survey of the town. A. log house of worship was erected in an early day on the lot now occupied by the United Brethren church, and for a number of years the society held its meetings regularly, having at one time been the leading organization of the township. Owing to internal dissensions, deaths and removals, the membership began to diminish, and the lack of interest continuing, the society was finally abandoned, the last meeting being held in 1870.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

The Converse class of the United Brethren church was organized about the year 1856, by Rev. Cyrus Smith, and among the early members were Seth Summers, Mary Summers, Zachariah Clevinger and wife, Thomas Darby, Hannah Darby, Charles Branam and Mary A. Clevinger. Meetings were first held at the residence of Seth Summers, in Grant county, and subsequently in the Wesleyan house of worship in Converse which was used by the society for a period of about two years, the membership increasing quite rapidly during that period. In the course of time this building became insufficient to meet the wants of the church, and steps were taken by both organizations to supply that want by the construction of a new house in which to worship. Accordingly, in 1859, the old building was torn away and the present comfortable frame edifice, occupying the same site, was erected at a cost of about $800. After the disorganization of the Wesleyan class, the United Brethren purchased the entire property, which was remodeled and formally dedicated as a United Brethren church in 1872. The following list embraces the majority of pastors of the society, viz: Revs. Cyrus Smith, B. F. Holcomb, Frank Morgan, Alexander Carroll, A. J. Stout, Wm. Owler, Mr. Mosier, J. Y. DeMurnburg, Thomas McFadden, Thomas Evans, Irwin Cox, John Cramer and Rev. James Bray, the last named being pastor at this time. The present membership of the church is about fifty.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CONVERSE.

Of the earliest efforts to establish a Methodist church in Jackson Township no record now remains: the majority of the families of that faith who resided here in the first year of the country's history having moved away or passed to the life beyond. Meetings were held in the neighborhood by itinerant ministers, as early as 1842 and it was about that date, or perhapse a couple of years later, that an organization was effected which met regularly for worship at the residences of the different members. Among the early preachers were Revs. Bowman and Bradshaw, men noted for their zeal in the cause they represented. Among the first members of the class were Joseph Powell and family, John Powell and family, Louisa Kimball, Shadrock Elliott and family and Jesse Elliott and family, the majority of whom have long since passed from the church militant to the church triumphant. Services were held in private dwellings until the completion of the Wesleyan church building in Converse, when the society was granted the use of the same until it had gained sufficient strength to erect a house of its own. The church continued to grow apace and in 1855 a neat frame temple of worship adapted to the wants of the congregation was erected on Wabash street at a cost of $600.

This building answered the purposes for which it was intended until 1886, when the wants of the church began to foreshadow the necessity of the erection of a house of worship of enlarged proportions for the accommodation of its increased membership. Accordingly in that year the necessary steps were taken toward the erection of a new building, the church disposing of the old house with that object in view. In due time the present stately brick edifice occupying the original site, was pushed toward completion as rapidly as the magnitude of the undertaking would allow. This building is one of the finest specimens of church architecture in the county, 59x50 feet in size, surrounded by a stately spire and cost $7,000. The present pastor is J. C. Bills. The membership is near two hundred. The officers are as follows: Mrs. Aydelott, Mrs. StClair, Mrs. Osborn, Miss Shinn, Mrs. Price and L. J. Reeves, class leaders; Henry Cates, J. C. Dunbaugh, Mrs. Clara Wales and Mrs. Aydelott, Stewards; A. Beall, F. J. Daily, C. S. Life, Dr. M. F. Baldwin, Henry Cates and Dr. M. C. Kimball, Trustees.

The Sunday school is large and the teachers are active and zealous doing all in their power to make their work interesting and beneficial. The school numbers near one hundred and fifty pupils, besides an efficient choir of teachers and officers. The present superintendent is C. B. Buchanan.

CHRISTIAN (DISCIPLE) CHURCH.

This society was organized by elder Henry Olinger, a pioneer preacher of piety and ability and dates its history from about the year 1868. Meeting were first held in the village school house and private dwellings, and among the earliest members of the organization were W. J. T. Saucer and family, D. E. Howe and family, James Lewis and family, Joel R. Davis and amily, George W. Ammon and family and Lewis Winthrow and family. The first Elders were Henry Olinger and G. W. Ammon. The organization thus constituted soon increased in membership to such an extent that in 1872 a lot was purchased in the east part of town upon which a substantial house of worship was erected and dedicated that year. Since that time the church has prospered satisfactorily, the labors of the various pastors having been very efficient, and devoted to the development of christian example, worthy of imitation. Commencing with 1873 the following are the names of the ministers who have sustained the relation of pastors of the society, viz: W. V. Trowbridge, J. A. Taylor, W. T. Huff, Mr. McKenzie, W. R. Lowe, D. A. McDowell, Oliver Carmicheal and J. S. Grant. In 1877 the house of worship erected in 1872 was burned, leaving the congregation in a very bad condition as there was no insurance on the building and the members were poor, but with the indominable pluck and energy characterized by these people they at once commenced to rebuild, and by the united energy of the members secured by the good people of our town they built a fine brick structure 36x50 feet, with 22 feet ceiling, at a cost of more than $4,000. This new house of worship was dedicated to the worship of God, free from indebtedness in August, 1890, by L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, Ind. This accomplished, the church started out with new energy and has prospered fairly well. The membership is near seventy. The Sunday school numbers from seventy to eighty including officers and teachers. James F. Howe is now superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Converse Presbyterian church was organized Nov. 12, 1870, by Rev. William Armstrong, who visited the town as missionary of the Muncie presbytery for the purpose of establishing a society. The petition for an organization was duly signed by the following members, viz: J. M. Darby, Catharine S. Darby, Lydia J. Kimball, J. A. Douglass, J. K. Darby, A. D. Kimball, F. M. Shinn, Elizabeth Piatt, Carrie D. Murray, Elizabeth Jones, A. B. Kimball, Henriettá S. Kimball, N. Dangerfield, David Coppock, Letelia Summers, James Parker, V. Flora Darby, A. Cordelia Douglass, J. M. Wright, Mrs. J. M. Wright, J. A. Phelps, Eunice Haud, Jackson Saxon, A. P. Stout, M. P. Keasby and Emma A. Zeek. The society has since its organization met in the U. B. church and the Christian church until the year 1893, when they built a neat little frame church on the corner of Marion and Washington streets, with a seating capacity of about 250, and are now in a prosperous condition. Much credit is due Rev. T. A. Steel in the erection of this edifice, but he died before its completion. The pastors since Rev. C. T. White, above named, were: Revs. Cregg, T. A. Steel, M. Pearson and the present pastor, G. D. Parker. The officers are A. B. Kimball, David Bohn and F. M. Shinn, elders; J. S. Martin, Mark Tully and A. B. Kimball, trustees.

The Sunday-school numbers fifty persons, including officers and teachers. The present superintendent is O. H. Trook.

CONVERSE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

To Elder J. J. Copeland is due the credit of sowing the first seed, which, under his careful culture, germinated and in due time developed into the Christian church of Converse. After visiting the town at intervals for several months and preaching with great acceptance, he succeeded in gathering together about thirty members of his faith, who on the 13th day of May, 1886, were united into a society which has already increased until more than forty names appear upon the record. In September of the above year the Methodist house of worship was purchased and moved to the opposite side of the street, where it has undergone a complete remodeling, being at this time a comfortable and commodious edifice. The society prospered for a few years after its organization, but by removals and deaths it went down, and there are no regular services now held, although there are a few loyal members.

CONVERSE TO-DAY.

The growth of Converse since the completion of the Pan-Handle railroad in 1868 has been fully up to the expectation of its friends, and it is today a flourishing town of over 1,000 inhabitants. It commands the trade of a large and fertile area of Miami, Grant and Howard counties, and is the principal shipping point between Logansport and Marion. Its present business is as follows: General stores—R. Powell & Son, H. J. Rausman, Sumpter & Day W. C. Lancaster and Amos Fowler. Groceries—A. Michael, John H. Bryan, Wm. A. Banks and James P. Powell. Druggists—B. F. Agness and Lamm & Gift. Hardware—C. W. Hunt & Sons, Bond & Powell and Kellar & Detamore. Milliners—Mrs. H. J. Rausman, Mrs. W. C. Lancaster, Miss Flora Ogborn, Renaker Sisters and Mrs. Lydia Kimball. Jewelers—A. F. Fox and James Sullivan. Photographer—C. E. Hiatt. Attorneys—J. W. Eward, Roscoe

Kimple, Samuel Strickler; pension attorney, J. O. Frame. Physicians—Drs Baldwin & Hawkins, O. P. Litzenberger and M. C. Kimball. Livery stables—Dudley's and Clarence Jarrett. Planing mills and lumber yards—L. S. Murphy, D. N. Hurd & Co. and Osborn & Anderson. Butchers—Case & Worst and John F. Reyburn. Barbers—W. W. Bryan, R. B. Agness, Wm. Tuey and Nate Malott. Undertaking and furniture—A. Acker. Saddle and harness makers—J. A. Phillips & Son and Arthur McLane. Saloons—Henry Conrandt and Daniel Darnell.

It has a population estimated by the school enumeration of between 1,800 and 2,000 inhabitants. In 1890, when the census was taken, the population of the town was 935, but since that time the population has more than doubled. The rows of old frame business structures on Jefferson street, the principal business street, have since that time given place to large brick blocks; the name of the town has been changed from Xenia to Converse; new streets have been made and improved so that we now have as fine thoroughfares as towns of greater pretensions. We have electric lights, water works and a natural gas plant which affords its inhabitants cheap fuel and lights. Altogether we have all the luxuries of a city.

AMBOY.

The town of Amboy, on the Pan-Handle railroad, four miles northwest of Converse, is situated in Section 23, Township 25 North, Range 5 East, and dates its history from August, 1867, at which time the original plat, consisting of fifty-one lots, was laid out by Bennett Fellows, Abijah Ridgeway, John Ptomey and John A. Lamb. The village is an outgrowth of the railroad, and for several years after the completion of that line acquired considerable reputation as a shipping point for lumber, which was first gotten out in immense quantities by Elisha Clark and Messers. Louder & Smith. Mr. Clark located his large steam saw mill in 1867, and the firm of Lowder & Smith came later in the same year, and did a flourishing business until some time in 1868, when their mill passed into the hands of other parties, who subsequently moved it from the place. Clark operated his mill quite successfully for about two years, when he disposed of it and abandoned the lumber business. These mills formed the nucleus of quite a flourishing village, and within a few months a number of residences were erected on the town site. In the summer of 1867 Benjamin Bond came to the place with a stock of general merchandise and erected a business house on the corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets, which he occupied until recently. A two-story building was shortly afterward erected on the northeast corner of the same crossing by J. F. Overman, who remained about two years, when he removed his stock to Miami. In the meantime a number of substantial citizens became residents of the village, among whom were B. F. Reynolds, a carpenter and builder; Martin Morgan and D. McDonald, blacksmiths, and William Reynolds, who built a planing mill in 1867 which he operated with good success until some time the following year. Messrs. Lowder & Smith, in connection with their lumber business, built a grist mill shortly after locating in the village and operated it as long as they remained in the place. William Patterson was probably the

third merchant in the town, after whom came from time to time the following business men, viz: Thomas & Wilson, general store; Mr. Josephy, who carried on a clothing and dry goods house for a short time; Robert Coats, general merchandise, from 1875 to 1879; Spencer & Sweetzer, general goods; Jacob Arnold, Dr. Schooley, Philip G. Yoars, Calvin Edgerton, Edgerton & Canady, Samuel Vinnedge and B. F. Crites, the last of whom started the first drug store in the place.

The Amboy business directory for 1895 consisted of the following firms: Amboy Brick and Tile works, Ridgeway, Long & Fellow; J. A. Baldwin, physician; P. G. Yoars, creamery; R. Dailey, blacksmith; C. Edgerton, general merchandise; Frank Edgerton, livery; D. F. Deisch, elevator; Ellaman & Cox, drugs and jewelry; R. A. Kessler, flouring mill; D. Haifley, agricultural implements; W. H. Haifley, physician; Geo. Lickfelt, blacksmith; E. A. Logan, shoemaker; T. C. Malaley, general merchandise; J. F. Melton, harness; Baldwin & Kennedy, brick and tile works; T. C. Overman, grocer; Summers, saw and planing mill; W. W. Smith, grocer; W. J. Stilwell, restaurant and confectionery; Sullivan & Pond, blacksmiths; Wm. Thorn, general merchandise; Vance & Dailey, meat market; Zimmerman & Miller, hardware The manufacture of drain tile has been an important industry of the village for several years, and at the present time a large and flourishing business is being conducted by Messrs. Ridgeway & Lamb.

The first physician in Amboy was Dr. J. A. Baldwin, who located in the fall of 1868, and is still in the active practice of his profession, being one of the oldest resident physicians in the township. Dr. H. D. Hattery, of Logansport, practiced there for some time, as did also Drs. John Wright, E. K. Friermood and Isaac Carey.

The first addition to the original plat of the town was made November, 1871, by B. B. Lamb, who surveyed and offered for sale four lots, which were soon purchased and improved. An addition of seven lots was made the same month by E. C. Fellows, and in August, 1875, the last addition of ten standard lots was platted for Mr. Reynolds. In 1881 the citizens of the village, by a very decided majority, decided to take upon themselves the task of maintaining a corporation, and a board for putting the same into effect was accordingly elected and duly qualified.

Amboy enjoys superior educational advantages, and boasts of two as fine and commodious brick school buildings as there are in the county. The first of these was erected by public donations in 1872, and afterward leased to the township for a graded school.

Amboy Friends church, one of the largest and most influential religious societies in Miami county, was organized as early as 1847 or '48 in a small cabin a short distance from the present site of the village. Among the early members were John Pearson and family, Nathan Arnold and family, William Overman and family and Eli Overman and family, and one of the earliest members was Mordecai Painter. The house in which the first meetings of the society were held was a deserted dwelling, and this unpretentious building served the congregation until a more convenient log structure could be erected. About one year after the date of the organization a plat of ground northwest

of the village was purchased, and within a short time a hewed log structure 25x40 feet in size was erected and ready for use. The building served the purpose for which it was intended until about the year 1865, at which time the wants of the society foreshadowed the necessity of a house more in keeping with the rapidly increasing congregation; accordingly in that year work was commenced upon the present commodious frame building, just north of the village limits, which in due time was completed and formally dedicated to the Master's service. This is one of the largest church edifices in the county, and will comfortably seat an audience of 500, and cost the sum of $2,000. The church is in a prosperous condition, and at this time has a membership of over 300.

TRUSTEES OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP, SINCE 1865.

Daniel Mendenhall elected	April,	1865
Peter Helm, appointed	April,	1865
same "	April,	1866
Joseph Powell, elected	November	1866
Abner D. Kimbell "	April,	1866
Henry Thomas "	April,	1868
H. P. Mason, "	April,	1869
same "	October,	1870
L. Stwart, "	October,	1872
O. H. P. Macy "	October,	1874
same "	October,	1876
L. B. Carver, "	April,	1878
E. K. Firemood, "	April,	1880
J. Q. McIlwaine, "	April,	1882
same, "	April,	1884
Aaron Michael, "	April,	1886
Jesse A. Jones, "	April,	1888
John E. Harrison "	April,	1890
John. H. Moreen "	November,	1894

STATISTICAL REPORT OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP FOR 1895.

Acres of wheat sown in 1894	3,086
Acres of corn planted in 1895	3,365
Acres of oats sown in 1895	709
Acres of rye sown in 1894	226
Acres of Irish potatoes planted in 1895	33
Number of acres in timothy meadow in 1895	1,093
Number of acres in clover in 1895	918
Number rods of drain tile on farms	1,948
Bushels of timothy seed saved for year ending April 1, 1895	8
Gallons of milk taken from cows during past twelve months	122,130
Pounds of butter made past twelve months	14,647
Pounds of cheese made during past 12 mo., Amboy Creamery Co	60,000
Number of horses	795
Number of mules	39

Number of cattle	1,710
Number of hogs three months old and over	4,746
Chickens, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	915
Turkeys, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	71
Geese, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	2
Ducks, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	9
Eggs, No. dozen sold and used past 12 months	20,100
Bees, No. of colonies	31
Apples, No of bushels	1,818
Pears, No. of bushels grown, in 1894	263
Apple trees, No. bearing	3,710
Peach trees, No. bearing	206
Pear trees, No. bearing	377
Plum trees, No. bearing	175
Quince trees, No. bearing	31
Cherry trees, No. bearing	935
Grape vines, No. bearing	767
Binders No. of	55
Mowers, No. of	58
Threshing machines, No. of	2
Clover hullers, No. of	16

TAXABLES AND TAXES, JACKSON TOWNSHIP, 1895.

Acres of land, 14,600.41; value of lands	$ 3,378 00
Value of improvements	111,065 00
Lands and Improvements	489,185 00
Value of lots	52,330 00
Imporvements	149,950 00
Value of lots and improvements	102,285 00
Personal property	148,655 00
Telegraph	3,955 00
Railroads	77,725 00
Total value of taxables	1,121,905 00
Polls 481 male dogs, 113; female dogs 8; state taxes	1.206 19
Benevolent institution fund	560 95
State educational institution fund	186 98
State sinking fund	326 56
State school	1,474 59
Permanent endowment fund, Indiana University	56 09
Countytax	4,740.09
Township tax	895 33
Supplementary tuition tax	2,519 38
Special school tax	3,557 23
Road Tax	1,605 09

Additional road tax	688 72
Dog tax	86 00
Corporation Tax	182 14
Turnpike Funds	776 79
Sinking Fund	227 66
Total taxes, 1895	19,501 22

CHAPTER XXVIII.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

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THIS township was called Richland on account of its heavy forests and productive soil. It lies in the north-east part of the county and is bounded on the north by Perry township, east by Wabash county, south by Erie and Peru townships, and west by Jefferson and Union townships. It contains thirty-eight square miles or 24,320 acres. Eel river flows through the township from north-east to south-west and its principle tributary, Flowers creek, flows into it near Chili.

A bird's-eye view of the township, in the summer season, would present a beautiful valley, on each side of which is a line of hills gently receding into a high and rolling surface. Through the center of the valley peacefully winds the Eel, and form the adjacent hills dart rivulets to join the river. Along the streams and on the uplands sway clumps of the primeval forests—oak walnut, sugar, beech and other decidious trees. Along the margin of the streams and among the clumps of forest trees are fields of waving, golden grain. On green pastures are grazing cattle, horses and sheep. Here and there are large and elegant residences, surrounded by various buildings, near is a garden spot and orchard heavily leaden with ripening fruit.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white man to found a home in Richland township was David Williams, who came sometime within the year 1836. It is reported that James and John Long and William Jones sought homes near him that same year. The next year a number of energetic pioneers came, among the number being Robert Miller, James Conner, John Allison, Allen Lockridge, Edmond I. Kidd, John Conner, Moses Martindale, Daniel Ward, Martin Scruggs, Jesse Martindale, Richard Miller, Alvin Riddle, William Bish, and Thomas Smith. In 1839 and '40 the little band of pioneers whose cabins stood here and there in the great forests, were joined by others, among whom may be mentioned N. G. Miller, Amos Murphy, Henry Norris, Robert Watson, John Miller, Samuel Rank, Joseph Clark, J. D. Cox, Michael Taylor, Jacob Peer, Samuel Hart, Reuben Overman, Samuel Fisher, Caleb Petty, David Marquiss, Willis Hill, Alonso Daud, Solomon Hobaugh, David Graham, Benjamin Baltimore Peter Woolpert, Benjamin Griffith, Enos Baldwin and John Sellars. Among those

who came shortly after 1840 may be mentioned Watson Monteeth, Lewis King, Samuel Jamison, Thomas Black, Samuel Heilman, James Jones, Josiah and William Petty, David Marquiss, James Tracy, Samuel Davis, Andrew Wolf, James Holinshade, Reuben K. Charles, Amos and James Wooley.

PRIORITY OF EVENTS.

"The first religious meeting of this township was held at the cabin of Robert Miller in 1837 by the Methodists. Later in the same year a meeting was held at the house of John Long by the same denomination. The early preachers were Beswick, Truslow, Reyburn, McFarland and Westlake. The latter, not accustomed to traveling in the dense forests, where the narrow path could only be kept by observing closely the glazed trees, frequently got lost and was accordingly late at his appointments.

"The first church was built by the Methodists, on the farm of Richard Miller, in 1842.

"The first school-house was built on the Robert Watson farm in 1838. Robert Watson had charge of the first school held in the new house. This house was used by the Methodists as a place for regular worship until the building of their church. Another school-house was built the same year on the M. Martindale farm. M. Martindale, Jr., taught the first school held there in the winter of 1838 and '39.

"The township was organized Nov. 6, 1837. The following August, 1838, an election was held at the cabin of David Williams. Edmund I. Kidd and Martin Scruggs were chosen first justices of the peace; Moses Martindale, Thomas Smith and David Williams, trustees.

"The first settlers were compelled to go to the mill of Burl Daniels, in Jefferson township, to have their corn ground. Afterward Joseph Holman built a mill on Wesaw creek, which was patronized by the citizens of Richland. The first mill within the borders of the township, however, was built by Thomas Gowdy in 1842. Another mill was built by Samuel Rank in 1850. The next mill was built at Chili by William McColley in 1852.

"Among the first marriages celebrated in the township was that of Willis Buck to a daughter of Robert Watson and Edmond Blackmond to a daughter of David Williams, both in 1839.

"In 1838 Rebecca Miller, wife of Robert Miller, gave birth to a son (Robert), who was probably the first white child born in the township.

"The first death was a daughter of Richard Miller, which occurred in the year 1839."

VILLAGES.

The little village of Chili is located on the Detroit division of the Wabash, and is the eastern terminus of the Eel River division of the Wabash. It is beautifully situated on Eel river, immediately surrounded by one of the richest farming districts under the sun. The village was laid out in 1838, and soon became a flourishing trading point. At an early period it could raise a larger crowd at a demonstration than Peru. It was surveyed and recorded under the name of New Market. A saw mill, grist mill and carding mill were established at an early date. Chili contains about 200 people, but few more than it had fifty years ago. It has long since been deserted as one of the principal trading points in the north part of the county. A splendid pike gives

rapid and direct access to Peru. After the completion of the L. E. & W. Denver sprung up only three miles west of Chili. The first business man was N. C. Hall, father of Clarence Hall, the Peru clothier. When Adam Awalt started a store in 1847 N. C. Hall and Samuel Graham were the only merchants who previous to that time had engaged in the merchantile business.

Wooleytown, located two and a half miles northeast of Denver is a deserted village. Amos Wooley and three sons located here in 1846. They were mechanics and started a blacksmith and wagon shop soon after their arrival. William Harp opened a store in 1850, in the upper room of the wagon shop. He afterwards built a good frame store room. Abraham Leedy was the next merchant. Wooleytown gained quite a reputation for a short time for the manufacture of looms for weaving, and the manufacture of grain cradles. On the completion of the L. E. & W. the postoffice was changed to Denver, and the hopes of Wooleytown sank never to rise again.

Paw Paw is another deserted village. N. G. Miller came from Fayette county and settled on the present site of the village in 1839. Richard Miller was the first store keeper. J. D. Cox, who afterward became so prominent in the county was a silent partner.

The brother of Henry Dutton kept a store here at one time. As many as a dozen have engaged in the mercantile business from time to time.

Dr. Jones was the first physician, and then followed five or six others from time to time. Paw Paw at one time had a large blacksmith shop, a wagon shop and a cabinet-maker; two doctors, two general stores and twelve residences. N. G. Miller at present owns the plat, and has moved several old decaying houses away and used them for wood. If you were going through the place now your attention might be aroused to ask some one if that was once a town.

Pettysville is the name of another small town. It is not an old, deserted village, but its star is growing brighter. The town was started by Daniel Petty, who built a store-room when the Eel River road, now the Detroit division of the Wabash, was completed in 1872. A. J. Petty was the merchant for a number of years. He built a large store-room in 1887 and filled it with a large general stock. Three years ago he sold to L. A. Baber, who is the present owner. He is also postmaster, express and freight agent.

A town was platted a short distance east of Denver in 1853 by Benjamin Griffith, Michael Taylor, Eli Treestone and Thomas Jameson. The plat was called Anson and it was laid out for the purpose of securing the I. P. & C. railroad. The proprietors failed in their proposed plans and the plat was subsequently deserted.

TRUSTEES OF RICHLAND TOWNSHIP SINCE 1865.

Samuel Davis	elected	November	1864
James M. Jones	"	April	1865
" "	"	September	1865
" "	"	April	1866
" "	"	"	1867
R. K. Charles	"	October	1868

Samuel Keim	"	April	1869
Lewis Conner	"	October	1870
" "	"	"	1872
Henry L. Cady	"	"	1874
" "	"	"	1876
Al Norris	"	"	1878
" "	"	April	1880
David Derck	"	"	1882
Jonas B. Bair	"	"	1884
Joseph B. Martindale	"	"	1886
" "	"	"	1888
Clark Latta	"	"	1890
Abraham Whisler	"	November	1894
" "	"	"	1895

TAXABLES AND TAXES OF RICHLAND TOWNSHIP, 1895.

Acres of land	24,942.92
Value of land	$644,395
" " improvements	85,855
" " personal property	190,220
" " telegraph property	3,885
" " railroad property	151,380
Total value of taxables	1,077,885
Polls	250
Male dogs	166
Female dogs	8
State tax	1,095.11
Benevolent institutional funds	179.68
State debt sinking funds	323.27
State schools	1,310.68
Permanent endowment funds Indiana University	53.89
County tax	4,418.61
Township tax	431.16
Supplementary tuition tax	1,787.13
Special school tax	1,355.97
Road tax	2,155.79
Dog tax	182.00
Additional road tax	1,077.89
Turnpike funds	1,077.89
Total tax of 1895	15,988.11

CHAPTER XXIX.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

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THIS township is bounded on the north by the Wabash river, east by Wabash county, south by Harrison township, and west by Washington township. The Mississinewa river enters the township on the east about three and a half miles from the northern boundary line, flows a northwesterly course and enters the Wabash about a mile west of the western boundary line of Washington township. The southern part of the township is watered and drained by the tributaries of Big Pipe creek.

The broad valley in the fork of the river is level. On the south bank of the Mississinewa are high and rugged bluffs, back of which the surface is high and rolling and southward recedes into a low and level surface. The entire territory was originally covered with a dense forest of oak, beech, hickory, sugar, walnut and many other deciduous trees. In this vast forest was originally a dense, almost impenetrable underbrush. In the valley and on the lowlands of the south the demands of agriculture have cleared the larger part of this great forest, and the recent demand for building timber has culled from the groves on each farm all the best trees. On the cliffs which skirt the river valley, where it is difficult to get the timber, may be seen some of the giant specimens which were the past glory of this forest.

Some of the most beautiful landscape sceneries of the Wabash valley are within the limits of Butler township. Standing on the high and rugged bluffs, one may look over a broad and fertile valley and see groves of trees, cultivated fields of grain, cattle grazing, orchards and residences. The "seven pillars" are a ledge of rocks rising twenty to thirty feet perpendicular from the bed of the river. They are situated on the north bank of the Mississinewa about two miles from its mouth. Through the ages seven pillars have been carved from the lime rock by the corrosive elements, and between two of these pillars is a cave. Frequently a party of pleasure-seekers are seen upon the green above the cliffs with a well-filled basket and some books.

The territory embraced in the township was the principal seat of the

Miamis. This was their happy hunting-ground. Here was their fatherland, and here many of their head men and warriors lie buried. Every hilltop, every shady glen, and every brook are the scenes of their legends and traditions.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

Were a sturdy class of men and women, the majority of whom emigrated from Pennsylvania and Ohio. In the north end of the township was considerable canal land, and this was offered for sale some seven years before the reserve land. Thus the first settlements were made in the north part of the township. It is often quite uncertain who was the first settler of a township. The prominence as the first settler of Butler has been conceded to Martin Wilhelm, whose history later was very unfavorable. He emigrated from Pennsylvania and settled, in the spring of 1839, just southeast of the present site of Peoria. After several years' residence he sold out to Isaac Litzenberger and moved a short distance west and settled on what is yet known as the "Spec" Johnson farm. James and Thomas Clayton, Benjamin Barnes and Hugh Banks arrived later, the same year as Wilhelm. James Clayton died some six years after he settled. Banks, after a short stay on his claim, moved to Wabash county. A number of years ago Barnes, a brother and two other men were drowned in the Wabash river while rafting logs Thomas Clayton was a resident of the township for a number of years, until his death.

The canal land was offered for sale in 1840, hence a flood of immigrants poured in along the Wabash river. Prominent among those who arrived in 1840 were Isaac and John Litzenberger, James Beard and Moses Falk. Falk settled on the farm now owned by J. S. Thomas. He established a large trading post, where he sold goods and whisky to the Indians. The old settlers report that they have seen as many as twenty Indians lying dead drunk around the trading post. When the canal land was offered for sale in 1840 there were only six settlers in the township.

The prominent arrivals of 1841 were Joseph Votaw and Joseph Sullivan, both of whom recently passed to their long, long home, and their neighbors that year were Isaac Deeters, William Parks and Rev. Joseph Davis. Early in 1842 Benjamin Hahn and three brothers settled near Peoria. Soon after their arrival a great number took up claims.

THE INDUSTRIES

Of the early days consisted principally in saw milling. The first saw mill of the township was built by Isaac and John Litzenberger in the spring of 1843, near the plat of Peoria. Later they attached a corn cracker, which, if run all day, could grind about fifty bushels. The second saw mill was built at Santa Fe by Matthew Fennimore about the year 1845. In 1847 he built a grist mill a few yards from the saw mill, where he did a lucrative business for some years. About eighteen years ago the grist mill burned down and was rebuilt at once. It has done custom work about all the time since then—run by water and steam power. The third saw mill of the township was built by J. S. Barnes not far from New Hope church, about 1854, on land now owned by William Null. A short time after this Gates & West built a mill with a circular saw at Grassy Point. This was the first circular saw in the township.

About 1864 Barnes sold the machinery of his mill and it was moved away. Benjamin Hahn then built a mill about a half mile from the site of Barnes' old mill on land now owned by John Lavengood. Dr. John C. Helm, father of Dr. John H. Helm, of Peru, built a large grist mill at Peoria about 1850 About 1863 J. S. Thomas bought a half interest from William Rankins. Thomas was the principal operator of the mill until 1874, when it burned down. He had as partners from time to time Miller, Constant and Beamer. When the mill burned he and Beamer sold the seat to Joseph Stewart, who rebuilt the mill.

THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY

Of the township is quite interesting. At a very early time, even before the pioneers of this county, French missionaries were among the Miamis teaching them the arts of civilization and pointing them to a Savior. These Catholic missionaries made a lasting impression upon the hearts and minds of the red men. Early in the '40's Methodists and Baptists preached among the people. Pim-y-ot-e-mah, Brouillette and Beter Bondy were early converted to christianity by the Baptists, and each one strove to better their race by preaching and by precept. Some years ago the writer took dinner at the home of Pim-y-ot-e-mah, a short time before his death. The grand old man, before partaking of the food, asked a blessing in the Miami tongue. The softness and beauty of the language and the intonations of his voice were eloquent and impressive, though we could not understand a single word.

Just south of Peoria stands a weather-beaten frame church which tells quite a history. The father of James Hahn had saved about $500 and was going west to invest in Iowa land. But just a short time previous to the anticipated western journey Hahn was converted by a denomination which called themselves the Church of God. He then became so enthusiastic that he gave up his western scheme and built a large frame church on the corner of his farm with his $500. This was about 1856. It was the first house of worship built in the north part of the township. For some years Hahn had great camp meetings on his place adjoining Peoria. He built great, long sheds for the horses and at his house fed a vast number of camp meeting people. He even became so enthusiastic that he took to the pulpit himself. Between the '40's and '60's the Church of God was very prosperous, but then began to wane, and at present it has not a single adherent in the country. A number of years after the church was built, the church, as well as the farm, was sold to E. H. Shirk, who then sold it to H. Crull. The old church was then about to be sold for the lumber that was in it, when the people of the neighborhood bought it and the land on which it stands. The deed to the property designates no particular denomination, but is owned by all who wish to worship there. After the sect which called themselves the Church of God failed to exists, the Methodists organized, but many years ago they, too, failed. Then the Christians held meetings in the old church for some time, and then the Baptists.

The Christian frame temple of worship in the southeast part of the township was built about thirty years ago. Previous to this they had an or-

ganization which met in school-houses. Among the early preachers were Revs. H. Brown, McPherson, Blount, Clark and Grissom. The original congregation consisted of Aaron York, William Keiser, Jefferson Adams, Jacob Fansler, John Guthrie, William Reynolds, Lewis Elsroad, Adam Raymer and David Hartleroad. The church is still alive, but not as prosperous as formerly.

The Presbyterians early met in school-houses in the northwestern part of the township for divine services. In the fall of 1863 they commenced building a church on land donated by George McKinstry. The dedicatory sermon was preached by a Rev. Carnahan, Sept. 25, 1864. Rev. McCabe, a Presbyterian minister of Peru, was the first one to preach that doctrine in Butler township. He preached for some time in the school-house and was the first principal mover in building the new church. Following McCabe was Rev. Milford, a colored student of Crawfordsville, who preached there one year before the close of his college course. Following him were Revs. Everett, Thompson, Samuel Wykoff and Francis Flynn. After these there were no regular services. For some time Revs. Carnahan and Luce preached occasionally. About the year 1883 Rev. L. P. Marshall, of the Presbyterian church of Peru, was employed, and through his efforts New Hope church prospered numerically and financially. The original members of the congregation were William P. Way, D. C. White and his father, George McKinstry, Josiah Hann, and Cunningham Cathcart.

About 1869 the Methodists built a house of worship at Santa Fe, but the church was not completed until 1871. The early preachers were Revs. Luellen, Pucket, Ramie, Hoback, Perry and John Albright, Wayman and Loving. The original member were Andy Woolpert, Ross Mowbray, James Dobinspec, James and Thomas Keyes, John and Abel Howes.

THE HISTORICAL INCIDENTS

Of Butler township have ever been interesting topics of conversation. The Wilhelm murder occurred about 1845. It seems that old Martin Wilhelm had a daughter to whom a young man by the name of Ullery wished to pay his respects. The father forbade the young man ever to enter the house. The lover, however, continued his visits to the object of his affections. One evening the lover and his sweetheart, not permitted to court in the house, were strolling in the yard. This so aroused the father that he went out and shot the young man. The son, William Wilhelm, upon hearing the report, ran out and fired his pistol in the air. They took young Ullery's body and tied it to the bottom of the Mississinewa river, just below the dam at Peoria. About two months after the murder a traveler was crossing the river on the old road near Edward Miller's farm. He was letting his horse drink when a corpse drifted against him. This was the body of Ullery. Both Martin Wilhelm and his son were sent to the penitentiary, but the latter had much the longer time to serve. The old man had served his term and was living on his farm, where "Spec" Johnson later lived, when he died. While on his deathbed he confessed the murder, and then his son was released from prison. When Johnson, who purchased the Wilhelm farm, was tearing down the old cabin he found a die for making counterfeit money.

In the year 1854 the settlement along the Wabash was aroused by another bloody deed. A young man by the name of Kimball, from the east, was visiting some of his relatives here. As he and his friends were seated by the fire one evening, three drunken Indians went by whooping and yelling. Kimball took the gun and went out, saying "I'll end that yelling." He shot the three Indians, killing two outright and wounding the third, who recovered. Drs. Morehead, White and Keiser held the postmortem examination. Jack Bondy and Monotonah were the two killed; Cotemongo recovered. Kimball was arrested and tried, but, to the surprise of all, was acquitted.

One day in the spring of 1850 Caleb Faunce, who lived near Peoria, went to the little town. On the way he left his gun at a neighbor's. As he was standing along the river an Indian, who was an expert shot with the bow and arrow, shot arrows about his head to scare him. The Indian followed him home shooting at him. When Faunce arrived where he had left his gun he shot the Indian. Faunce served one year in the old log jail at Peru, and then was sentenced to two years in the state prison.

THE VILLAGE OF PEORIA

Is situated in the northeastern part of Butler township, on the south bank of the Mississinewa. Isaac Litzenberger laid out the town in 1845. Joseph Younce built the first house, and immediately after a blacksmith shop. Isaac Litzenberger built the first store-room. After four years they sold out to William McClain. David Daniels, a Mr. Jamison, Alford Litzenberger, Noah Minnie and a Mr. Hollingsworth were early merchants. Dr. John C. Helm was the first practicing physician. Peoria was at one time quite a trading point, but it is now of very little importance.

Santa Fe, a little village, is situated in the extreme southern part of the township. It was laid out in 1845 by a Mr. Fennimore. In 1846 it contained a saw mill, school-house and one hewed log-house. Nate Runyan was the second settler on the site of the town. Santa Fe was at one time a flourishing country village, but when the Pan Handle road was completed trade was drawn to villages along that line and the growth of the place was checked. It now contains about 200 inhabitants.

TRUSTEES OF BUTLER TOWNSHIP SINCE 1865.

Abraham R. Miller, elected		April	1865
" " "		"	1866
" " "		"	1867
Geo. G. Murphy	"	"	1868
" " "		"	1869
" " "		October	1870
" " "		"	1872
Stephen Cranor	"	"	1874
Jefferson Shinn	"	"	1876
" " "		"	1878
William Way	"	April	1880
" " "		"	1882
John Lavengood	"	"	1884
Andrew E. Wallace	"	"	1886
" " "		"	1888
John B. Iddings	"	"	1890
J. S. Conn	"	November	1894

STATISTICAL REPORT OF BUTLER TOWNSHIP FOR 1895.

Acres of wheat sown in 1894	3,461
Acres of corn planted in 1895	3,533
Acres of oats sown in 1895	770
Acres of Irish potatoes planted in 1895	43
Number of acres in timothy meadow in 1895	1,357
Number of acres in clover in 1895	837
Number rods of drain tile on farms	45,658
Bushels of timothy seed saved for year ending April 1, 1895	3
Bushels of clover seed saved for year ending April 1, 1895	96
Gallons of milk taken from cows during past twelve months	69,590
Pounds of butter made past twelve months	18,666
Number of horses	604
Number of mules	12
Number of cattle	639
Number of hogs three months old and over	1,376
Number of sheep	341
Chickens, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	498
Turkeys, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	42
Ducks, No. dozen sold or used past 12 months	517
Eggs, No. dozen sold and used past 12 months	13,576
Bees, No. of colonies	19
Apples, No of bushels	13
Pears, No. of bushels grown, in 1894	65
Apple trees, No. bearing	3,813
Peach trees, No. bearing	269
Pear trees, No. bearing	231
Plum trees, No. bearing	53
Quince trees, No. bearing	6
Cherry trees, No. bearing	425
Grape vines, No. bearing	321
Binders No. of	59
Mowers, No. of	59
Threshing machines, No. of	4
Clover hullers, No. of	1

TAXABLES AND TAXES OF BUTLER TOWNSHIP, 1895.

Acres of land	18,610.25
Value of land	$448,575
" " improvements	45,825
Value of lots and improvements	4,930
" " personal property	116,675
Total value of taxables	616,005
Polls	231
Male dogs	156
Female dogs	2
State tax	669.90
Benevolent institutional funds	308

State educational institution fund	103.62
State debt sinking funds	184.80
State schools	793.10
Permanent endowment funds Indiana University	30.80
County tax	2,569.24
Township tax	677.60
Supplementary tuition tax	1,289.75
Special school tax	981.35
Road tax	339.40
Dog tax	160.00
Additional road tax	616.00
Turnpike funds	616.00
Total tax of 1895	9,738.81

CHAPTER XXX.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

THIS township, named in honor of that illustrious orator and statesman, Henry Clay, is situated in the south part of the county. It is six miles from north to south boundary lines and four miles from east to west, containing twenty-four square miles, 15,360 acres. The township is bounded on the north, east and west by Washington, Harrison and Deer Creek, respectively, and on the south by Howard county. Deer creek, with its numerous little tributaries, ramifying every part of the country, furnishes water for stock and also facilitates tile drainage. The surface is quite level and the soil is a deep, black loam. Until recently the surface was swampy, but by indefatigable toil and unceasing industry since the arrival of the first settlers the swamps have been tiled and now produce heavy crops of corn, oats, wheat and other grains.

EARLY PIONEERS.

Clay was one of the last townships to be settled. Little more than fifty years ago it was covered with a vast forest that knew not the sound of civilized life. But many of the pioneers, like their busy toil, have ceased; others, gypsy-like, who kept on the westward margin of civilization, built their shelter for only a short while. Civilization was an embarrassment to them. There are very few of the plain, old-fashioned fathers left

"Who lived in days of deeds sublime,
When our broad land was new,
To tell us o'er the tales of youth,
Forgetting they are old—
The tales of courage, love and truth,
Which years ago were told!"

Henry Daggy has been given the prominence as the first settler of Clay. He settled in 1844 on what is now known as the John Zody farm. It is said that Otis Fish arrived the same year and located in the northern part of the township. Each year Daggy and Fish received neighbors until 1847, the year of the land sale, when nearly all the land was taken up and cleared rapidly.

Prominent among those who came prior to the land sale were John Smith, Abel House, Abraham Woolpert, Eli Butler, Benjamin Fisher, Wm. Biggs, Nathaniel Bunn, Caleb Adams, Morgan Williams, Lewis Hoover, Samuel Wiley, and Andrew Kerskadon. Among those who located in the township during the years 1846 and '47 may be mentioned the following: Thomas Murden, John Roller, Samuel and Christian Lavengood, Cyrus Marquiss, Joseph Kessler, Samuel Workman, John Hoover, Wm. McClure, John Wilkinson, James Finney, Harrison Dixon, John Tracy, Benjamin Webb, Riley Martin, Morris Littlejohn and Isaac Mooney. Among those who came in 1848 '49 were John Clymer, Lewis Vandevender, Ebenezer Humrickhouse, Samuel Edwards, Jacob Beaver, Asel Griffy and Moses Ward.

INDUSTRIES.

On account of the heavy timber saw-milling had been carried on to a great extent until recently. The first saw mill of the township was built near where Waupecong is now by James Highland, who then owned the site of the town. At an early period there was a great many saw mills through the country. About twenty-five years ago an Indianapolis firm built a large saw mill where Frank Water now lives. They did an immense business, often sawing 15,000 feet of lumber per day. After several years they purchased nearly a section of land in the south part of the county and there built a mill, sawed out all the good timber and then sold the land. John Yoder and Absalom Miller started a saw mill at Waupecong about 1848. It had not run long until a corn-cracker was attached. They ground corn only on Saturdays. About 1858 the proprietors sold to C. Brobst, who run it only about five years when it burned down, and never was rebuilt.

A grist mill was built at Waupecong early in the sixties by a stock company. In the latter part of the sixties the machinery was sold and moved away, and the frame was torn down. J. C Smucker, moved with some business enterprise, built a large grist mill in Waupecong about twenty years ago, and it too, failed. Henry Sams and the Kling Bros. have done a large saw mill business in the township in recent years. William L. Rhein built a large tile factory in 1878 in the north end of the township, where he did a large business for a number of years.

EARLY RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The first church of the township was built by the Methodists in Waupecong. But it failed about fourty years ago and the old frame has long since decayed and been torn down. About fifteen years ago Rev. John Evans revived the Methodists and they met in store rooms and at the homes of Joseph Mygrants and Mr. Maughmer until they were able to build a brick church at a cost of $1,800. Their early ministers were Revs. Rice, Young, Field, Boise, Myers, and Zartman. The first members were Joseph Mygrants, G. C. Maughmer, Catharine Troyer and William Kling.

The Evangelical church was organized in 1858. They built a frame, but after six or seven years built just across the line in Howard county and sold the old frame to Christian Phleger.

The United Brethren church, two mile east of Bennetts, was built about

twenty-two years ago. The church was organized about 1854. They at first met at the residences of members, and afterwards at a school house. Rev. Eli Hoover and John Condo organized the congregation, and it has been in a very prosperous condition since. Rev. Hoover remained two years, then followed Revs. Fletcher, Thomas, Simons, Smith, Evans and his brother, Oler, Cox, Boise and Zartman. The United Brethren also have an organization at Waupecong.

The Progressive Dunkards have a large frame house of worship in the northern part of the township. The church contains a large membership, many of whom are some of the most substantial farmers in the county.

The first marriage in the township was that of Lewis Reese to Catharine Love, solemnized in the fall of 1846. The same year William Love was married to Jemima Smith. Probably the first death in the township was that of Henry Daggy in the year 1845. In 1845 Naomi, wife of Andrew Woolpert, gave birth to a daughter—Martha Woolpert—who was the first white child born in the township. Bissel Phelps, father of A. J. Phelps, born in New York state in 1805, is the oldest man in the township, if not in the county.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

[The political history of the township was kindly furnished to us from the records by John W. Jenkins, the present trustee.]

Clay township was organized early in 1846 and the first election was held in April of that year at the residence of John Wilkinson. John Lucas was inspector and John Clymer, John Hicks and Simeon Farlow were elected trustees; William Biggs, justice of the peace, and Samuel Wiley, constable.

The records of Clay township show no meeting of the board of trustees for official business until April 29, 1853. The board consisted then of Abel Howes, president; James Tracy, librarian; John Simons, clerk. That seemed to be a meeting for the purpose of organization.

The second meeting was June 18, 1853, and was for the purpose of voting a tax to continue the schools after the public money was exhausted. Twenty-nine votes were cast, twenty-seven against the tax and two for it. The third meeting was August 27, 1853 for the purpose of passing on petitions to open new roads; fourth meeting, September 10, 1853, for same purpose; fifth meeting, October 11, 1853 for same purpose; sixth meeting February 24, 1854. This meeting seemed to be for the purpose of settling all claims against the township. Here is all of the claims allowed: $9.00 for books, $9.00 for books to use in schools, $13.60 for stove for what is now known as the Bowland school house. This was the total expenditures. The seventh meeting was held April 3, 1854, for the purpose of settling with the school teachers. The following teachers was paid: G. F. Brown $20.00, A. J. Phelps $20.00, Able Howes $20.00, Isaac Harter $17.44. The eighth meeting held April 8, 1854, was to allow claims. A few small claims were allowed and the board voted $27.50 as payment in full for services as trustees for 1853. That included payment for the three. The nineth meeting was held September 23, 1854. They voted to buy a stove for school house No. 6, and passed on some road petitions. At the tenth meeting, October 26, 1854, they passed on road viewers work and at the eleventh meeting, February 28, 1855, settled with road supervisors.

The twelfth meeting, March 31, 1855, was held for the purpose of paying school teachers the balance of their wages. The next session of the board was held April 7, 1855, and a road tax was levied, fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars. They met again May 24, 1855, to arrange for opening new roads and settling small claims. The fifteenth meeting was held September 18, 1855, to approve the report of road viewers and the next session was held February 28, 1856. This was the first meeting that the records speak of being held in Waupecong. The only business was to settle some claims and the next session March 15, 1856, was for the same purpose. The eighteenth meeting was April 7, 1856, at which was the first record of any election. The following officers were elected: Trustees, Harrison Dickson, A. Caple, Levi Clymer; justices of the peace, William Biggs and John Clymer; constables, John Roller and John Justice. John Roller is still living in Washington township.

The trustees prior to this election in 1856 were Able Hows, John Simons, James Tracy. Michael Kern, Benjamin Ballinger, A. Allis, Levi Clymer and Levi Wibel. The three elected then were Harrison Dixson, A. Caple, Levi Clymer. The above list are the men that held the office of trustee from April, 1853, until April 4, 1859. The law then changed to elect only one. Cincinnatus Brandon was the first to be elected under that law. A. J. Phelps was first elected April 2, 1860, and served until April 6, 1863, when Wm. McConnol was elected and served until April 4, 1864, when John Cunningham was elected and served until his death. William Biggs as administrator attended to the business until A. J. Phelps was appointed, December 24, 1864. Mr. Phelps served until April, 1878. Jacob Schrock was then elected and served until 1882; Dr. A, F. Smith was then elected and served until April 15, 1886; Jown W. Jenkins was then elected and served until the first Monday in August, 1890, when Noah King took the office and served until the first Monday in August, 1895. John W. Jenkins was elected in the fall election of 1894 and took the office the first Monday in August, 1895.

WAUPECONG AND LOREE.

Waupecong is a small village situated in the southern part of the township. It was founded about 1847 by Andrew Petty and was for some years known by the name of White Hall. Petty established a trading post and dealt considerably in lumber. Otto P. Webb, of Peru, operated the first trading house of the town of any importance. Dr. Morehead is said to have been the first practicing physician. The village contains thirty dwellings, about 150 inhabitants, one general store, one confectionery and notion store, one boot and shoe store, one saloon, one large saw mill and a large grist mill. The village is without a railroad and like all towns in a similar condition, it will, at no distant day, be deserted, its dwellings decayed and its site lost except to history.

The little station of Loree is situated in the northern part of the township on the Panhandle. The switch was built in 1888 and the next year E. B. Bottorff opened the first store. The town at present contains a switch, post-office, a saw mill run by Thomas & Smith, five or six dewelling houses and one general store, kept by M. P. Conn.

TAXABLES AND TAXES, CLAY TOWNSHIP, 1895.

Acres of land, 15,299.63; value of lands	$ 402,665 00
Value of improvements	56,375 00
Value of lots	665 00
Imporvements	3,790 00
Personal property	100,215 00
Telegraph	2,955 00
Railroads	136,090 00
Total value of taxables	702,760 00
Polls 204; male dogs, 110; female dogs 11; state taxes	734 89
Benevolent institution fund	351 33
State educational institution fund	117 11
State debt sinking fund	210 79
State school	874 91
Permanent endowment fund, Indiana University	35 14
County tax	2,900 86
Township tax	562 11
Supplementary tuition tax	613 11
Special school tax	2,158 93
Road Tax	1,053 97
Additional road tax	562 11
Dog tax	132 00
Turnpike Funds	762 65
Total taxes, 1895	11,009 41

STATISTICAL REPORT, CLAY TOWNSHIP, 1895.

Acres of wheat sown in fall of 1894	2,895
Acres of corn planted in 1895	3,089
Acres of oats sown in 1895	616
Acres of rye sown in 1894	162
Acres of Irish potatoes planted in 1895	37
Acres of melons planted in 1895	2
Number of acres in timothy meadow in 1895	1,045
Number of acres in clover in 1895	1,204
Rods of tile laid in 1895	3,180
Total rods of drain tile	61,106
Bushels of clover seed saved for year ending April 1, 1895,	103
Gallons of milk taken from cows past twelve months	95,300
Pounds of butter made past twelve months	19,675
Pounds of cheese made past twelve months	12,200
Number of horses, all breeds	517
Number died during past year	22
Number of mules	9
Number of Jersey cattle	43
Number of Short-horns	10
Number of all other breeds	752
Included in the above are milch cows to the number of	431
Number cattle dying past year	9

Number of pigs under three months old	14,043
Number of hogs three months old and over	2,702
Whole number died during past year	149
Number of sheep, all breeds	388
Number of lambs	273
Number of pounds of wool clipped in 1894	715
Number pounds clipped in 1895	1,650
Number sheep died past twelve months	12
Dozens chickens sold and used past twelve months	471
Dozens turkeys	42
Dozens geese	3
Dozens ducks	8
Dozens eggs	28,674
Colonies of bees	88
Number of bushels of apples grown in 1894	45
Number of bushels of pears	76
Number of bearing apple trees	3,308
Number of bearing peach trees	89
Number of bearing pear trees	196
Number of bearing plum trees	85
Number of bearing quince taees	10
Number of bearing cherry trees	368
Number of bearing grape vines	432

Number of binders, 73; mowers, 56; threshing machines, 4; clover hullers, 2

TRUSTEES OF CLAY TOWNSHIP, SINCE 1865.

Andrew J. Phelps,	appointed	December,	1864
" "	elected	April,	1865
" "	"	September,	1866
" "	"	April,	1867
" "	"	April,	1868
" "	"	April,	1869
" "	"	October,	1870
" "	"	October,	1872
" "	"	October,	1874
" "	"	October,	1876
Jacob Shrock	"	April,	1878
" "	"	April,	1880
Abraham F. Smith	"	April,	1882
" "	"	April,	1884
John W. Jenkins	"	April,	1886
" "	"	April,	1888
Noah W. King	"	April,	1890
John W. Jenkins	"	November,	1894

CHAPTER XXXI.

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HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

HARRISON township is situated in the south part of the county. It is the same size of the other three southern tier of townships. It is bounded on the west, north and east by Clay, Butler and Jackson townships respectively and on the south by Howard county. It was named as a tribute of honor to Wm. Henry Harrison. The surface is low and level and is drained and watered by Big Pipe and Deer creeks. The soil is mostly a deep black loam.

The township was organized in 1846. Later in the same year, the first election was held at the cabin of William Smith. Eighteen votes were cast. The officers elected were: Trustees, John Moorman and David Roe; justice of the peace, Soloman Hauk; constable, Able Hauk.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler of the township was Wm. Smith who located in the spring of 1844. Among others who came prior to the organization were Imri Murden, Joshua Dixon, Joshua Tharp, Richard Crane, Jacob Stitt, Samuel Spurgeon, William Burnett, James and Samuel Dryer and Eli Stitt. The sturdy pioneers of 1846 were Jesse Lee (still living where he settled), John Wilson, Levi Willis, Z. C. Smith, Solomon Hauk, Tilman Hall, Steven Reeves, William Wineburn, Jacob Miller, Geo. C. Smith, Ensley Overman, Geo. Cooper and William Love. The arrivals of 1847 and '48 were James Graham, Marshall Greathouse, Daniel Myers, Joshua Sullivan, G. W. Grosline, Joseph and Eli Overman and Charles Cox. Among those who came soon after 1848 may be mentioned: Benjamin Shrock, Michael Gearhart, Abraham Hostetler, Abraham and Moses Hersberger. Christian Lavengood, Charles Springer, Edmon Lamb, Abraham Garver and Peter Reger.

THE FIRST EVENTS.

The first settlers were William Smith and Imri Murden, who settled in 1844. Two years later the first election was held at Smith's cabin. The first school was taught in an old cabin which William Smith hastily put up on his

arrival. Perhaps the first regular preacher was W. L. Huffman, who afterwards became so favorably known throughout the county. The first death in the township was the wife of an old negro, whom the settlers called "Black Bill." The first birth was a daughter of Imri and Rebecca Murden. Imri Murden was the first teacher of the township. The first marriage was that of William Love with a daughter of William Smith.

THE EARLY INDUSTRIES

of the township, with the exception of farming, have been almost exclusively limited to saw milling. The first saw mill was built on Pipe Creek, on the northern boundary line, by Matthew Fennimore. He soon after built a grist mill near. An account of these mills are given in the history of Butler township. The second saw mill was built at Snow Hill by Jacob Miller. He soon sold to the Niccum brothers and built the third mill of the township at North Grove.

Henly Thomas at an early day started a tannery near the eastern boundary of the township and for some years did a lucrative businss. He sold to other parties who did not make it pay and soon abandoned the enterprise.

THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY

dates from the arrival of the first few settlers. Some of the first religious services were held at the home of James Graham, who had built one of the largest log houses in the county. Divine services were early held at the cabin of Charles Cox. Revs. Richardson and John Leach were among the earliest pioneer preachers. The Methodists, United Brethren and Quakers each are well represented in the township.

A religious denomination known as the Omish Mennonite is very strong in this township. A full history of the church will be found under the general religious history, chapter 17, page 155.

NORTH GROVE

is a village of about 400 inhabitants, situated on the Pan Handle rail road, twelve miles south-east of Peru John Parks about 1854 laid out the original plat of the village and called it Morefield. Some time after this William North made an addition to the town and changed the name to North Grove. Subsequently Abraham Color laid out an addition. Ephraim Clark, John Hartleroad and Abraham Color soon after the town was laid out, kept store in their dwellings. The latter however built the first store room. Abe See, Dr. Pence, now of Peru, and Dr. Hattery practiced medicine in the village before the war. Solomon Younce was the first blacksmith of the village.

McGRAWSVILLE

is a small village located a little north and east of North Grove on the Pan Handle. The town is on the Clay and Harrison township line. It was found-by Nelson McGraw, who built an 8x10 store room and offered goods for sale a couple of years before the completion of the Pan Handle. The town contains a postoffice and a switch. There is no elevator, but a great deal of grain is loaded directly on to the cars. D. F. Deisch is the proprietor of the only store.

SNOW HILL,

a deserted village formally located in the northeastern part of the township, was founded about 1850 by Jacob Miller and Elijah Lieurance. The first building on the site of the town was a saw mill, then was put up a blacksmith shop. Soon after a man by the name of Lawson opened a store and offered goods for sale. Subsequently Lawson met his death while on his way from Peru with a load of goods. While passing through the woods a falling limb from a tree struck him, killing him almost instantly. Parker Hollingsworth was the second merchant of the village. Dr. Sherewood was at one time a resident physician. About 1860 Snow Hill was quite a trading point. It then contained a saw mill, a blacksmith and cabinet shop, two good stores and one physician. When the Pan Handle road was completed which ran but a couple of miles from the village, and the upstart of Amboy and North Grove on this rail road was the death blow to Snow Hill. There now remains not the least evidence of a village. Its former site may be pointed out by some of the oldest residents.

TAXABLES AND TAXES OF HARRISON TOWNSHIP, 1895.

Acres of land	14,796.79
Value of land	$396,455
" " improvements	51,705
Value of lots and improvements	7,540
" " personal property	91,625
Total value of taxables	729,500
Polls	222
Male dogs	99
Female dogs	3
State tax	717.55
Benevolent institutional funds	364.75
State educational institution fund	121.58
State debt sinking funds	218.85
State schools	113,45
Permanent endowment funds Indiana University	36.48
County tax	3,016.85
Township tax	729.50
Supplementary tuition tax	347.30
Special school tax	2,098.10
Road tax	1,034.25
Dog tax	105.00
Additional road tax	656.65
Turnpike funds	729.50
Total tax of 1895	11.199.71

TRUSTEES OF HARRISON TOWNSHIP SINCE 1865.

John Moorman	elected, April	1865
" "	"	1866
" "	"	1867
" "	"	1868
T. F Reynolds	"	1869

Wm. A. Parks	elected	October	1870
Harvey W. McCoy	"	"	1872
John Moorman	appointed	"	1873
R. C. Richardson	elected	"	1874
John Moorman	"	"	1876
Harvey W. McCoy	"	April	1877
Lewis C. Hensler	"	"	1878
David Stitt	"	"	1880
" "	"	"	1882
Eli Shrock	"	"	1884
" "	"	"	1886
David H. Boland	"	"	1888
" "	"	"	1890
Daniel S. Fisher	"	November	1894

CHAPTER XXXII.

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JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

The homestead stood upon a rise
  Above the lower land,
Or where the "second bottom" lies
  And distant views expand;
And near some water course, or spring,
  Affording full supply,
Flowing along—a silvery string—
  To where the meadows lie.

—Horace P. Biddle.

What is our life but an endless flight of winged facts or events?

—Emerson—Essay on History.

THIS township was named in honor of the great statesman, Thomas Jefferson. It contains an area of about 21,120 acres and is bounded on the north by Union, east by Richland and Peru, south by Peru and west by Cass county. The surface is pleasantly diversified; the soil is excellent for general agricultural purposes. The country is drained and watered by Eel river and its tributaries.

The Eel river valley is one of the best improved districts in Indiana. The land is well drained and elegant country residences and good large barns are found on every farm. The rich soil attracted settlers and this township was settled when there were not more than a dozen rude cabins in Miamisport.

THE PIONEERS.

The honor of being the first settler of Jefferson township is conceded to Solomon Wilkinson. He entered his land December 13, 1830, and moved his family on the claim early the next spring. His claim was on the present site of Mexico and he and his seven sons,—Ratliff, John, Jacob, Jesse, William, Simeon and Balam—entered much of the land adjoining the homestead. Two brothers, Wood and Abraham Beard, located in the township in 1831. The next year came William Connor, William and John Smith and Alexander Jamison.

The little band was increased in 1833 by the arrival of Eli Cook, William Bane, Martin Scruggs, Enos Baldwin, John Hoover and John Connor. In 1834, eight or ten families located in the township, among the number being Charles Murden, Burl Daniels, Hamilton Duff and Thomas Harman. Among those who came in 1835 were Joseph, John and Levi Clymer, Isaac Newman, Joseph Holman, Asa Leonard, Isaac Hicks and Charles Spencer. The prominent arrivals of 1836 and '37 were Peter Fisher, Nathaniel Clingenpeal, Daniel Albaugh, Jacob Brower, Daniel Cox, Jesse and Isaac Bond, William Collett and Samuel Newman.

A TYPICAL PIONEER AND HIS CABIN.

Charles Murden was a typical pioneer. In the summer of 1834 he left the fruited district of Maryland and with his family in a covered wagon moved to Lafayette. He left his family there to look for a location and concluding the Eel river valley was the best point to settle bought a claim of sixty acres. He brought his family to the claim and had to cut the way from Mexico as he went through the dense forest two miles west of the present site of Denver. Just as the sun was reclining over the western hills, he hallooed "Whoa!" and said in his strong English accent, "Old woman, we're home." There were no settlers for miles around. There was no voice to greet thim but that of the Pottawatomie, and the howling wolf, the bleeting deer and the welcome chirp of the birds. This was a lonesome spot for his family, who had come from the best populated district of Maryland. They brought from the east a large tent and lived in that for some time until they built a cabin. The cabin at first had no floor. Light was admitted through openings in the sides of the cabin over which was stretched greased paper. There were two doors hung on wooden hinges. The doors were fastened with wooden pins. Pegs were driven into the walls of the cabin. On these were laid boards. This was the table. There was not a nail in the cabin. Everything about the house was in perfect contrast with this simplicity. In this cabin were raised six girls and five boys, all of whom grew to a sturdy maturity and their decendants are now scattered over the country.

AN EARLY SCHOOL HOUSE.

The pioneer school has always been an interesting theme. The Murden school house was a little log house that stood near the present site of the widow Stowman's residence, two miles and a half south-west of Denver on the north bank of the river. It was low and narrow with no ceiling or whitewash. About three feet was cut out of the center of a log on each side of the house. Greased paper was placed over the openings. These they called windows. The big fireplace in the front end of the school house reached almost from side to side. It took almost a load of wood to fill it once. The big boys had to chop the wood to fill it once at recess. The pupils had to set on benches. Oh, my, how long must have seemed the day! How they would have yawned and gaped and stretched had it not been for the searching glance of the master's eye! Pegs were driven into the side wall. Boards were laid on these. This was the writing desk. The books placed into the child's hand when he first entered were Noah Webster's Elementary Speller, a reader and Pike's

arithmetic. The teacher made them goose-quill pens. They had very good teachers for several years. They were mostly educated young men from the east. The first teacher at the Murden school house was Joseph Holman, whose father laid out the plat of Miamisport.

Many of the Fishers were among the earliest settlers of the county. There are over sixty Fishers in this county. They are very prolific. Their great-grand-father and mother landed in Philadelphia in 1742. There are now over 2,000 in the United States who have sprung from this one family. Not long ago representatives of this great Fisher family from seventeen different states of the union met at Cincinnati. They have formed a committee to search their genealogy. There are fifty-one million dollars in Germany they think are heir to. Other Fisher families have laid claim to ownership of this vast fortune, but failed.

A PIONEER AND BENEFACTOR.

Levi Miller, though not the earliest, is one of the representative pioneers. He has watched the growth of Jefferson township for half a century. He has been one of the most influential in its history. He came to this county from Ohio and settled where he now lives in Jefferson township in 1841. It was then one vast forest with here and there a patch of cleared land, on which stood a great many deadened trees and blackened stumps. Twenty-five acres of cleared land was than a large farm. When the settlers learned that there was a new neighbor they needed no invitation to help him raise a cabin. They came for miles around with oxen, chains and axes. One felled the trees, another hauled the logs and others placed the logs and in the evening the cabin was ready for occupancy. Levi Miller's cabin was built on the spot where his large residence now stands. In that cabin was not the large base burner, but the great open fire-place with the mantle overhead. There were no easy chairs and extension tables, but a board and some benches. In the evening after the hard day's toil the occupants retired to a bed in the corner of the cabin. Three corners of the bed were supported by the sides of the cabin and the fourth corner by a post. The rattling clapboards sang the requiem of sleep. All the utensils about the house were in perfect contrast. The early settler was a Robinson Crusoe with his knife and ax, cutting out buckets, spoons and other household ware. There were very few metal utensils. What a dinner the present housewife would get with the luxuries of those days! But the toil of the pioneer gave him no lack of appetite. The corn pone was a fine dish. Broadcloth was a scarce article. Levi Miller bartered his best clothes he brought from the east for work, and put on clothes spun from native flax. Miller's cabin was typical and his habits of living were not much better than those of his neighbors. In those days there were very few people very much better than anybody else. Levi Miller with the rest of his neighbors thrived on the deep soil and steadily accumulated wealth.

Generations yet unborn will remember with reverence the name of Levi Miller as the founder and benefactor of the Old Folks' and Orphan Children's Home at Mexico. An account of this Home is found in the general religious history of the county in chapter 17.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP.

At the first term of the commissioners' court, held in June, 1834, the territory north of the Wabash was divided into two townships. That part north of a certain specified line was called Jefferson. On the 7th of November, 1837, the township was reorganized with the following boundary: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 22, Township 28, Range 4 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 23, Township 28, Range 5 east; thence south on the county line to the center of Section 14, Township 27, Range 3 east; thence west six miles to the line dividing Sections 14 and 15 of Township 27, Range 4 east; thence north on the Section line to the place of beginning.

The first election was held in 1835 in Mexico at the home of Asa Leonard and Mr. Leonard was chosen first justice of the peace.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first industry was a corn-cracker, built by Burl Daniels, in 1835, on the Eel river, on the spot, where the old Dennison mill now is. Later that same year John Ratliff built the same kind of a mill on the river a little over a mile above Mexico. The first saw mill was built south of Mexico at an early date by a Mr. Wagoner. The first flouring mill was built by the Wilkinsons in 1846, on the south bank of the river, nearly opposite Mexico. The grist mill that stands nearly opposite the old Dennison mill was erected in 1850 by Elijah Cox.

The first religious meetings in the township were held in 1833 by the Methodists at the cabin of Wm. Smith. Rev. John A. Brouse was the first missionary preacher and Rev. J. B. Mashon the first regular pastor. The Methodists erected the first house of worship in 1840. A Christian church was organized in the township in 1838 by Rev. Abraham Sneethen. The first church built by this denomination was in 1843. The German Baptist church was organized in the township in 1838. Elders Jacob Brower and Moss were the first preachers. This denomination although quite large did not build a church until 1861.

The first death was that of Solomon Wilkinson, in 1832. The marriage of Jesse Wilkinson and Sallie Jameson and William Wilkinson to Mary Jameson, both solemnized at the same time in 1835, were no doubt the first marriages in the township.

The village of Mexico, situated on the north bank of the Eel river near the center of the township, has a population of about 400 or 500. It is noted for its elegant residences, its moral atmosphere and its sociable and intelligent people. This village was founded by John B. and S. Wilkinson, in August, 1834. The original plat, consisting of twenty blocks and one hundred and twenty-six lots was then recorded. A store was shortly afterwards started by D. R. Bearss and the Ewings.

Denver is situated on the banks of Eel river at the junction of the L. E. & W. and the Eel River division of the Wabash. It originally occupied parts of three townships, but this led to such inconvenience in schools, taxes etc., that the county board changed the boundaries of the township, throwing the town entirely in Jefferson township.

A family by the name of Clymer settled on the present site of Denver in

1820, but they did not get a deed for the property until 1840. After it passed through several hands Harrison Grimes bought the property and in 1872 he obtained an abstract of it and had it surveyed. The rapid growth of the town was fostered by a rich agricultural country, and for a number of years it grew quite rapidly. W. W. Fetrow was the proprietor of the first business house in the village.

Courter, a small station in the eastern part of the township, on the L. E. & W.. was laid out by R. F. Donaldson in August, 1869. The plat consists of twenty lots and contains a half dozen or more dwellings.

TAXABLES AND TAXES, JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP, 1895.

Acres of land, 19,982.93; value of lands	$ 529,010 00
Value of improvements	112,125 00
Value of lots	21,940 00
Imporvements	72,615 00
Personal property	276,440 00
Telegraph	6,480 00
Railroads	238,335 00
Total value of taxables	1,256,895 00
Polls 322; male dogs, 147; female dogs 2; state taxes	1,292 24
Benevolent institution fund	628 46
State educational institution fund	209 49
State debt sinking fund	377 08
State school	1,543 63
Permanent endowment fund, Indiana University	62 84
County tax	5,167 80
Township tax	754 16
Supplementary tuition tax	1,588 82
Special school tax	1,086 05
Road Tax	2,513 87
Additional road tax	628 47
Dog tax	151 00
Turnpike Funds	1,256 93
Total taxes, 1895	17,260 84

STATISTICAL REPORT, JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP, 1895.

Acres of wheat sown in fall of 1894	3,781
Acres of corn planted in 1895	3,140
Acres of oats sown in 1895	917
Acres of rye sown in 1894	229
Acres of Irish potatoes planted in 1895	127
Acres of melons planted in 1895	8
Number of acres in timothy meadow in 1895	751
Number of acres in clover in 1895	1,435
Rods of tile laid in 1895	1,395
Total rods of drain tile	31,693
Bushels of clover seed saved for year ending April 1, 1895,	71
Gallons of milk taken from cows past twelve months	159,552
Pounds of butter made past twelve months	38,222

Number of horses, all breeds	808
Number died during past year	28
Number of mules	11
Number of Jersey cattle	81
Number of Short-horns	87
Number of all other breeds	1,100
Included in the above are milch cows to the number of	599
Number cattle dying past year	44
Number of pigs under three months old	1,166
Number of hogs three months old and over	2,133
Whole number died during past year	508
Number of sheep, all breeds	1,041
Number of lambs	644
Number of pounds of wool clipped in 1894	6,312
Number pounds clipped in 1895	5,452
Number sheep died past twelve months	170
Dozens chickens sold and used past twelve months	1,083
Dozens turkeys	65
Dozens geese	27
Dozens ducks	5
Dozens eggs	25,218
Colonies of bees	80
Number of bushels of apples grown in 1894	4,348
Number of bushels of pears	252
Number of bearing apple trees	4,348
Number of bearing peach trees	909
Number of bearing pear trees	476
Number of bearing plum trees	90
Number of bearing quince taees	40
Number of bearing cherry trees	902
Number of bearing grape vines	1,485

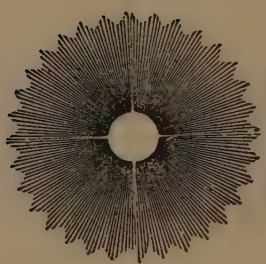
Number of binders, 85; mowers, 71; threshing machines, 4; clover hullers, 1

TRUSTEES OF JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP, SINCE 1865.

William Ayres	elected	April,	1865
" "	"	"	1866
Daniel Griswold	"	"	1867
Ethan H. Deniston	"	"	1868
" "	"	"	1869
" "	"	October,	1870
" "	"	"	1872
Charles H. Kline	"	"	1874
" "	"	"	1876
" "	"	"	1878
John G. D. Bender	"	April,	1880
Oliver Armantrout	"	"	1882
" "	"	"	1884

James S. Bair	"	"	1886
Rufus Pontius	"	"	1888
Wm. H. Robbins,	appointed	March	1889
Wm. J. Hoff	appointed	April	1890
James S. Bair	elected	"	1890
Henry M. Overly	"	November	1894

A FEW
PERSONAL SKETCHES.



I am not covetous of gold;
Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost;
It yearns me not if men my garments wear;
Such outward things dwell not in my desires;
But if it be a sin to covet honor
I am the most offending soul alive.
—Shakespeare's Henry V., Act IV.

There is no life of man faithfully recorded
but is a heroic poem of its sort.
—Carlyle's Essays.

Perhaps it may turn out a song,
Perhaps turn out a sermon.
—Burns' Epistle to a Young Friend.

I do beseech you
(Chiefly that I may set it in my prayers),
What is your name?
—Shakespeare's Tempest, Act III.

Not in the clamor of the crowded street,
Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves are triumph and defeat.
—Longfellow's The Poets.

One contented with what he has done stands but small chance of becoming famous for what he will do. He has laid down to die. The grass is already growing over him.
—Bovee's Summaries of Thought.

We live in deeds, not years; in thought, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
—Bailey's Festus.

JABEZ T. COX was born in Clinton county, Ohio, but his father removed from that state to Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1850. He grew up a farmer boy and in the old country school house he first learned the rudiments of an education. His maternal great grandfather, Thomas Watts, was a South Carolina planter, and a major in the Continental army during the revolution. Judge Cox was a country school teacher at sixteen years of age. He began the study of law at an early age in the office of Judge Jas. O'Brien at Noblesville, Indiana, and after finishing the prescribed course of reading was admitted to the bar and began the practice in partnership with Judge N. R. Overman at Tipton.

He early won a high reputation as a lawyer and an advocate. He has always voted and worked for the success of the democratic party, since he became a voter, although in 1864, while in the union army, he believed that the re-election of Lincoln would be better for the country than a change at that time. For thirty years his voice has been heard for the cause of democracy in every campaign until after his nomination for judge of the Circuit court. Since that time in obedience to the unwritten law that a judge should not make political speeches on the stump, he has refrained from so doing. He was elected judge of the Miami Circuit court in 1890, and has been nominated by the democratic voters to make another race.

Mr. Cox today is respected by all classes of people, without regard to party affiliations, as one of the ablest judges that has ever filled the Miami county bench.

HON. JOHN W. EWARD, the author of the history of Jackson township, a native of Decatur county, Indiana, was born September 6, 1836, and is the fifth son of a family of seven children, of whom James and Dorcas Eward were the parents, both natives of Nicholas county, Kentucky, the former born in 1803 and the latter in 1806. They were married in their native county, and in 1831 removed to Decatur county, Indiana. The father who was a farmer was also engaged in the manufacture of flax-seed oil, and in 1845 he removed to Marion, Indiana, where his death occurred a year later. He was an honored citizen, and was connected with the Christian church from boyhood. The mother still resides at Marion. John W. received a thorough, ordinary education in the public schools at Marion, Indiana, and while yet a boy, began learning the tanner's trade, at which he worked during the winter, and during the summer worked in the printing office at Marion, continuing in the latter until 1860, when he began teaching school, and was thus engaged for two years. He then went into partnership with Judge Kelly and purchased the Grant County Union, which partnership existed until the fall of 1862, when Judge Kelly was appointed Provost-Marshal. He then became associated with Judge Wallace, of Marion, who in the fall of 1863, was appointed paymaster of the army, and Mr. Eward continued to manage the Union until the return of Judge Wallace, which was in 1864. They then purchased the Marion Journal, consolidating it with the Union. The Journal was a republican paper, and was published by the above named gentleman until 1865, when Mr. Wallace retired. Mr. Eward continued its publication one year, when he disposed of his interest and came to Converse, where he has since resided, identified with the best interests of Miami county. Upon coming to Converse he was, till 1870, engaged in the mercantile business with J. W. Flinn & Son. He then began the practice of law, and as a republican, was in 1872 elected to the state legislature from Miami county, and served in the special session of 1872 and the regular session of 1873, proving a wise and acceptable legislator. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace of his township. He was one of the organizers and and stock-holders of the Xenia Agricultural Society, of which he has been secretary many years. He also assisted in organizing the Old Settlers' Association, of which he was president for eight years, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities, and the Christian church. He was married in 1865 to Miss Rebecca York, by whom he is the father of four living children—Jessie L., Edgar D., Freddie and Elbert.

REV. ERNEST E. NEAL, was born at Westfield, Hamilton county, Indiana, and he was graduated from the Union Collegiate Institute in his native town in the year 1879. Mr. Neal's father was a Methodist minister and his son was trained in the life and usages of this church. The young man felt called to the work of the ministry, and in 1881 he entered Drew Theological seminary at Madison, New Jersey, from which institution he graduated in 1884. In April, 1884, Mr. Neal entered the North Indiana annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. There is a singular co-incidence in the fact that the conference was in session in the city of Peru when Mr. Neal was admitted, and that in such a few years he became the pastor of the church here. The wife of the subject of this sketch, Mrs. Lissie E. Neal, and their three children, make a happy home life for this pastor, and this fact very largely explains Mr. Neal's success in his work. Mr Neal has served some of the leading churches of his conference and has been very successful in building up the charges committed to his care. His work is well known in Peru and Miami county where he has won the esteem of a large circle of friends.

NELSON W. MILLER, the writer of the financial history of this book, is a son of Abraham Miller and Mary M. (Phelps) Miller, born Nov. 3, 1862 in Clay township, Miami county, Indiana. Here he received his early education and when twenty years old, he took a short review in the Normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana. He then taught school in Clay township for two years and afterward followed farming and mechanical work until November 20, 1890, when he was appointed deputy auditor of Miami County, serving as such for the term of four years. April 1, 1895 he was appointed together with Mr. John H. Jamison, by the assessor to appraise the real estate in the city of Peru for taxation, and he has served in other important positions. He was united in marriage on January 14, 1892 to Della Miller, daughter of Isaac and Maria (Brower) Miller. Two children have been born to them: Clarence W., born March 4, 1893 and Frances H., born December 17, 1894.

ABRAHAM BETZNER is a native of Maryland, born August 31, 1837. His parents, John G. and Ustina (Keller) were natives of Germany and immigrated to this country in 1834. They moved direct from Maryland to Miami county in 1844 and first located where Wallick's mill is now, and there lived four years and operated the Godfroy saw mill, which he had rented. In 1844, his parents moved to the farm in Washington township two miles north-east of Bunker Hill, where the subject of this sketch and his mother now lives. John G. Betzner, the father of our subject, died July, 1394, lacking only four month of being 90 years old. The Betzner farm was purchased directly from the government but was not recorded until 1895. Abraham Betzner had seven brothers and sisters, two of whom are now living; Jacob and Harmon.

CHARLES M. FILLMORE is one of our young preachers who is worthy of the highest commendation. He was born in Paris, Ill., July 15, 1860. His father, is well known throughout the church as a pioneer preacher, musical composer and teacher. The son seems to have inherited his father's most striking characteristics. His boyhood life was spent on a farm near Cincinnati. It was his privilege, however, to attend the high school in the city, from which he graduated.

He took naturally to music. When he was in the high school a fund was raised sufficient to grant five scholarships to pupils of the public schools. These scholarships were contended for by several thousand pupils. Mr. Fillmore gaind one of the five. His purpose was to prepare for a professional musician. He studied under private teachers, and also in two of the music schools of Cincinnati.

He always had a desire to preach, but being of a somewhat timid nature resisted the impulse from fear of making a failure. But when his musical education was about complete, and though he had prospects of a partnership in an excellent music business, he yielded to the persuasion of friends and entered the ministry.

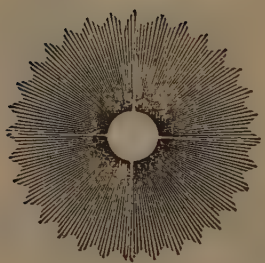
Knowing well the minister's need of thorough training, he entered Butler college, from which he graduated in 1890. He also spent some time in graduate work at the same school. He deserves the credit of "making his way" through college. As a student he was earnest and faithful. He took part in athletics, conducted the singing in the chapel, was one of the editors of the Butler Collegian, and belonged to the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He also preached regularly every Sunday. As evidence of his college standing, many of his most devoted friends to-day are his college companions.

Since graduation he has been engaged in Christian work. In Indiana he has filled several positions of prominence. He left the college and became District Evangelist. In this work he succeeded to the extent that he revived several declining congregations, and organized new ones at Akron and Bunker Hill, Indiana. He then became pastor of the church at Lafayette. He served this congregation acceptably for two years, and then took the pastorate at Shelbyville. He found the church somewhat devided, and succeeded in bringing about harmony. Here he began to realize that it is not good for man to be alone, and while he served his congregation devotedly, he still found time to woo and win a most excellent lady, Miss Maggie Kennedy, whom he wedded October 15, 1892, and who has since been a source of inspiration toward higher attainments.

He gave up his charge at Shelbyville to become the State Sunday-school Evangelist. This place he filled for one year, and showed in the work his usual energy. He was then sent by the C. W. B. M. to Ogden, Utah, for six months, as a supply in the absence of the pastor, John L. Brant, on a lecture tour in the interest of a church building at that place. On returning to Indiana, the state board sent him to Peru, to build a congregation from the "ground up." He is now in his third year's work at this place. Here he has shown great courage, sacrifice and devotion to the cause of Christ, as well as successful business management. Though he has been offered larger churches with better salaries, he has chosen to remain with this work. He began with thirteen members and now has over two hundred, and a valuable church property practically out of debt.



HON. H. V. PASSAGE AT AGE OF 50.



HON. H. V. PASSAGE was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1835. John Passage, his father, moved to Indiana when he was two years old. He is a medical graduate of Rush Medical college, Chicago, and Bellevue Medical college, New York. Is a literary graduate of Indiana University. Commenced the practice of medicine in 1857. Was elected to the Indiana legislature in 1884, and again in 1892. Is the author of the law of 1885 compelling corporations to pay laborers monthly and making their wages a preferred claim in case of bankruptcy. His great grandfather, Bernard Passage, and his grandfather, Henry Passage, came to this country with Lafayette, and at the close of the war his grandfather decided to remain. His great grandfather was killed in battle. In 1858, Mr. Passage married Martha, daughted of Elijah S. Cooper, treasurer of Hancock county, Indiana.

CLEM GRAVES, of Deer Creek township, is a rising young breeder of Hereford cattle. He is not only known in his own state, but has gained quite an enviable reputation in neighboring states where he has shown his cattle. Mr. Graves will say nothing of himself, but takes great pride in examining and talking about cattle of all grades and breeds. The writer and compiler of this history recently visited Mr. Grave's farm and learned something of the Herefords. These cattle are remarkable for the uniformity of their outward characteristics and general attributes. The prevailing color is red, from moderately light to dark in shade, with white belly and bush, and clear white face. This distinguishing feature is indelibly stamped in the breed, forming a striking instance of the remarkable power of long sustained hereditary influence. In conformation, the breed displays nearly as much uniformity as in color. The most striking features of this are their broad, level back, wide chest and brisket, and great wealth of flesh. A most characteristic is that they carry flesh most heavily on the parts of the frame from which the best meat is cut.

The Hereford is pre-eminently a beef animal, unsurpassed as grazers, maturing at a very early age. For crossing with our native cattle there is no better breed.

The Graves herd is headed by Columbus No. 51,875; by Earl of Shadeland 41st, by Garfield. The cows are of the blood of Fowler, Cherry Boy, Anxiety 3rd, Earl Milton and other historical animals, thus combinding individual merit with merit by inheritance. In 1895 this herd was exhibited at the Toledo tri-state fair, Michigan state fair, and leading district and county fairs of Indiana, winning forty-five firsts, twenty-one seconds and four grand sweepstakes premiums.

The Herefords won more premiums in grand sweep-stakes of beef breeds at the Columbian Exposition than any other breed, and in 1888 won eleven out of seventeen sweepstakes ribbons at fat-stock show, Chicago. On the block they won three out of five prizes. But it is not in the show yard that the Herefords have won their proudest victories. It is with the renter, the small feeder, the great ranch man of the west, in the hands of men, where the economy of production has to do with the value of the product, that they have risen superlative above all competitors.

CHARLES R. HUGHES, the present clerk of the Miami Circuit court, was born in Marion county, Indiana, November 30, 1859, and is the oldest of a family of eight children, five of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. Fannie Dilldine, of Indianapolis; James A. Hughes, of Willows, California; Frank Hughes, of Terre Haute, Indiana; and Miss Luella Hughes, of Indianapolis His parents Isham and Srepta A. (Orm) Hughes, were born in Marion county, Indiana and Kentuckey, respectively.

The subject of this sketch was born and raised on a farm eight miles from Indianapolis, and when about six years old his parents moved there and the father resumed his occupation as an engineer. Mr. Hughes went to the Indianapolis schools, from which he graduated at the age of 16. During vacations and for a short time after graduation he clerked in two of the large dry goods stores of the city and for some time was employed in the law firm of Baker, Horde & Hendricks.

In 1875 Mr. Hughes began in the employ of the old I. P. & C. and continued in the services of that road until he was elected clerk of this county. While Gould had control of the Wabash in connection with the old I. P. & C., he worked on all the lines of the Wabash system east of the Mississippi. He was considered one of the best engineers on the system.

April 19, 1881, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Maggie E. Burnett, a very popular and accomplished teacher of the county. She is the daughter of Absalom and Elizabeth (Baughn) Burnett, pioneers of this county. Their union has heen blessed with two children: Fannie May, born May 1, 1883; Charles, August 1, 1886.

JOSEPH H. LARIMER, ex-clerk of the Miami Circuit court and one of the leading members of the Miami county bar, is a native of Deer Creek township, this county, where he was born February 3, 1854, and is the fourth son of Joseph D., and Mary A. (Miller) Larimer, natives of Fairfield and Perry counties, Ohio, respectively. Joseph D. Larimer was born in the year 1826, emigrated to Indiana in 1846, and settled on a farm in Deer Creek township, where his death occurred August 11, 1877.

The subject of this sketch spent his early life on the farm, received in the common schools a good English education, and at the age of twenty, began teaching and followed this profession for six years. During his career as teacher he commenced reading law with John W. Curran, of Kokomo. In 1880 he read law with Farrars & Carpenter and was admitted to the bar in October of the same year. He did not at once engage in the active practice of his chosen profession, but took charge of the Bunker Hill Press, a weekly paper, of which he was editor and proprietor from November, 1880, to November, 1881. Severing his connection with said paper, he returned to Peru, where he engaged in the active practice of law, which he continued until elected clerk of the Circuit court. He made the race for this office against one of the most popular candidates placed in the field and after an exciting contest, was elected by a decided majority. He took the office in 1887, was re-elected to the office and served continuously until August, 1895. He was selected as president of the Peru street fair in 1895. Since leaving the clerk's office he has been engaged in the practice of law. He and his partner, David E. Rhodes, are building up a large and lucrative law practice.

Mr. Larimer was united in marriage November 21, 1882 with Miss Lillie M. Bliler, of Cass County, Indiana.

JOS. A. NICOLES, was born December 29, 1850, on the old homestead by the township house in Pipe Creek township. His father was of English and German descent, born in Vaginia, in 1804. He emigrated to Ohio in an early day. He was married to Elizabeth Davidson in 1830 and moved to Indiana and settled first near Twelvemile in the '30's. By this union were born four sons and one daughter: Aleniah W., November 18, 1831; Samuel J., October 3. 1833; Wm. H., December 13, 1839; Francis M., March 31, 1841; Susannah, May 25, 1836 Elizabeth died June 11, 1841.

His father remarried in October 23, 1842, to Mary E. Maxey. By this union were born Mariah E., August 11, 1843; James C., November 18, 1844; Jacob N., November 3. 1846; George J. November 9, 1848; Jos. A., December 29, 1850; Desdemona A., March 24, 1853; Nathaniel A. and Arthur D., May 19, 1855; Thomas A. October 23, 1858. In 1848 he moved to Pipe Creek township, on the farm now owned by Wm. Tillett where he remained till his death, which occurred November. 21, 1878. His father's second wife Mary, died June 8, 1877. Jos. A., received his education principally at the home district school. He attended the spring term of 1872 at the state normal and took a course at the Terre Haute Commercial college the same year. He clerked in a grocery owned by Wm. Hensel, of Tere Haute, for eight months—during the spring and summer of 1873, then clerked for T. H. Riddle during the summer of 1874, who carried in stock notions, milliuery, jewelery and fancy goods. Then he took up school teaching which he followed for a period of four years. Having taught four terms in Indiana and one term in Illinois. The Illinois school was a spring term. These terms were in 1875, '76, '77 and '78; spring term in 1876. He was married to Amanda J. Erbaugh on April 12, 1877,—a daughter of Philip Erbaugh. To this union four sons are born: Pliney C., February 9, 1878; Arthur W., September 3, 1884; Claud E., January 22, 1887; Warren E., April 4, 1896; Amanda J. was born September 22, 1857.

Jos. A., has been engaged principally since marriage, in farming, however in the spring 1888, he engaged in the the hardware and grocery business, having bought out a stock of hardware owned by B. Sullavan & Son, of Bunker Hill and a stock of groceries of Jacob Apgar. In the fall of the same year he added dry goods and continued in the business until the spring of 1890, closing out on account of poor health. He sold the hardware and implements to John Isler and the dry goods and groceries to R. Miller & Co. Mr. Nicoles was elected trustee of Pipe Creek township April, 1890, and served in that capacity with credit and honor to himself and his constituants.

THE REV. B. F. CAVINS, D. D., the pastor of the Baptist church at Peru, was born at Bloomfield, Indiana, March 25, 1838. He attended college at Greencastle, Indiana, and graduated from the law department of the State University at Bloomington in 1859. Immediately thereafter he located in Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he remained in the practice of law until the war of the rebellion broke out. He early enlisted in the service in the 2nd Indiana cavalry and remained in the service until the close of the war. In 1869 he united with the Baptist church and was ordained to the ministry in June, 1870. In June, 1871, he became pastor of the Baptist church at Vincennes, Indiana. After remaining there nearly two years, the church at Madison extended him a call to be its pastor, which call was accepted. After being at Madison several months, the Baptist church at Greensburg, Indiana, offered him the pastorate of that church. Accepting this call he remained pastor for seven years. In March, 1882, he received and accepted the call to become the pastor of the First Baptist church of Peru, where he has continued his work up to this date. He found the church small in members, but with many earnest workers, so that from a babe, the church has grown to a giant. Under this pastorate the old house was torn down and the present magnificent structure reared.

JOHN H. RUNKLE, the present county superintendent of schools, and the author of the chapter on school history of this book, was born near Macy, Miami county, Indiana, October 20, 1861. His father, Jacob Runkle, was a native of Perry county, Ohio, and his mother, Mary (Leyse) Runkle was a native of Switzerland. She, with her parents, emigrated to this country in 1852. They made the voyage in a sail boat, taking 36 days to cross the Atlantic. Mr. Runkle, the subject of this sketch, lived on the farm with his father until he was 21 years of age. He received a common school education at Germany school house in Allen township and attended his first county normal under the supervision of W. C. Bailey in 1883. He taught his first school at the Zartman school house in the fall and winter of 1883-'84. Mr. Runkle is what the American people call a "self-made man." By his own individual energy and will he has ascended to the important position which he so successfully maintains. Being limited in means he taught in the winter and attended school at Valparaiso in the summer. He was elected trustee of Allen township over an opposing party majority in 1890, and in the winter of 1890-'91 taught school at Gilead and attended to the duties as trustee at the same time. In the spring of 1891, he resigned his office as trustee of Allen township to run for county superintendent and was elected to this office in June of that year on the 96th ballot. He was re-elected in June, 1893, and again in 1895.

CHARLES W. PALMER, the subject of this sketch, and author of the history of Allen township, was born on October 8, 1866. He is the son of Wilson and Nancy E. (Packard) Palmer, the former a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and the latter of Indiana. Mr. Palmer was reared on a farm, and until he reached his majority attended the district schools of the township in winter and worked on the farm in summer. After graduating from the graded schools of Macy he took up the avocation of teaching, and has taught successfully for the past ten years, which fact is verified by his having only been employed in three different schools in that time. Mr. Palmer having a taste for legal knowledge employed his spare time in the study of law, and is at present the deputy prosecutor of Allen township. Besides looking after violators of the criminal law in his locality, he enjoyes a good civil practice and if no unseen circumstances appear to bar his progress will in the near future be one of the leading attorneys of the county.

In 1887 Mr. Palmer was married to Ettna E. Collins, and to them have been born two children: Walter S. and Doris F., Walter S. dying in infancy.

Mr. Palmer is a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M. fraternities, having been secretary of the former for more than four years. He is a member of the Christian church and a democrat in politics, having for many years taken a deep interest in both religious and political matters.

COL. H. F. UNDERWOOD, the writer of the military history in this book, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1843. He was brought up on a farm, worked nine months in a year and attended school in a log schoolhouse the balance of the year. During said school period he had to perform the necessary morning and evening work on the farm.

In October, 1861, he enlisted in company I, 43rd regiment, Ohio volunteers. In October, 1862, at the battle of Corinth, Miss., he was wounded, resulting in the loss of his left hand. He was discharged and attended school for one year at the Fairfield Union academy at Pleasantville, Ohio, when he returned to the army, in the transportation department, at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he remained until Aug. 1, 1865.

In April, 1866, he came to Miami county, Indiana. He was absent for a time at Oberlin, Ohio, attending school, returning in the latter part of 1867. On the first day of August, 1868, he commenced to read law in the office of Shirk & Mitchell at Peru, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1869. At that time and for many years he gave his attention to the practice in the departments at Washington, D. C., in which business he is still engaged.

DR. JAMES A. MEEK, writer of the history of Bunker Hill in this book, was born in Lexington, Scott county, Indiana, Aug. 18, 1828. His parents were Robert and Lydia B. (Haas) Meek, and were natives respectively of Ohio and Virginia. At an early age he was left by the death of his father to rely on his own resources for a living. At the age of 20 he began the study of medicine at Laporte, Ind., in the office of his uncle, Dr. T. D. Lemon. After dilligent study for two years and attending a course of lectures from the Laporte Medical college, he began the practice of medicine in New Marion, Ripley county, in 1850. On the first day of March, 1852, he, with others, left for the gold fields of California, making the entire trip with ox teams, the last 100 miles leaving their worn-out and broken-down teams and traveling over the Sierra Nevada mountains on foot, carrying their blankets and other camping utensils, reaching Placerville, or Haughton as it was then called, in four days. In the fall of 1854 he returned to the states and was married to Matilda E. Davis, of South Bend, Ind., Dec. 25, locating in Peru two days later. In 1856 he was elected recorder of the town of Peru. In 1858 he removed from Peru, locating in Bunker Hill, where he has since resided.

Mrs. Meek died Dec. 9, 1866, leaving two children, Mary L. Hartman (deceased) and Thomas E. Meek, of Chicago. In 1868 the doctor was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary B. Gilmore, widow of Dr. A. W. Gilmore, who was the mother of two children, Daniel T. of the state of Washington, and Mary F. Bolton, of Chicago. Mrs. Mary B. Meek died Oct. 2, 1891. In 1859 the doctor was appointed the first postmaster of Bunker Hill, and is now holding the office, having been appointed in 1893.

JAMES L. KLING, the veterinary surgeon, was born in Lancaster county, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1852. His parents moved to this county when he was about 2 years old and located at Waupecong. They remained there for about four years, and then moved to a farm southwest of Waupecong. Here the subject of our sketch grew to manhood and developed a hardy, rugged constitution. While quite young he was engaged in assisting his father in managing and operating one of the old horse-power threshing machines, and, when older, he and his brothers bought and operated the first steam-power thresher in that section of the county, in which business they have had a continuous interest. Now the firm of Kling & Sams own three first-class traction engines and threshing outfits, also a heavy portable saw mill.

Mr. Kling was married to Sarah C. Strebin, Jan. 27, 1877, to which union one son was born, which died in infancy.

During his boyhood Mr. Kling developed a love for horses and domestic animals, and soon learned the art of castrating, a business he has successfully followed for over eighteen years, during which time he developed himself by reading and assimilating the best standard works on veterinary practice until he was competent to treat almost any ailment of the horse. Not being satisfied with the knowledge thus acquired he has taken a thorough course of study at the Chicago Veterinary college, from which he lacks only a few weeks of graduation. He is at present engaged in practice at his home two miles south of McGrawsville, spending Fridays and Saturdays at Converse.

Mr. Kling is a thorough citizen and is very highly respected by his large acquaintance, which extends throughout this and adjoining counties.

DAVID G. JACOBS, of Pipe Creek township, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 24, 1846. His parents, David and Rebecca J. (McKinstry), both living, are natives of that state, born 1811 and 1817, respectively. His ancestors for generations have been tillers of the soil. His father's mother was born in Ireland, and came to the United States at the age of 12, just prior to the revolutionary war. His mother's grandfather, Bratton, was a soldier in that war.

David's parents came to this county in the fall of 1849, bought the piece of property on West Third street where Billy Levi now lives, rented land near town and harvested crops on the present site of Grant street and the woolen mills. After two or three years the residence was traded to E. H. Shirk for a farm of 206 acres, where they now live in Pipe Creek township. Seventy-eight acres were purchased later. Part of the farm is river-bottom land.

David's father was one of the early trustees, when there were three elected, and when the law was changed to make one eligible to the office a year at a time he was chosen eight years in succession. The business of the township was the subject of conversation frequently at home and this enabled the son to early obtain a knowledge of such affairs. At the age of 22 David was elected assessor and served two years, and then after several years was chosen to a four years' term. In the fall of 1894 he was elected for the short term, and has assessed the real estate of Pipe Creek township twice and the personal property eight times.

Mr. Jacobs was united in marriage in November, 1868, to Elizabeth Garber. This union has been blessed with five children—Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Charles Lees; Carrie B., Maggie M., John William and Edna. The youngest, Edna, is 15 years old. But few couples are blessed with such an excellent family.

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